

Pendle Local Plan



Review of the Pendle Core Strategy December 2020

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Versions

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Introduction

1. [Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012 \(as amended\)](#) requires local planning authorities to review local plans at least once every five years from their date of adoption, to ensure that policies remain relevant and effectively address the needs of the local community. The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) also suggests that in order to be effective plans need to be kept up-to-date, and should be reviewed at least once every five years and updated as necessary¹.
2. The [Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy](#) (the Core Strategy) sets out the strategic approach to development in Pendle over the period 2011-2030, and was adopted by Pendle Borough Council (the Council) on 17th December 2015.
3. This document is the Council's review of the adopted policies in the Core Strategy. It considers whether these policies remain up-to-date (i.e. in general conformity with the NPPF), or are in need of revision.
4. [Planning Practice Guidance \(PPG\) on Plan-Making](#)² states that where a local planning authority decides that it does not need to update its policies, the reasons for this decision are published within five years of the date of adoption of the plan. The conclusions of this review also reflect additional advice provided within PPG, which states that a local planning authority does not necessarily need to revise the plan in its entirety, but can publish a list of policies that they intend to update and those that do not need updating.

Methodology

5. The review has analysed each adopted policy individually within the Core Strategy for its:
 - Conformity with policies of the 2019 version of the National Planning Policy;
 - Changes in circumstances at an international, national, regional, borough wide and local level which are relevant to the policy and would affect the purpose of the policy and/or its implementation;
 - Material and conclusive changes in evidence of needs/demand; and
 - Effectiveness of policy in meeting indicators set out within policy where monitored.
6. Policies in the Core Strategy do not operate in isolation, and the entirety of the development plan must be read and applied as a whole.

¹ See Paragraph 33 of the 2019 NPPF.

² See Paragraph 070 Reference ID: 61-070-20190315

7. Based on this assessment, a conclusion is reached on the soundness and effectiveness of each policy by applying the following traffic light system:
 - Red – policies are not in conformity with the NPPF and/or evidence to support its implementation is significantly out-of-date. The policy requires replacement.
 - Amber – policies are in conformity with the NPPF, but there have been changes in circumstances or evidence, or barriers reducing their effectiveness. The policy requires amendment or supplementing.
 - Green – policies are in full conformity with the NPPF, are consistent with the available evidence and prevailing circumstances; and are effective. No action is required.
8. The assessment has been prepared in the context of ongoing efforts by the Council to adopt the [Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies](#) (the Local Plan Part 2). Material to this review process is an appreciation that many of the strategic policies set out in the Core Strategy rely on policies and site allocations set-out in this document in order for them to be implemented effectively. The preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 also provides an opportunity to review and revise those policies in the Core Strategy, which may be considered to be out-of-date and/or in need of revision.
9. The review does not take into account proposed changes to the planning system, as set out in the recent [Planning White Paper: Planning for the Future](#)³, or proposed [Changes to the Current Planning System](#)⁴ relating to the assessment of housing need, proposals for first homes, affordable housing delivery, or planning in principle.

Findings and Recommendations

10. The findings of this document (set out in Appendix 1) reveal that a full and comprehensive update to the Core Strategy is not yet justified. Many of its policies are still in full conformity with the NPPF; consistent with the available evidence and are proving to be effective in their implementation. A number of policies experience issues in implementation owing to the reliance on the Part 2 Local Plan, or are of reduced effectiveness due to changes in circumstances and evidence. Only two policies are considered not to conform with national planning policy, as set out in the NPPF.

³ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/planning-for-the-future> for more details.

⁴ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system> for more details.

11. A summary of the conclusions are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Policy Assessment

<p>Policies are no longer consistent with the NPPF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy LIV1 Housing Provision and Delivery • Policy LIV4 Affordable Housing
<p>Policies show some issues with effectiveness, or there have been changes to circumstances/evidence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SDP3 Housing Distribution • Policy SDP4 Employment Distribution • Policy ENV2 Achieving Quality in Design and Construction • Policy ENV3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation • Policy ENV4 Sustainable Transport • Policy ENV5 Pollution and Unstable Land • Policy WRK1 Strengthening the Local Economy • Policy WRK2 Employment Land Supply • Policy WRK4 Retailing and Town Centres
<p>Policies are in full conformity with the NPPF, effective and justified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SDP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development • Policy SDP2 Spatial Development Principles • Policy SDP5 Retail Distribution • Policy SDP6 Future Infrastructure Requirements • Policy ENV1 Protecting and Enhancing Our Historic and Natural Environments • Policy ENV6 Waste Management • Policy ENV7 Water Management • Policy LIV2 Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe • Policy LIV3 Housing Needs • Policy LIV5 Designing Better Places to Live • Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye Extension • Policy WRK5 Tourism, Leisure and Culture • Policy WRK6 Designing Better Places to Work • Policy SUP1 Community Facilities • Policy SUP2 Health and Well-being • Policy SUP3 Education and Training • Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places

Policies no longer consistent with the NPPF

12. Policy LIV1 is inconsistent with the NPPF because it provides for a housing requirement, which is based on an assessment of housing needs which no longer reflects that explicitly required in national planning policy. The 2019 NPPF is clear that policy makers should define their housing requirement by using the standard methodology as the basis for this assessment. Housing requirements adopted five or more years ago are rendered out-of-date for the purpose calculating a five year housing land supply where a different approach pre-dating the 2019 NPPF is applied with materially different results⁵. The continued delivery of 298 dwellings per year as required by the Core Strategy does not however undermine the Standard Methodology approach.
13. The housing requirement in Policy LIV1 was derived following an objective assessment of housing need applying guidance consistent with the 2012 NPPF. The 2020 Pendle Housing Needs Assessment uses the standard methodology as the basis for its calculations and shows a material change in the housing needs for the Borough. This requires the adoption of a revised housing requirement by the Council.
14. The Council has reviewed the housing requirement in the emerging Local Plan Part 2, with a sufficient supply of housing land identified in response. This housing requirement is informed by standard methodology using the derived figure as the starting point for its assessment.
15. Policy LIV1 remains part of the statutory development plan, with the Core Strategy still within its plan period (2011-2030). As such, until Policy LIV1 is replaced by a 'sound' alternative, decisions will still, by planning law, be required to be made in accordance with this policy. The NPPF makes clear, no matter what figure is adopted that targets set out within the development plan represent a minimum requirement and do not act to constrain or prevent sustainable development in coming forward.
16. Applying the NPPF, until the Council adopts a new housing requirement, from the 17th December 2020, the standard method figure for Pendle (as published or superseded) will form the basis for the assessment of a five year housing land supply and the Housing Delivery Test. A Housing Supply Statement, which will assess the implications of this for the Borough, is to be published in early 2021. A call for evidence of deliverability is currently taking place for those sites with planning permission and those sites with potential to deliver within the next five years.
17. Policy LIV4 is not in full conformity with the NPPF due to its failure to meet the updated definition of affordable housing, and the application of affordable housing requirements for small sites and requirements of major developments. Refreshed

⁵ See Paragraph 73 of the NPPF.

evidence examining the affordable housing needs of the Borough, provided in the 2020 Housing Needs Assessment, also shows that the mix of tenure required to meet identified local needs has shifted since the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2015.

18. Policy LIV4 is to be supplemented by providing a new policy in the Local Plan Part2. This policy (LIV9) will update the position on policy thresholds and provide further guidance on how affordable housing is to be delivered across the Borough. Policy LIV4 will continue to be applied through decision making with regard had to the requirements of the NPPF where relevant.

Policies with minor issues

19. To be wholly effective Policy SDP3 and Policy SDP4 are both reliant on the allocation of additional sites in order to achieve the spatial pattern of development required. Delays experienced in the adoption of the Local Plan Part 2 has meant that development has been driven by market forces and the presumption in favour of sustainable development.
20. The Local Plan Part 2 provides the opportunity to rebalance the amount of development delivered at the local level by identifying and allocating sites where there are residual housing and employment needs to be met taking into account completions and commitments. The basis of this distribution was previously consulted on by the Council in 2017 and is a sound assessment methodology⁶.
21. Since 2015 International and National policy on climate change has evolved. This has resulted in the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2016 and UK net zero carbon pledge for 2050. Following on from this, the Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019. Most recently the UK Government announced a ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030.
22. Policies ENV2, ENV3 and ENV4 help ensure that development adapts to and reduces effects on climate change. Since adoption of the Core Strategy in 2015, monitoring data shows that greenhouse gases have declined across the Borough, in part thanks to the successful implementation of policy. However in order to meet recently adopted International and National targets this rate of decline will need to increase over the remainder of the plan period.
23. To reduce greenhouse gases at a faster rate, further changes are required within the development process. In part this is achieved through advancements made to technology, changes in attitudes and practices, and the adoption of higher build standards within building regulations. Planning policy can also encourage greener activities and practices, reduce carbon emissions, and deliver enhancements in energy efficient development.

⁶ See Scoping and Methodology Report 2017

24. The Local Plan Part 2 fulfils an important role in securing this response, with design, environmental, and climate change policies, which will collectively help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance the efficiency and self-sufficiency of communities, and encourage a shift to sustainable patterns of behaviour by directing the location, type, and design of new development. These policies will assist those set out within the adopted Local Plan, securing an effective response to climate change.
25. Policy ENV5 seeks to secure the safe remediation of derelict land. Monitoring shows that since the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2015, levels of derelict land within the Borough have remained static relatively constants, notwithstanding that a significant proportion of development has taken place on brownfield land. This points to a level of churn of land within the Borough, which is not assisted by low levels of viability experienced most acutely in those parts of the Borough, which would be the focus of regeneration activity, and the high cost burdens placed on development to comply with requirements for safe remediation.
26. To enhance the effectiveness of the Local Plan in addressing this issue, policies ENV17 and ENV18 of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 aim to add further detailed guidance for proposals relating to derelict land. These policies will act to provide for greater certainty for applicants in effort to encourage the regeneration of these sites. Beyond this, the Council will continue to work proactively to regenerate the Borough through its public private partnership delivery vehicle PEARL, and use funds (where appropriate) gained through the successful Towns Fund bid to deliver regeneration in inner Nelson, as well as the potential to access further funding as part of the Government's levelling up agenda. The Council will also look to work proactively with developers to redevelop derelict land, assisting efforts to remove barriers to development and identify and secure third party funding. No modification is proposed to Policy ENV5 at this time, although the effects of this policy (together with Policies ENV17 and ENV18) will continue to be monitored.
27. Policies WRK1 and WRK2 are beneficial in maintaining and enhancing the economy of Pendle. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the UK's exit from the EU has introduced a level of uncertainty regarding the future condition and make-up of the Pendle economy.
28. At this point in time, too early to identify what the longer term effects will be for the local economy as a result of either issue. An assessment of likely future job growth for Pendle published in September 2020 through Experian showed jobs growth over the plan period. It would be premature to revise the position taken by adopted policy at the present time, given the current uncertainty.
29. Policy WRK 4 Retailing and Town Centres is in full conformity with the NPPF in its approach to town centres and town centre uses. However, essential parts of the policy such as the identification and protection afforded to Primary and Secondary

Shopping Frontages have been rendered ineffective by recent changes to the Use Classes Order. These changes have seen Classes A1, A2, A3, B1 and some D uses being combined into a single use (Class E). This means that some changes of use, which previously required planning permission and were subject to the controls outlined in Policy WRK4, are no longer classed as development. As a result Policy WRK4 ceases to apply and any control over what occurs within these designated areas and frontages has been almost completely lost.

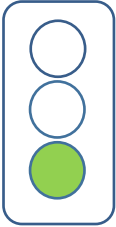
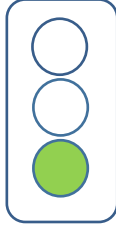
30. The changes to the Use Classes Order mean that Policy WRK4 must be replaced if the Local Plan is to guide the development of main town centre uses and maintain vibrant town centres. To address this, the Council is introducing two new policies in the emerging Local Plan Part 2. These policies address the development of Class E and non-Class E uses both outside and within the Borough's Town and Local Shopping Centres (Policies WRK10 and WRK11). These policies will replace Policy WRK4 once adopted. In the interim, those parts of Policy WRK4 which continue to be consistent with both the NPPF and PPG will be applied for decision making purposes where possible.

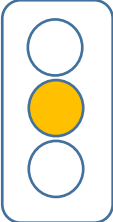
Conclusions

31. The Core Strategy was adopted by Pendle Council on 17th December 2015. Consistent with Planning Regulations and the NPPF, the Council has, through this document, evaluated the policies in the Core Strategy for their conformity with the NPPF, their continued relevance in light of the most up to date evidence available and/or changes in local circumstances; and their effectiveness in delivering the strategic objectives of the plan.
32. The review concludes that there is no requirement at this time to revise the Core Strategy in its entirety. Many of its policies continue to be in full conformity with the NPPF, responsive to evidence and local circumstances, and effective in delivering sustainable development consistent with the aims of national planning policy.
33. Two policies (Policy LIV1 and LIV4) were found to be inconsistent with the NPPF, due to new approaches to the assessment of local housing need and the delivery of affordable housing, introduced between the publication of the 2012 NPPF and the 2019 NPPF. Both policies are in need of revision or replacement.
34. Whilst in conformity with the NPPF, a further 9 Core Strategy policies have been identified of being in need of supplementation, amendment or subject to monitoring due to changes in evidence or circumstances which have occurred since adoption in 2015. The four main causes of this were identified as being:
 - Changes to both international and national policy on addressing Climate Change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions;

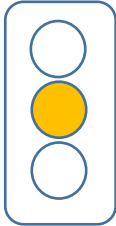
- Reliance on detailed policy and/or the allocation of further land through the Local Plan Part 2;
 - Economic uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit; and
 - Changes to the Use Classes Order, effective from September 2020.
35. Whilst these policies still attract full weight in the decision making process (being part of the statutory development plan), action is needed to enhance the role of the development plan in addressing the key issues faced by the Borough. This action will help to ensure that new development is beneficial for our communities and continues to provide the net contributions required by the NPPF to help achieve the social, economic and environmental objectives that are the foundation for sustainable development.
36. The Council is preparing the Local Plan Part 2, which provides an opportunity to address any issues of inconsistency with the NPPF and the effectiveness of adopted policy as identified above. As part of the plan making process the Council will refine its planning policies to respond to key changes since the adoption of the Core Strategy and to provide the detailed policies and land supply position required to deliver the intended outcomes of policies of the Core Strategy.
37. The Local Plan Part 2 will be informed by up-to-date evidence and reflect the views of the local community, statutory consultees (including neighbouring authorities), infrastructure providers, developers and other key stakeholders. It provides an opportunity to build on the success of the Core Strategy and respond to recent events. It will provide a decision making framework which is robust and effective in meeting the adopted vision and strategic objectives of the development plan for the remainder of the plan period to 2030.
38. The programme for the preparation and adoption of the Local Plan Part 2 is set out in an update of the Local Development Scheme. This shows that the Council intends to consult on the first draft of the Local Plan Part 2 for a period of six weeks from 1 February 2021. Taking account of comments received a final draft will be prepared and consulted on in July/August 2021. The plan will then be submitted for independent examination shortly afterwards, with hearings likely to be held in early 2022, prior to adoption later that year.
39. The recommendations in this document are reliant on the efficient preparation of the Local Plan Part 2. Should the preparation of that document stall, or be abandoned, it will be necessary to undertake a full review of the Core Strategy, particularly in respect of housing, employment and climate change. In the short-term a policy vacuum will exist, with planning applications assessed against national planning policy and those local plan policies that are still considered to be compliant with it.

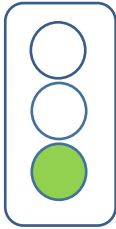
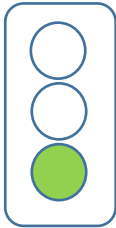
Appendix 1: Detailed Review of Core Strategy Policies

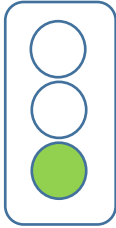
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
<p>Policy SDP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development Implements at a local level the presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy as adopted reflects the wording of Paragraph 14 of the 2012 NPPF. No material change was made to the presumption in favour of sustainable development with the adoption of the 2019 NPPF and so no changes are required to Policy SDP1.</p> <p>Effectiveness The policy is applied through decision making where proposals are consistent with the development plan. Decision makers engage effectively and early in the decision making process with applicants to any overcome any potential problems, and to enable sustainable development to come forward quickly. Within the latest monitoring year, over 90% of planning applications received were approved, indicating that decision makers engaged positively with applicants enabling the delivery sustainable development in accordance with Policy SDP1.</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with the NPPF. The Policy implemented effectively by decision makers.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SDP1.</p> <p>Policy ENV8 of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 will add clarity as to how the policy is implemented.</p>
<p>Policy SDP2 Spatial Development Principles Confirms how, where and broadly to what extent development is to be delivered over the plan period. Establishes a settlement hierarchy and preferred approach for the development of land.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy seeks to manage patterns of development to promote sustainable access; ensuring that new development is supported by sufficient infrastructure; helping to limit the number of journeys that need to be taken; and aligning with and supporting the delivery of economic investment and regeneration objectives. This achieved by directing the largest amounts of development to the most sustainable locations. The approach applied by the policy is consistent with Paragraphs 103 and 104 of the NPPF. A key part of this strategy is helping to secure the renewal of previously developed land within settlement boundaries consistent with Chapter 11 of the NPPF. The policy also recognises both the role and the need for growth within the rural areas, and enables proportionate growth at the Borough’s sustainable rural settlements in line with Paragraph 78 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence There has been no significant change in the range or level of services available within the named settlements of the Borough, sufficient to</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with policies of the NPPF. There are no changes in evidence or circumstances which would justify an alternative approach to that set out in policy. The policy works effectively securing a sustainable pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Core Strategy.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SDP2.</p> <p>Allocations identified through the emerging Local Plan Part 2 have been identified in accordance with the spatial development principles set out in Policy SDP2 to ensure that the scale and location of future growth is consistent with this policy.</p>

Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>alter the role of these settlements or change their suitability to accommodate development proportionately. No amendments are proposed to the settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>Effectiveness</p> <p>The policy maintains a key role in ensuring that new development is responsive to and achieves the delivery of Objectives 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Core Strategy. The latest AMR identifies that since the start of the plan period in 2011/12, almost 80% of development within the Borough has taken place on sites within settlement boundaries. Well over half (59%) of all new development has taken place in the M65 Corridor, with 22% in the West Craven Towns and 19% in Rural Pendle. This aligns broadly with the spatial approach of Policy SDP2 though the delivery of development is challenged by the complexity of sites within the M65 Corridor and low viability.</p>			
<p>Policy SDP3 Housing Distribution</p> <p>The policy establishes how the housing needs of the Borough are to be met across the three spatial areas.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity</p> <p>The policy takes forward the approach of Policy SDP2, applying this to the distribution of housing. The policy seeks to manage patterns of development directing the majority to the largest and most sustainable settlements so that new homes have good access to existing services, shops and sources of employment. This approach ensures that new development is adequately supported by sufficient infrastructure, limiting the number of journeys that need to be taken, particularly by private car; and ensuring that housing delivery aligns with and supports the delivery of economic investment and regeneration objectives. This approach to development is consistent with Paragraphs 103 and 104 of the NPPF. The policy enables proportionate growth at the Borough’s sustainable rural settlements to address local housing needs, and support and maintain rural vitality and vibrancy in line with Paragraph 78 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence</p> <p>There is no indication within the evidence base (as provided by the Housing Needs Assessment 2020) that the distribution of housing needs has altered. Assessed levels of affordable housing are</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with policies of the NPPF. Meeting needs housing in full in alignment with the spatial approach is a challenge due to variations in viability observed across the Borough. Despite these challenges the overall pattern of development achieved thus far through the plan period has aligned to Policy. Allocations identified through the Local Plan Part 2 will secure the delivery of the pattern of</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SDP3.</p> <p>Allocations for housing identified through the emerging Local Plan Part 2 have been identified in accordance with the spatial development principles set out in Policy SDP3 to ensure that the scale and location of future growth is consistent with this policy. Regard has also been given to the Scoping Methodology Paper consulted on by the Council in 2017 which set out how spatial area needs</p>

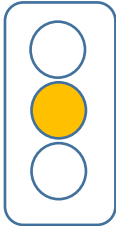
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>acknowledged to be high across the Borough. Low levels of viability in urban areas however means that meeting this where needed is a challenge whilst balancing the deliverability of development. Policies are geared to maximise the provision of affordable housing whilst ensuring that development continues to come forward as is required (100% affordable housing schemes which are third party funded make an important contribution to meeting affordable housing needs).</p> <p>Effectiveness</p> <p>The policy plays a key role in ensuring that new development is responsive to and achieves the delivery of Objectives 1, 4, 5, and 8 of the Core Strategy. Monitoring shows that to 2019/20 64% of new homes completed have been within the M65 Corridor, 20% have been in the West Craven Towns, and 16% in Rural Pendle. Over three-quarters (78%) of committed developments are located within the M65 Corridor (including the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe), with 16% in the West Craven Towns and 6% in rural Pendle. The picture overall is of broad compliance in the delivery and commitment of housing to the requirements of Policy SDP3, although in order to fulfil this in full there is need for future development sites to be allocated at our most sustainable settlements.</p>	<p>development required by Policy SDP3 through the remaining years of the plan period.</p>		<p>could be met at a settlement specific level. In doing so the Council has taken into account completed and committed development with allocations directed to those settlements which face a shortfall in new homes. The adoption of the Local Plan Part 2 would therefore enhance the effectiveness of this policy.</p>

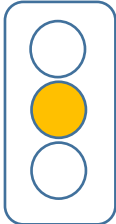
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
<p>Policy SDP4 Employment Distribution The policy establishes how the employment land supply of the Borough are to be met across the three spatial areas.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy takes forward the approach of Policy SDP2 applying this to the distribution of employment growth. The policy seeks to manage patterns of development directing the majority to the largest and most sustainable settlements, ensure that employment land supply aligns with investment in infrastructure and new housing development, supports regeneration objectives, and fosters opportunities for economic growth through the establishment and support given to knowledge and innovation clusters. This approach to development is consistent with Paragraphs, 81, 82, 103 and 104 of the NPPF. The policy also enables proportionate growth at the Borough’s sustainable rural settlements to support and diversify the rural economy, to maintain rural sustainability, vitality and vibrancy in line with Paragraphs 78, 83, and 84 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The pattern of development provided by this policy is responsive to the assessed needs of the Borough as outlined through the 2014 Employment Land Review. It is considered that this evidence, at this time, remains robust and provides a positive basis on which to plan for and meet the Borough’s economic needs. It is unclear at this stage what effect COVID-19 and Brexit will have on the future employment land supply needs of the Borough.</p> <p>Effectiveness The location of new employment development is not currently monitored by the Council. The extension of the Lomeshaye Industrial Estate (see Policy WRK 3) and proposed allocation, which will extend the West Craven Business Park (see Policy WRK7 in the emerging Local Plan Part 2) will provide an important opportunity to deliver this spatial pattern of development.</p>	<p>The policy remains consistent with national planning policy. The policy is considered to reflect the economic conditions and needs of the Borough as currently understood. To review the evidence of employment needs within the current uncertain context would be premature when the full effects are unknown. The extension of both the Lomeshaye Industrial Estate and the West Craven Business Park will provide an important role in achieving the spatial pattern of development set out in Policy SDP4.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SDP4, at this time.</p> <p>The Council will monitor the effects of COVID-19 and Brexit on the local economy over the coming years. Should either result in significant changes to local employment needs or the profile of the employment land supply a review of the Policy may be required.</p> <p>The Council is currently engaged with a developer seeking to develop the extension to the Lomeshaye Industrial Estate.</p> <p>Adoption of the Local Plan Part 2, which supports the expansion of the West Craven Business Park expansion will help to address the spatial pattern of development as set out in Policy SDP4.</p>

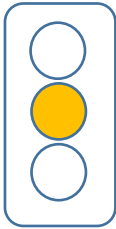
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
<p>Policy SDP5 Retail Distribution Defines the retail hierarchy for the Borough and sets out in broad terms the scale of retail development which should take place at each centre.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy is responsive to Paragraph 85 of the NPPF which requires that policies support the role of town centres, defining a network and hierarchy to support vitality and vibrancy.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence Whilst levels of vacancy and the uses found within town centres inevitably alter over time, it is considered that at a strategic level, the tiers and centres identified within the Policy remains relevant and up-to-date and reflects the role that centres have within the Borough and the communities they serve. The hierarchy identified closely reflects the settlement order set out in Policy SDP2. The alignment of these two hierarchies is important in providing an integrated and self-supporting spatial strategy assisting in the delivery of sustainable development. Alterations made to the Use Classes Order in 2020 do not affect this policy.</p> <p>Effectiveness The Policy fulfils an important role in safeguarding the sustainability of our existing urban areas, consistent with objectives 1, 6 and 7 of the Core Strategy. The Policy provides certainty for applicants and decision makers, and helps inform and implement the sequential approach to town centre uses which has a key role in maintaining the vitality and vibrancy of these centres.</p>	<p>The Policy remains consistent with national planning policy despite recent changes made to the Use Classes Order. The tiers and centres identified are considered at a strategic level to continue to function as originally identified.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SDP5.</p>
<p>Policy SDP6 Future Infrastructure Requirements Sets out at a strategic level the requirements for the delivery and contribution towards the provision of infrastructure required to support a development.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy is consistent in its approach with the tests outlined within Paragraph 56 of the NPP. Obligations are required only where necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms; where they are directly related to the development; and are fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence To be sustainable, development is required to be supported by sufficient infrastructure. This infrastructure may in some cases already exist, and is typically assessed through the planning application process. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the</p>	<p>The Policy requirements are considered to be consistent with the tests as outlined within the NPPF. The Policy fulfils an important role in securing the delivery of sustainable development ensuring that new development is</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SDP6.</p> <p>The Council continues to monitor and update progress made on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>The infrastructure needs of new sites allocated for</p>

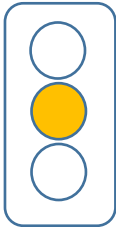
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>infrastructure required respond to assessed needs over the plan period. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan remains relevant to development needs now. The specific infrastructure requirements of sites to be allocated through the Local Plan Part 2 will be determined in collaboration with statutory consultees and provided through the plan preparation process with additional infrastructure to be sought where supported by evidence.</p> <p>Effectiveness The policy fulfils an important role in securing development which is sustainable. The policy assists in securing the delivery of development which is required over the plan period, whilst ensuring sufficient access to transport, community, and utility infrastructure is provided without harm to (and where possible benefiting) existing residents and businesses. The policy key role in fulfilling objectives 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the Core Strategy. Monitoring shows that progress is being made in achieving the delivery of infrastructure needs set out for the plan period within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p>	<p>supported by sufficient levels of infrastructure. Monitoring shows that the Council with its partners has been successful in implementing the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The infrastructure requirements of the Local Plan Part 2 will be assessed through this plan making process.</p>		<p>development through the Local Plan Part 2 will be determined in collaboration with statutory consultees and providers.</p>
<p>Policy ENV1 Protecting and Enhancing our Natural and Historic Environments The policy sets the protection afforded to ecology, geology, heritage, landscapes and green infrastructure. It outlines the responses required of development to these environments issues to safeguard them from loss and where possible enable their enhancement.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy reflects the approach taken by the NPPF towards natural and historic environments as set out in Chapters 15 and 16 of the NPPF. For ecological assets, the policy applies a designation hierarchy with the weight given to protection and the implications for development treated accordingly. Great weight is attached to the protection of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Outside the AONB developments are required to have regard to local landscape character. The Policy confirms the retention of the Lancashire Green Belt within Pendle which, as designated, functions to meet the five purposes outlined in Paragraph 134 of the NPPF. For the historic environment the Policy ensures the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, and confirms that any harm arising from a development will be assessed applying the balancing approach as set out within the NPPF (albeit</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with the approach taken by the NPPF towards the natural and built environment.</p> <p>The environmental and historical baseline conditions of the Borough have not significantly altered since adoption of the plan. The policy has been effective in safeguarding the natural and built</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy ENV1.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 2 includes a suite of policies related to the built and natural environment which provide additional guidance and clarity for applicants and decision makers alike and will enhance the effectiveness of the development plan in protecting, maintaining, and enhancing the built</p>

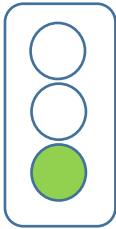
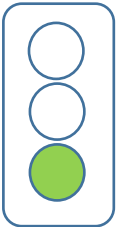
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>that the paragraphs numbers referenced are no longer correct). The policy recognises the ecological and social role provided by open space and green infrastructure, seeking its protection and enhancement. The policy looks to prevent losses to open space applying the approach outlined within the NPPF (again paragraphs numbers referenced are no longer correct). Overall the policy is considered to be consistent with the strategic approach to nature and heritage outlined within the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence Since the adoption of the Core Strategy, the Council has published refreshed evidence assessing Open Space, Green Infrastructure, and the Green Belt. In addition, a new Management Plan has been adopted for the Forest of Bowland AONB. This evidence base does not give rise to the need to adopt a different approach to the natural and historical environment. Requirements for development to deliver net gains for biodiversity are being considered through the Environmental Bill indicating the need for an adjustment in policy. The Council is not aware of broader changes to the condition and status of the natural and historical environment which would also warrant the adoption of a different strategic approach.</p> <p>Effectiveness Monitoring shows that Policy ENV1 is one of the most regularly applied policies by decision makers. The Policy is integral to the achievement of objectives 2, 4, 9 and 10 of the Core Strategy. There has been no net loss recorded to designated ecology sites. The South Pennine SPA is in an 'unfavourable but recovering' condition. The number of listed buildings in Pendle is slowly increase. None of these structures or buildings are considered to be at risk. None of the 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Borough are considered to be at risk. Of the 23 Conservation Areas in the Borough, only one is classed as being at risk. The Local Plan Part 2 contains development management policies relating to the open countryside, AONB, Green Belt, green infrastructure, biodiversity,</p>	<p>environment with regular use through the DM process.</p>		<p>and natural environment. A key part of this will be a requirement on developments to provide net contributions to biodiversity which is important in ensuring that developments make a positive contribution to environmental objectives.</p>

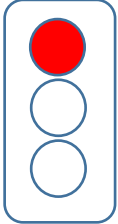
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>trees and hedgerows, open space, and historical assets which will assist in the implementation of Policy ENV1. The Local Plan Part 2 also sets out the approach to development at and within the influence of the South Pennines SPA which reflects the international protection that this designated area benefits from.</p>			
<p><u>Policy ENV2 Achieving Quality in Design and Construction</u> The Policy sets out the design orientated environmental considerations to be applied through the design, planning, and construction process.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy requires developments to be responsive to and consistent with the natural and built environment. It should take into account its potential effects, its functionality, and its longer term integration with the physical environment and existing communities/users. This helps to provide for attractive, liveable, and inclusive communities. The policy also fulfils a key role in securing development which adapts to the effects of climate change and supports a transition to a low-carbon economy. This includes policies to reduce energy consumption and to promote on-site renewable energy generation. The policy is considered to be consistent with the Chapters 12, 14, 15 and 16 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances and Evidence Monitoring indicates that carbon emissions in Pendle are continuing to fall in line with longer term trends. In 2019 the Council declared a Climate Emergency and pledged to take action to reduce carbon emissions, following on from international and national agreements to move towards a zero carbon economy. The current rate of decline in emissions is not sufficient to meet this target. Energy efficiency standards are now set out within the building regulations and are implemented through the construction of new buildings. The Government is currently considering how energy efficiency standards for new homes are to be enhanced in an effort to achieve carbon-neutral ready development by 2025 (the Future Homes Standard).</p> <p>Effectiveness The Policy fulfils an important role in ensuring that development achieves objectives 3, 4 and 10 of the Core Strategy. It is the most</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with design, climate change, and environmental policy as set out within the NPPF.</p> <p>The policy is regularly implemented and is effective in shaping development brought forward within the Borough.</p> <p>The rate of decline in Borough wide emissions will need to be increased over the remaining years of the plan to meet more recent climate change requirements. This can be achieved in Pendle through emerging policy which will enhance the effectiveness of the plan in this regard.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy ENV2.</p> <p>Changes to the wider development plan may be needed to ensure that development is more responsive in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 provides an opportunity to enhance the effectiveness of the development plan in the area of Climate Change by defining, directing and influencing the location, type, form, appearance and layout of the development delivered within the Borough. Policies ENV19 and ENV27 of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 are considered to provide an essential response to climate change.</p>

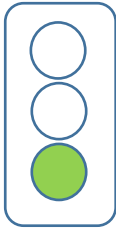
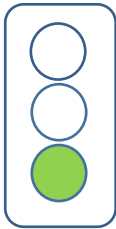
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>regularly applied part of the development plan in the determination of planning application. The amount of development refused for poor design is around 9% indicating that the policy is having an effect in influencing and shaping development which comes forward within the Borough. The policy works to a high level establishing broad guidance for developments to follow when bringing proposals forward, and works with wider policies of the Core Strategy to achieve its objectives (such as Policy ENV3 and SUP4). Development management policies within the emerging Local Plan Part 2 will complement existing policy requirements enhancing their effectiveness, and ensure that development is more responsive to climate issues.</p>			
<p>Policy ENV3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation The policy provides guidance to support the development of renewable and low carbon (RLC) energy generation.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy provides a positive framework for the development RLC technology. This is consistent with Paragraph 151 of the NPPF encouraging the development of RLC sources of energy to promote the increased role and usage renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Circumstances and Evidence In 2019 the Council declared a Climate Emergency and pledged action to reduce carbon emissions. The need for the policy therefore remains, and has increasing importance.</p> <p>Effectiveness The Policy is important in securing the achievement of objectives 2, 4 and 10 of the Core Strategy. Owing to changes to Permitted Development Rights, the Council no longer monitors the amount of electricity generated in the Borough by renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The Policy is consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The requirement for the policy remains. Increasing the proportion of electricity from renewable sources will help reduce emissions.</p> <p>Permitted Development Rights for small scale wind and solar schemes has made it difficult to monitor the full effects of this policy.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy ENV3.</p> <p>Policy ENV27 of the emerging Part 2 Local Plan will increase the effectiveness of this policy in securing the increase role and use of renewable technology as part of new development. This policy provides for a detailed framework on how renewable technologies are to be implemented and integrated through new development proposals as well as free-standing development.</p>

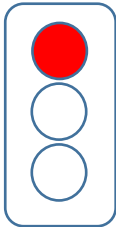
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
<p>Policy ENV4 Promoting Sustainable Travel The Policy confirms the issues to be taken into account when determining whether the location and accessibility of a development can be considered to be sustainable.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy requires that development conforms in its location, scale and type with the spatial strategy. Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy seeks to minimise travel by car and secure a sustainable pattern of development. The policy confirms the need for developments to integrate with the existing walking and cycling network, with enhancements sought to encourage modal shift. Developments should not have adverse effects on the operation and safety of the highway network, with developments refused where the assessed effects are found to be individually or cumulatively severe. The approach outlined by the policy is consistent with Paragraphs 103, 104, and 109 of the NPPF. In accordance with Paragraph 111 major developments likely to result in significant increases in traffic require the submission of a Travel Plan to outline how car movements to and from the site are to be reduced.</p> <p>Circumstances and Evidence The strategic aim to reduce both the need to travel and the use of unsustainable modes of transport remains unchanged since adoption of the plan. Transport modes are a significant contributor to emissions, which contribute to the worsening of climate change. Evidence suggests that emissions have from transport has remained static over the plan period despite recent enhancements in technology. To meet national targets of Carbon Neutrality the Government has outlined a ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030. Planning must help to facilitate new infrastructure to support electric and hybrid cars. In 2019 the Council declared a Climate Emergency and pledged to lower emissions. Strategic bottle necks within the local highway network persist, notably on the east-west route along the North Valley in Colne, and through the villages of Foulridge and Earby. Works to improve road capacity are ongoing. The delivery of a by-pass and/or the re-opening of the railway line between Colne and Skipton remain an aspiration for now.</p>	<p>The Policy reflects the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>Evidence shows that car usage continues to dominate as the most regularly used form of transport, though there has been increases in walking and cycling.</p> <p>The UK Government is to ban the sale of all new petrol and diesel cars by 2030. Further guidance is necessary to plan developments to provide the necessary infrastructure to enable the implementation of this policy.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy ENV4.</p> <p>Policies ENV19, ENV24 and ENV27 of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 provide additional guidance on sustainable transport inclusive of requirements for electric charge points which will complement this policy and ensure that the development plan remains consistent and effective in supporting a modal shift and reducing emissions.</p>

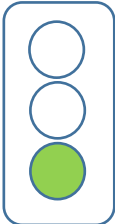
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>The Policy fulfils an important role in the achievement of objectives 2, 3 and 11 of the Core Strategy. The 2018/19 AMR identifies that since the start of the plan period in 2011/12, almost 80% of development within the Borough has taken place on sites within settlement boundaries. Over half (59%) of all new development has taken place within the M65 Corridor, with 22% in the West Craven Towns and 19% in Rural Pendle. The share of travel by mode of transport is not monitored on an annual basis.</p>			
<p>Policy ENV5 Pollution and Unstable Land</p> <p>The Policy seeks to ensure that new development does not harm the environment, future occupiers, or wider users by reason of its location, construction or operation.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity</p> <p>The policy addresses the effects of development on environmental quality, health and well-being. It requires development to take these matters into account and is consistent with the approach outlined in Paragraphs 178 to 182 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence</p> <p>Derelict land requires a level of treatment (remediation) before development can take place. Positive contributions made by development on previously developed land in response to planned requirements mean that the amount of derelict land within the Borough has remained constant at around 34ha since the start of the plan period. This suggests that there is still a barrier to developing Brownfield land. Constraints such as high flood risk and incompatible neighbouring uses are borough-wide concerns, but in the M65 Corridor the most likely reason is low viability.</p> <p>Effectiveness</p> <p>The policy contributes to the achievement of objectives 2, 4 and 10 of the Core Strategy. The policy has had some usage in decision making. Whilst clearly an important issue, its effectiveness is reliant on the establishment of more detailed policy through the adoption of the Local Plan Part 2.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be consistent with the approach outlined in the NPPF.</p> <p>The amount of derelict land in the Borough has remained steady, with viability the most significant barrier to development.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the policy will be enhanced with the adoption of more detailed policy provided within the emerging Local Plan Part 2.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy ENV5.</p> <p>Policies ENV17 and ENV18 of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 will assist with the implementation of this policy enhancing its effectiveness.</p> <p>Council efforts to promote the regeneration of the Borough will assist in making use of and redeveloping derelict land.</p>

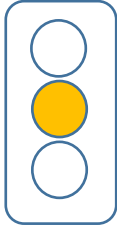
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
<p>Policy ENV6 Waste Management The Policy provides a framework to support the delivery of the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It also seeks to ensure that new development makes best use of materials and adopts sustainable waste management practices through the construction phase.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity Lancashire County Council is the local Minerals and Waste Authority. This policy seeks to support the implementation of the adopted Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan, in particular the objective of making the best use of raw materials and promoting their reuse wherever possible, helping to minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The County Council is in the process of preparing a revised Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan. A revised draft of this document is due to be published in Summer 2021.</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with the NPPF. There have been no change in circumstances since the adoption of the Core Strategy.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy ENV6.</p> <p>Progress made by the County Council in advancing the revised Joint Minerals and Waste Plan towards adoption will be monitored.</p>
<p>Policy ENV7 Water Management The Policy sets out the approach for development in relation to flood risk, managing flood risk and surface water flow, and using water resources.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy applies the sequential approach to flood risk. The policy resists the development of further new homes within Flood Zone 3, and seeks to minimise new homes built in Flood Zone 2. The policy also seeks to ensure that the issue of flood risk is adequately considered by applicants through the design process (such as when considering floor levels, implementing SUDs measures etc.). It also seeks to secure a betterment in surface water run-off rates observed at Brownfield sites, and maintain existing run-off rates at Greenfield sites. The policy is consistent with Paragraphs 157 to 158 of the NPPF. Measures outlined in policy aimed at securing enhancements in water quality and water environments are consistent with Paragraph 170 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances and Evidence Water quality is generally unchanged in the Borough. As of 2016 only one watercourse was classed as 'poor', with investment planned to address this at the Colne Waste Water Treatment Works. All other Main Rivers have a moderate to good quality. Monitoring shows that 2,825 dwellings were located within Flood Zone 2 or 3 at</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The quality of watercourses within the Borough is generally good. Planned investment by United Utilities will improve this position further. The number of properties at risk of flooding in the Borough, reflect its industrial heritage, but this policy will ensure that regeneration of these areas is likely to be at a lower density, will</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy ENV7.</p> <p>The Council is preparing a revised SFRA informed by updated modelling of flood risk by the Environment Agency. The findings of the SFRA will be used to inform the of site allocations in Local Plan Part 2.</p>

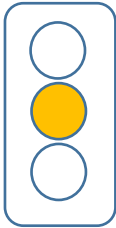
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>the end of 2017/18. The high level of residential properties within these areas reflects the area’s industrial past when high density terraced homes were built close to the mills that they served, which were situated alongside the rivers that powered them. Increases in the number of properties within these flood zones reflect recent changes to flood risk modelling which use better data on climate change</p> <p>Effectiveness The policy aids the achievement of objectives 2, 4, 9 and 10 of the Core Strategy. In recent years, no development has been approved against the advice of the Environment Agency.</p>	<p>incorporate SuDS and be designed to minimise flood risk impacts.</p>		
<p>Policy LIV1 Housing Provision and Delivery The policy sets a housing requirement of 298 dwellings per year and provides clarity, in broad terms, as to how this requirement is to be met over the plan period.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The housing requirement of 298 dwellings per year was adopted to meet the objectively assessed of housing needs of Pendle as required under policies of the 2012 NPPF. This approach to assessing housing need no longer aligns with the Government’s new standard method. This now forms the starting point for this assessment, as required by the 2019 NPPF. The Pendle Housing Needs Assessment 2020 (HNA) considers the needs of the Borough, adopting the standard method as its baseline. The HNA finds a material difference between the adopted requirement and assessed need. Based on this assessment it is considered that the adopted housing requirement is out of date.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The evidence underpinning the housing requirement is now considered to be out-of-date having been based on the 2012-based Sub-national Population Projections. The calculation made through this evidence departs from current national planning policy published since the Core Strategy was adopted.</p> <p>Effectiveness Monitoring shows that since the adoption of the Local Plan, the housing requirement has been achieved only once in 2018/19. Average delivery rates over this five year period have been 190</p>	<p>The methodology used to define housing need informing the housing requirement is considered to be inconsistent with national planning policy. The evidence underpinning the local plan is also likely to be out-of-date. Housing delivery has been lower than anticipated for a prolonged period. This lower rate of delivery suggests that the market is unable to support sustained delivery of 298dpa.</p>		<p>A revised policy, underpinned by fresh evidence, is required.</p> <p>Policy LIV6 in Local Plan Part 2 will replace Policy LIV1. The proposed housing requirement has been defined following the recommendation of the 2020 Pendle Housing Needs Assessment which implements the Standard Method. Policy LIV6 will provide clarity as to how its housing requirement will be achieved.</p>

Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	dwellings per annum. Whilst the lower rate of delivery can be attributed to the lasting effects of the 2008 economic recession, and delay in delivery of strategic housing site at Trough Laithe, it may also be a market signal that the sustained development of 298 dwellings each year is too high a target for the local market.			
Policy LIV2 Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe Sets the policy framework for the delivery of the Trough Laithe strategic housing site.	<p>NPPF Conformity The NPPF recognises the role of strategic sites and encourages the identification and development of sustainable urban extensions as an effective means of meeting development needs (see Paragraph 72).</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence Housing is required across the Borough to support the delivery of social and economic objectives. Trough Laithe fulfils a key role in delivering a large proportion of this need within the M65 Corridor and is supportive of Policies SDP2 and SDP3 in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Effectiveness No dwellings have yet been constructed on the strategic site, but it does benefit from outline planning consent, and reserved matters have recently been approved for the first phase of the development (application 19/0952/RM). Works have now commenced on site, and the first completions are anticipated within the 2021/22 monitoring year.</p>	The Policy is consistent with national planning policy. Whilst there has been delay in the development of this site, it is anticipated that the first dwellings will be completed within the next monitoring year.		No changes are required to Policy LIV2. Site delivery to be monitored.
Policy LIV3 Housing Needs The policy sets out the priority of housing needs to inform and shape new developments brought forward over the plan period.	<p>NPPF Conformity The NPPF continues to require that developments (and policy) should secure new homes which are responsive to housing needs of different groups within the community, in terms of size, type and tenure (see Paragraph 61). The policy seeks to secure this through the delivery of new homes, establishing where and how this type of housing need will be met (with reference to wider policies).</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence Housing needs evidence continues to show a diverse requirement for housing types, sizes and tenure across the Borough. The policy will continue to be effective in securing a responsive mix of housing.</p>	The Policy is consistent with national planning policy. Policy requirements are consistent with supporting evidence and district circumstances. The policy has had some effect in securing a broad mix of housing in response to evidence.		No changes are required to Policy LIV3. The Policy is applied on a case by case basis with reference to Housing Needs based evidence and material considerations. Allocations identified within the Local Plan Part

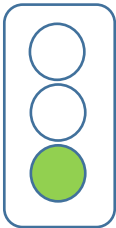
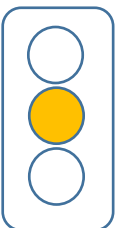
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>The need for quality family homes is important to support the achievement of objectives 5, 6 and 8 of the Core Strategy. The development of family homes is particularly important in retaining and attracting people of working-age to help support of economic growth objectives.</p> <p>Effectiveness Monitoring shows that there has been a broad range of house types and sizes completed within the Borough since the start of the plan period. The largest proportion of this housing has been terrace/townhouses, reflecting the general higher density of housing delivered within the larger and denser settlements of the Borough in alignment with broader policy. The largest proportion in size of dwellings delivered has been 3-bedroom dwellings, again reflecting the relatively high density of schemes that are typically brought forward within the Borough.</p>			<p>2, together with the delivery of the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe will give rise to opportunity to deliver a broader range of housing products given the range in scale, type and location of sites identified through this document.</p>
<p>Policy LIV4 Affordable Housing The policy sets out the requirements for affordable housing within Pendle as a proportion of dwellings delivered on market-led developments, including the required tenure split.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity There is still a requirement for local planning authorities to identify and meet affordable housing need. The 2019 NPPF altered the definition of affordable housing, as well as the threshold at which affordable housing can be sought, in effort to encourage the delivery of housing and support small and medium housebuilders. The policy, as adopted, does not apply a consistent approach.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The Council has refreshed its evidence on affordable housing. The Pendle Housing Needs Assessment 2020 shows that the affordable housing needs of the Borough are significant at between 187 and 251 dwellings per year. In addition the tenure of affordable dwellings required has also altered since adoption of the Core Strategy in 2015, with evidence now showing a need for 25% intermediate housing and 75% social/affordable rented accommodation.</p>	<p>The policy is not in full consistency with the NPPF. Updated evidence for affordable housing need shows that the size, type, and tenure of affordable housing needed within the Borough since adoption of the Core Strategy has materially changed. Despite viability challenges experienced in parts of the Borough, the Council has been successful in securing affordable housing.</p>		<p>The Policy needs to be altered to ensure it remains compliant with national planning policy and is effective in responding to the latest evidence of affordable housing need.</p> <p>Policy LIV9 of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 seeks to update the affordable housing position of the Council to align with the 2019 NPPF and respond to the latest evidence base. The policy also sets out the</p>

Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>Effectiveness Policy currently requires between 0% and 20% affordable housing through market-led provision depending on the scale and location of the development. The Core Strategy contains an aspirational target of 40% affordable housing reflecting the high level of needs which are assessed for the Borough. Despite viability challenges the Council has had some success in achieving affordable housing delivery within the Borough with 22% of gross housing completions recorded since the start of the plan period delivered as affordable housing.</p>			<p>requirements for rural exception schemes as a means to respond to the housing needs of rural areas.</p>
<p>Policy LIV5 Designing Better Places to Live The policy seeks to ensure that the size and type of new dwellings provided respond to the needs of the local community and to deliver attractive and high quality environments.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The NPPF continues to require that developments (and policy) should secure new homes which are responsive to housing needs of different groups within the community, in terms of size, type and tenure (see Paragraph 61). The policy seeks to secure this by establishing where and how this type of housing need will be met (with reference to wider policies). The policy also sets out broad requirements for density, with a minimum density sought of 30 dwellings per hectare, with up to 50 dwellings per hectare in accessible locations. This is consistent with policies in the NPPF which seek to secure the effective use of land, particularly where sites can be sustainably accessed (see Paragraph 123 of the NPPF). The policy also sets out, to a high level, expectations for the delivery of open space as part of developments, consistent with the social role expected of planning to achieve sustainable development (see Paragraph 7).</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence Housing needs evidence continues to show a diverse requirement for housing types, sizes and tenure across the Borough. Evidence illustrating the type and size of dwellings at a district and sub-district level has not significantly altered since adoption of the Core Strategy with needs for detached and semi-detached dwellings, and 2-bed and 3-bed dwellings the most significant. Priorities remain to</p>	<p>The Policy is consistent with national planning policy. The policy remains relevant to supporting evidence and district circumstances. The policy has had some effect in securing a broad mix of housing in response to evidence.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy LIV5.</p> <p>Policy applied on a case by case basis with reference to housing needs based evidence and material considerations.</p> <p>Allocations identified within the Local Plan Part 2, together with the delivery of Trough Laithe will give rise to opportunity to deliver a broader range of housing products given the range in scale, type and location of site.</p>

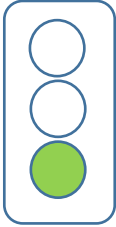
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>rebalance the existing housing stock and respond to local housing needs.</p> <p>Effectiveness Monitoring shows that there has been a broad range of house types and sizes completed within the Borough since the start of the plan period. The largest proportion of this housing has been terrace/townhouses, reflecting the general higher density of housing delivered within the Borough in alignment with broader policy. The largest proportion in size of dwellings delivered has been 3-bedroom dwellings, again reflecting the relatively high density of schemes that are typically brought forward within the Borough. The majority of developments brought forward has been within the 30-50dph range preferred in policy. At a site level however it is important to ensure that density reflects site opportunities and constraints, together with the prevailing built and natural character of the wider area.</p>			
<p>Policy WRK1 Strengthening the Local Economy The Policy sets the overarching strategy for economic growth in the Borough, with priorities established for the three identified sub-areas of the Borough.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy provides clarity and a positive planning strategy for the delivery of economic investment across the Borough in alignment with Policies SDP2 and SDP4 of the Core Strategy. This approach is considered to be consistent with Paragraph 81 of the NPPF. The policy also seeks to build on the economic success of cluster economies based within the Borough such as the aerospace, cycling, and health industries consistent with Paragraph 82 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances and Evidence The three spatial areas continue to function as outlined at adoption. The M65 Corridor remains the key focus for regeneration and investment. There remains a need to support growth within the West Craven Towns to support their employment base, and help protect the vitality and vibrancy of their town centres. Proportionate growth is required within rural areas to support the longer term sustainability of these areas, retain the working population and support existing services.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The economic functionality of the Borough and priorities for its sub-areas are considered to be unchanged from the adoption of the plan.</p> <p>The longer term effects of COVID-19 and Brexit on the Pendle economy are at this stage unknown and it would be too early to derive any conclusions on the</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy WRK1.</p> <p>The effects of COVID-19 and Brexit on the Pendle Economy and implications for the adopted policy approach to employment land as a result will be monitored.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the policy in promoting sustainable economic growth should be assisted with delivery at the Lomeshaye Strategic</p>

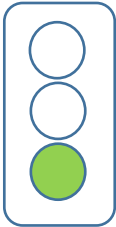
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>More recently, the lasting economic effects stemming from COVID-19 and Brexit, implications on working patterns and economic activity is at this point unknown and it is too early what implications these events will have for the Borough or this policy.</p> <p>Effectiveness (Data Pre-COVID-19)</p> <p>The policy fulfils an important role in achieving objective 6 of the Core Strategy. Monitoring shows that the amount of employment floorspace created in the Borough has consistently been below that provided prior to the 2008 recession. The previous recession had hard hitting and lasting effects for many businesses in Pendle which is particularly reliant on the manufacturing sector. This coupled with uncertainty arising from Brexit has seen many businesses be more cautious at making investment decisions. Another reason for these is the general shortage of attractive and available land in the Borough for employment such as the Lomeshaye Extension. In addition technological advancements, in particular computerisation, has seen the floorspace of many businesses reduced significantly (e.g. printing businesses). As a result expansion can often be achieved on space released within the footprint of existing business premises.</p>	<p>effects of these for the Borough or the Local Plan. Employment completions remain low reflecting low investor confidence and the lack of available land.</p>		<p>Employment Site (Policy WRK3) and adoption of economic policies set out within the emerging Local Plan Part 2.</p>
<p>Policy WRK2 Employment Land Supply Identifies the economic land requirements for the plan period, and sets out the strategy for delivering this both and on Borough wide and sub level.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity</p> <p>The Policy provides clear direction as to how the economic needs of the Borough are to be met and secured over the plan period. The Policy established a hierarchical approach for the delivery of employment land with preference and emphasis on the Borough’s sustainable settlements, strategic employment sites, and town centres in alignment with Policies SDP2 and SDP4 of the Core Strategy. To enhance the effectiveness of policy and responsiveness of economic development proposals at the local level, the Policy also establishes the main priorities and issues to be considered and addressed at the sub-district level, which includes the sustainable expansion of the rural economy. Based on the above, it is considered that the policy is in full conformity with Chapter 6 of the NPPF, supports the vibrancy and vitality of Town Centres as outlined</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The economic functionality of the Borough and priorities for its sub-areas are considered to be unchanged from the adoption of the plan.</p> <p>The longer term effects of COVID-19 and Brexit on the Pendle economy are at this stage</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy WRK2.</p> <p>The effects of COVID-19 and Brexit on the Pendle Economy and implications for the adopted policy approach to employment land as a result will be monitored.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the policy in promoting sustainable economic</p>

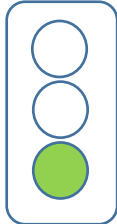
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>in Chapter 7 of the NPPF, and makes effective use of land as encourage through Chapter 11 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstance/Evidence The three spatial areas continue to function as outlined at adoption. The M65 Corridor remains a key focus for regeneration and investment although Housing Renewal programmes have now ended. There remains a need to support growth within the West Craven Towns to support their employment base, vitality and vibrancy. Proportionate growth is required within rural areas to support the longer term sustainability of these areas, retain the working population and support existing services.</p> <p>At present the two most significant uncertainties facing the short-medium prospects of the economy are COVID-19 and Brexit. The implications of both on working patterns and economic activity over the longer term is at this point unknown, and it is too early understand what these events will mean for the Borough's economy or this policy. An assessment of economic growth undertaken for the Council in determining its housing requirement suggest that over the long term economic growth is projected for the Borough with jobs growth of over 1,000 jobs. A refresh of this evidence was provided based on information with a base date of September 2020 which also put this growth at around 900 jobs accounting for the early effects of COVID-19 (post lockdown 1).</p> <p>Effectiveness (Data Pre-COVID-19) Monitoring shows that the amount of employment floorspace created in the Borough has consistently been below that provided prior to the 2008 recession. The loss of employment floorspace in the Borough is generally limited, and is largely related to the redevelopment of land for housing. Consented amount of employment floorspace has largely remained static at around 14ha – much of which is for outline planning permission. Whilst investor confidence, viability and increased efficiencies may influence the low levels of employment development recorded within the</p>	<p>unknown and it would be too early to derive any conclusions on the effects of these for the Borough or the Local Plan. Employment completions remain low reflecting low investor confidence and the lack of available land.</p>		<p>growth should be assisted with delivery at the Lomeshaye Strategic Employment Site (Policy WRK3) and adoption of economic policies set out within the emerging Local Plan Part 2.</p>

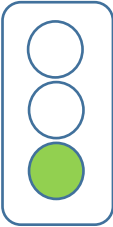
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	Borough, another significant factor is the absence of suitable employment land for relocation and expansion.			
<p>Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site <u>Lomeshaye:</u> Allocates the site for employment in response to assessed economic needs</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The allocation of the Site in response to identified employment needs is consistent with Paragraph 81b of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The allocation and delivery of the Lomeshaye Strategic extension fulfils a key role in the implementation of the spatial strategy of the plan, particularly in directing and encouraging investment within the M65 Corridor and promoting economic growth. Whilst there are current uncertainties affecting the economy generally the availability and scope provided by the strategic site for economic investment gives rise to the opportunity to secure a recovery and diversify the economy.</p> <p>Effectiveness The Site benefits from outline planning consent (see app ref: 19/0767/OUT). Efforts are underway to market the site for development with a recent application received for road frontage signage. Pendle Council continue to take an active role in securing a developer to deliver the Site.</p>	<p>The allocation of the Site is consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The need for the development of the site as part of the spatial strategy and to respond to economic needs has not altered since adoption, and indeed could be of increased importance in leading economic recovery following COVID-19. The Site has outline planning permission and efforts are being made to market the site for development.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy WRK3.</p> <p>The delivery of the extension site will continued to be monitored with the Council playing a key role in securing a developer to deliver the Site.</p>
<p>Policy WRK4 Retailing and Town Centres The policy sets out the strategic approach to retail development confirming locational requirements and key issues to be considered and addressed through planning applications.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy confirms the focus of retail development in accordance with the retail hierarchy as set out with Policy SDP5 of the Core Strategy. To support established centres, a sequential approach is set out for the development of town centre uses with preference first for development within defined town centres. To support the effective use of land, preference is set towards the reuse of existing floorspace where possible. The policy provides tailored guidance at a sub-district level to ensure that proposals for town and local shopping centres are consistent with and responsive to localised needs and opportunities. To protect the functionality of town and</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with national planning policy.</p> <p>Changes made to the Use Classes Order in 2020 mean that parts of the policy are no longer effective, with potential consequences for the</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy WRK4.</p> <p>However, changes made to the Use Classes Order render key parts of Policy WRK4 ineffective. In particular they weaken the sequential approach to retail development and the town centres first</p>

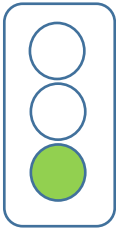
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>local shopping centres and support their vitality and vibrancy, the plan identifies primary and secondary shopping frontages within which the development of some uses is restricted. Limited scope is provided within the policy to support retail needs of rural communities in an effort to safeguard their sustainability and minimise the need to travel. It is consider that the policy is consistent with Paragraphs 85-88 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances and Evidence Lifestyle patterns, attitudes to shopping, technology, and the effects of COVID-19 have collectively brought about significant change to the role of the high street. Recognising the need to adapt, the Government has introduced changes to the Use Classes Order which places A1, A2, A3, B1 and some D Class uses into the same use class category (Class E). The intention being to remove planning policy barriers to investment in town centres which might encourage wider patterns of use and reduce long term vacancy. The amendments mean that the a change of use of a building in retail use to an office or gym would no longer require planning permission as it is no longer considered to be an act of development. The implication of this alteration means that policy establishing primary and secondary frontages as locations for retail no longer have any real effect. The Council’s current retail evidence show little to no demand for retail space in Pendle. It is at this stage uncertain what effects the alterations made to the Use Classes Order will have for the shape, form and variety of retail, the demand for retail, or indeed how future needs for retail will be assessed, how the well-publicised decline of the High Street and its traditional retail role gives confidence that this assessment remains valid. At the time of writing amendments have not been made to the NPPF or PPG to assist policy makers in adapting town centre policy to reflect the changes made to the Use Classes Order. The town centres first approach of the NPPF therefore remains meaning there is a clear preference</p>	<p>Borough’s designated shopping centres being considered to be significant.</p> <p>Demand for new retail floorspace within Pendle remains relatively weak. It is unclear what effect changes to the Use Classes Order will have on demand. Before COVID-19 vacancy rates were only higher than the national average in Nelson and Barrowford. The centres in Colne, Barrowford and Barnoldswick had exploited niche markets to bring relative success and vibrancy to their local high street.</p>		<p>approach, which remains within the NPPF. To protect the vitality and vibrancy of the Borough’s designated centres and also make best use of the opportunities provided by the changes to the Use Classes Order there is a need to revise Policy WRK4.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan Part 2 provides the opportunity to secure this change. Policy WRK4 will be replaced by two policies within this document (Policies WRK10 and WRK11). These will guide the location of Class E and non-Class E development, both within and outside the designated town and local shopping centres.</p>

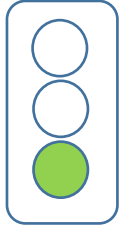
Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>within national planning policy for town centre uses to take place first within designated centres.</p> <p>Effectiveness</p> <p>The Policy as adopted fulfils an important role in the achievement of Objectives 6 and 7 of the Core Strategy. Reflecting the Council’s evidence base, the delivery of new retail floorspace in Pendle in recent years has been limited and largely relating only to Lidl/Aldi type supermarket models. Pre-COVID-19, only Nelson and Barrowford had vacancy rates which were higher than the national average. At a sub-district level, some centres have found a niche market earning relative success. Colne has found a niche within the night time economy with investment in A3 uses relatively high. Barrowford has become a local centre for high end fashion, with gastro food restaurants also establishing as a result. Barnoldswick has a strong independent shopping scene, and has had success (with Colne) in the Great British High Street awards. Earby and Brierfield are much smaller centres catering for the needs of their residents. Nelson’s retail market is comparatively weak, with higher levels of vacancy. This is due to the town’s proximity to Burnley which is a much larger retail market and functions as a sub-regional centre, and low quality and limited size of existing stock. Out of all the centres in Pendle, the changes made to the Use Classes Order could benefit Nelson the most.</p>			
<p>Policy WRK5 Tourism, Leisure and Culture</p> <p>Provides a framework for decision making for proposals for tourism, leisure and culture, which aim to support sustainable delivery in a way that is beneficial to the economy of</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity</p> <p>The Policy provides clarity for tourism, leisure and cultural proposals. Recognising that many of these uses form part of the definition of ‘Main Town Centre Uses’ as outlined within the glossary to the NPPF, the policy adopts a sequential approach to this type of development with a town centres first approach. The policy seeks to ensure that the broader effects of the development and operation of these uses can have on the wider environment, patterns of travel, and the highway network (being potentially intensive in their use), as such the policy requires applications to</p>	<p>The Policy is consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The Council aspires to increase the role of tourism within the local economy.</p> <p>Monitoring shows that the role and contribution made by the tourism</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy WRK5.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan Part 2 contains further guidance for the development of tourism facilities particularly relevant in rural parts of the Borough which will</p>

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<p>Pendle and its designated centres.</p>	<p>consider and address these impacts, and promote sustainable travel options. This is consistent with Paragraph 102 and Chapters 15 and 16 of the NPPF. Consistent with Paragraph 83 of the NPPF, the policy also enables tourism in rural areas where criteria are met to support diversification and the rural economy.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence Tourism provides an opportunity to diversify the economy of Pendle away from its current high reliance on the manufacturing sector. The Council maintains aspirations to sustainably develop the tourism industry within Pendle to encourage increased numbers visits and overnights stays. Changes made to the Use Classes Order are not anticipated to affect the policy as adopted.</p> <p>Effectiveness The Policy maintains an important role in the achievement of objectives 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the Core Strategy. The number of people employed within the tourism sector in Pendle increased from 1,397 in 2011 to 1,657 in 2018. Over 2.8 million tourists visited the area in 2018, and the visitor impact on Pendle was estimated to total £130.4 million.</p>	<p>sector towards the local economy is increasing, indicating that the policy is having a positive effect.</p>		<p>support the continued sustainable development of the tourism industry and support rural areas.</p>
<p>Policy WRK6 Designing Better Places to Work Sets out how commercial developments should be developed taking into account their wider operational effects in alignment with broader policy objectives</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy seeks to support the operational needs of existing businesses within Pendle, enabling the adaptation, re-use and expansion of commercial premises and sites consistent with Paragraphs 80 and 81 of the NPPF. The Policy also seeks to ensure that commercial developments adopt high standards of design, and apply high energy efficiency standards responsive to design and climate change policy consistent with Chapters 12 and 14 of the NPPF. The Policy requires developers to make effective use of land including existing buildings in support of Chapter 11 of the NPPF to safeguard undeveloped land from lost and support investment in the Borough’s designated centres and protected employment sites. The Policy seeks to secure development that is sustainably and</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>There are no material changes to circumstances or evidence which would justify to the need to change this policy.</p> <p>The policy assists the implementation of wider</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy WRK6.</p> <p>Detailed Development Management Policies brought forward through the emerging Local Plan Part 2 will support the implementation of this policy enhancing its effectiveness.</p>

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	<p>sufficiently accessed with opportunities provided to promote access by foot and by bicycle consistent with Chapter 9 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The Council is not aware of any changes in evidence or circumstances which would render the policy in full or in part out-of-date or in need of revision.</p> <p>Effectiveness The Policy contributes towards the achievement of Objectives 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10 of the Core Strategy. Only 9% of development proposals submitted to the Council in 2017/18 were refused on the grounds of poor design. The low take up in new employment space is not considered to be caused by the requirements of this policy, but rather viability, confidence and a shortage in available employment land to develop.</p>	<p>environmental, design and economic policies of the plan applying these to the development of economic uses.</p>		
<p>Policy SUP1 Community Facilities The Policy sets out the general approach to the provision of community facilities and services.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The policy seeks to safeguard and prevent the unnecessary loss of existing community spaces and facilities establishing criteria where losses may be considered acceptable. This is consistent with Paragraph 92c of the NPPF. For new facilities the policy requires these to be provides in locations which are accessible to the communities they serve and where possible provide multifunctional spaces consistent with Paragraphs 92 and 102 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The need and justification to provide and protect community facilities remains the same as when the plan was adopted. Such an approach gives rise to benefits in promoting social interaction and cohesion, enhancing opportunity, reducing crime, promoting health and wellbeing, and reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>Effectiveness The Policy contributes towards the achievement of objectives 2, 8 and 9 of the Core Strategy. The policy is important in securing the future of community uses where there is a threat to their loss, and</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The need and justification for the policy remains unaltered.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SUP1.</p>

Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
	<p>will ensure that new facilities sufficiently meet the needs of the communities they are intended to serve.</p>			
<p>Policy SUP2 Health and Well-being The Policy outlines the actions the Council will take through the planning process to promote health and wellbeing through development.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy seeks to secure development which is beneficial for health and wellbeing delivering improvements to health and the standard of living for those living and working within Pendle. The Policy sets out the key considerations required of developers to safeguard and improve health and wellbeing through their proposals. Taking this into account it is considered that the Policy is consistent with Paragraphs 92 and 93 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances and Evidence The Borough of Pendle remains one of the most deprived authorities within Lancashire and England, and experiences lower than average life expectancy, and higher levels of obesity. The Borough is also unequal with significant disparity in the standard of living and life expectancy between the Borough’s poorest and wealthiest wards. Fundamental causes of this are the condition of housing stock, access to open space and access to key services. The policy therefore plays a key role in attempting to reduce levels of social deprivation, supporting those which are disadvantaged, in effort to reduce levels of inequality.</p> <p>Effectiveness The policy functions to support the achievement of objectives 2, 8 and 9 of the Core Strategy. The Policy works with wider policies of the development plan to secure development which makes a positive change to local communities. The Council has had success in securing the renewal and redevelopment of existing housing within inner urban areas, as well as securing the delivery of affordable housing. The quantity and quality of open spaces, including the number of playgrounds has generally improved. On the whole however, measures of deprivation within Pendle show decline in recent years with only a few exceptions.</p>	<p>The Policy is consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The requirement for the policy remains, with the Borough experiencing generally high levels of deprivation and low standards of health. This problem isn’t universal within the Borough with evident inequality which appears to be expanding.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SUP2.</p> <p>Policy SUP2 works as part of the wider development plan to safeguard and enhance the health and wellbeing of residents and workers in Pendle. The preparation and adoption of the Local Plan Part 2 which contains a number of detailed development management policies relating to communities and the environment, will further enhance the effectiveness of the development in responding to this issue.</p>

Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
<p>Policy SUP3 Education and Training The Policy sets out the Council's approach to support the provision and accessibility to education and training through the planning process.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy seeks to safeguard and enhance the provision of education and training facilities within the Borough, ensuring that new development does not adversely affect existing provision. For new provision the Policy seeks to ensure that facilities are accessible to the communities they serve, reducing the need to travel and enhancing their role in the community. The Policy is considered to be in conformity with Paragraph 94 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence Levels of education attainment of pupils (for achieving 5+ A* to C grades for GCSE or equivalent) within the Borough are (at 59.6% significantly lower than the regional and national average (74.5% and 75.6% respectively). Whilst the achievement of higher education qualifications within the Borough is generally improving overall, there is evidence of increased disparity within the Borough, contributing towards inequality and increasing rates of social deprivation in the poorest wards.</p> <p>Effectiveness The policy contributes towards the achievement of objectives 2, 6 and 8 of the Core Strategy. The policy is applied by decision makers to ensure that the education and skills needs of the local population and future occupiers are taken into account through the planning process, supporting the delivery of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>Evidence illustrates that the achievement of education qualifications in Pendle is lower than national and regional averages, though this is an improving position. Despite Borough wide improvement disparity in grades achieved is widening with qualification obtainment worsening in the Borough's poorest wards.</p> <p>The policy seeks to ensure that the education and skills needs are taken into account and planned for through the development process and supports the implementation of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SUP3.</p>

Policy Summary	Conformity with the NPPF, Circumstances and Evidence, and Effectiveness	Conclusion	Conformity/ Effectiveness Score	Action/Additional Comments
<p><u>Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places</u> The Policy provides guidance aimed at securing the delivery high quality public spaces to the benefit of the built and environmental quality, its role in promoting health and wellbeing, and to enhance the use and importance of these spaces to communities.</p>	<p>NPPF Conformity The Policy sets out the key design considerations for the development of public buildings and public spaces. The Policy seeks to provide buildings and spaces which best support and are attractive to the communities they serve, promote multifunctional use, are safe, easy to navigate, provide for a high quality environment which enhance built and natural quality, promote culture and protect the historic environment, and provide a sense of place and contribute positively to local character. The Policy is considered responsive to Paragraph 91 and Chapter 12 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Circumstances/Evidence The issue of good design and the role it provides in supporting healthy and vibrant communities continues to be at the forefront of the planning agenda. This is most recently underlined by the publication of the National Design Guide and the role design has under proposals for reforms to the Planning System. The inclusion of this policy within the development plan is considered to remain relevant and fulfils an important role in securing sustainable communities and contributing towards net benefits for social objectives.</p> <p>Effectiveness The policy supports the achievement of objectives 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Core Strategy. It works collectively, where relevant, with wider policies of the development plan such as Policy ENV2 to secure developments which are well designed and contribute positively to local communities and the built and natural environment. Statistics show that the proportion of development refused on grounds of poor design was 9% in 2018/19.</p>	<p>The Policy is consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>Design and its implications for communities remains a key priority within the planning system.</p> <p>The policy functions with wider policy to influence the design development proposals in the achievement of broader policy objectives of the Core Strategy.</p>		<p>No changes are required to Policy SUP4.</p> <p>Emerging design and environmental development management policy provided through the Local Plan Part 2 will further contribute to the delivery of good design within the Borough with positive effects for the wider community and the built and natural environment.</p>

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