

Appendix 1: Review of Plans and Programmes

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
International/European Plans and Programmes: International Treaties, Conventions, Agreements & Protocols		
The Paris Agreement (2016)		
<p>Agreed by all UNFCCC signatory countries, the Paris Agreement will enter into force once ratified by signatories responsible for the equivalent of 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The Agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century "well below" 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen climate change adaptation efforts. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators of direct relevance to the Local Plan The main climate change mitigation delivery mechanism is the submission of five yearly Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by all signatories with a steadily increasing ambition in the long term. The UK's NDC has not yet been set however is likely to align with statutory carbon budgets required under the Climate Change Act (2008). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should aim to reduce emissions and positively contribute to the delivery of a low carbon economy. Include greenhouse gas emissions reduction as a SA objective or sub objective and site appraisal criteria.
Aarhus Convention (1998)		
<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right of everyone to receive environmental information The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general. 	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention. Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.
Bern Convention (1979)		
<p>The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III. The Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1,000 wild animal species.</p>	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include SA objectives and site appraisal criteria to protect and enhance biodiversity, including sensitive habitats and protected species.
Ramsar Convention (1971)		
<p>This treaty that provides the global framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.</p>	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria to protect and enhance biodiversity.

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UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)		
<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage • Adopt a general policy that gives cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community <p>Integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective on heritage and archaeological issues.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)		
<p>The main purpose of the convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage and to foster closer European co-operation in defense of heritage. Recognition that conservation of heritage is a cultural purpose and integrated conservation of heritage is an important factor in the improvement of quality of life.</p>	<p>No measureable targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective on the conservation and enhancement of heritage and decision making criteria on architectural heritage.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)		
<p>Agreement that the conservation and enhancement of an archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policy. It is concerned in particular with the need for co-operation between archaeologists and planners to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>No measureable targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective on the conservation and enhancement of heritage and decision making criteria on archaeological heritage.
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • to strengthen co-operation among developing countries and between countries at different stages of economic and social development to achieve common and mutually supportive objectives which take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development; • to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and • to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment. The Report does not contain specific targets or indicators relevant to the Local Plan due to its global focus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.

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The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns: Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency: Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <p>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. • Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 can encourage greater efficiency of resources, in so far as national legislation allows, and should ensure policy coverage of this action area. • The Local Plan Part 2 can encourage renewable energy and should ensure policy coverage of this action area. • The Local Plan Part 2 can protect and enhance biodiversity and should ensure policy coverage of this action area.
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
<p>Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives must consider the outcomes of the convention, which should feed into the Local Plan and associated documents.

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European Plans and Programmes: European Union (EU) Directives, Strategies & Policy Packages as transposed into UK law.		
EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (Codified Directive 2011/92/EU and Revised Directive 2014/52/EU)		
<p>The Directive, as enacted in 1985, amended, codified in 2011 and revised in 2014, sets out procedural requirements for certain development proposals to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before being granted consent through the town and country planning or other consenting regimes. The UK Government is obliged to transpose the Revised EIA Directive by May 2017.</p>	<p>No targets, however Annexes I and II of the directives specify the types of projects for which EIA is either mandatory or required at the discretion of Member States and must therefore be subject to EIA screening. Projects falling within the scope of the directive are likely to be proposed within the Borough of Pendle over the lifetime of the Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the Local Plan Part 2 and SA framework should recognise that certain development proposals require an EIA to be undertaken, resulting in the identification of any likely significant environmental effects and associated mitigation measures. Local Plan Part 2 policies should allow the acceptability of any predicted likely significant effects identified through EIAs to be considered in the determination of planning applications. SA objectives and guide questions should take account of this.
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment		
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic waste water Mixture of waste water Waste water from certain industrial sectors 	<p>The Directive includes specific requirements related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds; Secondary treatment standards; A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater; and Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.
European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)		
<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. The SA assessment framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to resource use.

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European Union (EU) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 policies should seek to protect European sites and habitats and be consistent with the requirements of the Habitats Directive as they apply to plans. SA Framework Objectives should include priorities for the protection of designated ecological sites and features.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan Part 2 itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Local Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are legally binding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality

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EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors. SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. SA Framework should considers effects upon water quality and resource. Protection and enhancement of water courses can be can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.
EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)		
<p>The SEA Directive applies to a wide range of public plans and programmes (e.g. on land use, transport, energy, waste, agriculture, etc).</p> <p>Plans and programmes in the sense of the SEA Directive must be prepared or adopted by an authority (at national, regional or local level) and be required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.</p> <p>An SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive. 	Directive contains no formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.

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<p>The SEA procedure can be summarised as follows: an environmental report is prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment and the reasonable alternatives of the proposed plan or programme are identified. The public and the environmental authorities are informed and consulted on the draft plan or programme and the environmental report prepared. As regards plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State, the Member State in whose territory the plan or programme is being prepared must consult the other Member State(s). On this issue the SEA Directive follows the general approach taken by the SEA Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context.</p> <p>The environmental report and the results of the consultations are taken into account before adoption. Once the plan or programme is adopted, the environmental authorities and the public are informed and relevant information is made available to them. In order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage, significant environmental effects of the plan or programme are to be monitored</p>		
<p>EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings</p>		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to <i>promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</i></p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.
<p>EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)</p>		
<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; • Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; • Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. • The SA framework should include for the protection against excessive noise.

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<p>prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities;</p> <p>Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.</p>		
EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		
<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; • the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and • the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards are legally binding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan Part 2 should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. • SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
<p>Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should deliver policies which support these aims • The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion
EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport; • Sustainable consumption and production; • Conservation and management of natural resources; • Public health; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; and • Global poverty. 	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; • Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; • Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

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	<p>high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
<p>Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.</p>	<p>The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. SA Framework should considers objectives relating to flood risk.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)		
<p>New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements. SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems.</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.

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	<p>possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (09/147/EC) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)		
<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		
<p>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply</p>	<p>Each Member State must achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020; however the UK must achieve a 15% target.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate The SA framework should include an objective considering the generation and use of energy from renewable sources
EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation		
<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<p>There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure More sustainable agriculture and forestry Better management of fish stocks Tighter controls on invasive alien species A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.

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EU 2020 Climate & Energy Policy Package (European Commission, 2008)		
<p>The 2020 package is a set of binding legislation to ensure the EU meets its climate and energy targets for the year 2020.</p>	<p>The package sets three key targets to be achieved by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels) • 20% of EU energy from renewables • 20% improvement in energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should contribute towards greater energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate. • The SA assessment framework should include consideration of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies (European Commission, 2014)		
<p>The 2030 framework updates the 2020 EU Climate & Energy Package to set new, more ambitious climate and energy targets for the year 2030.</p>	<p>The headline commitments in the framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A binding EU target of at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 (i.e. without the use of international carbon trading); • A binding EU target of at least 27% of all energy consumed to come from renewable energy consumed in 2030; and • An indicative target at the EU level of at least 27% improvement in energy efficiency. • These new commitments are intended to dovetail with the existing EU 2020 Climate & Energy Package detailed above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should contribute towards greater energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate. • The SA assessment framework should include consideration of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.
The European Union Directive 2010/75/EU – the Industrial Emissions Directive		
<p>This Directive is the main EU instrument regulating pollutant emissions from industrial installations, and it amends the Waste Incineration Directive accordingly. The Directive prescribes emission limit values for certain industrial processes/plants including waste incineration, requires other emissions limit values to be based on Best Available Techniques (BAT), and introduces detailed technical and consultation requirements for permitting processes.</p>	<p>The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst industrial emissions are regulated through separate environmental permitting processes, to ensure that policies and site allocations regarding industrial development accord with this directive the SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria to reduce to an acceptable level and/or avoid air and water pollution.
'Closing the loop - An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy' policy package (European Commission, 2015)		
<p>This document sets out actions to implement the European Commission's long term vision of significantly reducing waste landfilling and increasing recycling.</p>	<p>This Action Plan identifies a need to increase the deployment Energy from Waste facilities in order to recover value from non-recyclable materials and avoid landfilling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan Part 2 policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (covers up to 2020)		
<p>The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; to turn the Union into a resource efficient, green and competitive low carbon economy; to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing; to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation; to improve the evidence base for environment policy; to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right; to improve environmental integration and policy coherence; to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities; to increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges 	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria to protect and enhance the natural environment, improve health outcomes, address climate change mitigation and adaptation, and promote energy efficiency. The ability of the plan to contribute to these objectives is tempered by the fact that Lancashire County Council is responsible for planning for waste.
National Plans and Programmes: UK Legislation		
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act		
<p>This is the main legislation concerning archaeology in the UK. This Act, building on legislation dating back to 1882, provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "<i>any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it</i>".</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA Framework should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include objectives relating to the protection of the historic environment.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)		
<p>The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</p>	Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that identify and continue the protection of the SSSI within the Borough. Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
<p>The Act requires Local Authorities 'in granting planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, ... (to have) special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.</p> <p>The equivalent duty for conservation areas (section 66 (2)) is that 'in the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any (planning) functions ... special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving and enhancing the character or appearance of that area'.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the protection of the historic environment.
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objectives should seek to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance including the AONB.
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legally binding targets - Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO₂ emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats posed by climate change. The Local Plan Part 2 and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources. The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to increase energy efficiency, minimise resource use, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase renewable energy generation, having

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
		regard to the limitations placed by national policy following the Housing Standards Review.
HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.	<p>Provisions of the Act related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. <p>To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria which seek to reduce flood risk and manage flooding sustainably.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013		
The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Borough Council do not currently plan to introduce CIL. The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • amends the law relating to rights of way; • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 	Act contains no formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.
The Localism Act 2011		
<p>This act places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters. Whilst not subject specific, the duty to co-operate would affect the approach taken to addressing a range of potential social, economic and environmental cross boundary issues.</p> <p>The act also requires local authorities to maintain a list of assets of community value which, in the event of a sale of change of ownership, local communities are given time to bid for the property on the open market.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 must demonstrate how the local planning authority has complied with the duty to co-operate. • The SA should include consideration of potential cross-boundary effects of policies and allocations. • The Local Plan should contain policies to protect existing community facilities and encourage the development of new facilities in appropriate locations, recognising that the provision of the Localism Act may be engaged. • The SA should include objectives or guide questions relating to community participation.
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.		
<p>This act aims to control nuisance from artificial light emissions. Section 79(1)(fb) of the Act prescribes that artificial lighting emitted from premises can constitute a statutory nuisance if it unreasonably effects a person's enjoyment of their home.</p>	No formal targets identified,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should include policies to ensure that development does not result in unacceptable adverse effects on residential or other amenity, including from artificial light emissions. • The SA should include an objective regarding the protection and enhancement of amenity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Deregulation Act 2015		
<p>This Act provides for the removal or reduction of burdens on businesses, civil society, individuals, and public sector bodies. These include measures relating to the use of land, housing and development, transport, communications and the environment. The Act also provides for a duty on those exercising specified regulatory functions to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth.</p>	<p>The Act does not set targets, but by amending and repealing legislative provisions it has following relevant implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removes the ability of local planning authorities to set higher standards of energy efficiency (in Local Plans) than required by building regulations • Repeal of duty to prepare sustainable community strategy (Section 4 of the Local Government Act 2000) • Repeal of Local Area Agreements (LAA's) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 and SA framework should reflect the changes brought into force through the Act.
Self-Build and Custom Build Act 2015		
<p>Section 1 of Act requires the Council to maintain a register of those seeking to acquire serviced plots in the area for their own self-build and custom housing building. There is also a duty under sections 2 and 2A of the Act to have regard to this register and to give enough suitable development permissions to meet the identified demand.</p>	<p>No specific targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 and SA framework should reflect the changes brought into force through the Act.
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation 2015		
<p>This strategy sets out the Government's focus on five key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical wellbeing, • mental wellbeing, • individual development, • social and community development and • economic development. <p>It states that funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.</p>	<p>The Strategy includes a number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relevant to health and wellbeing for each strategy outcome.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an SA Objective/guide questions related to supporting the health and wellbeing and Pendle's communities.
Housing and Planning Act 2016		
<p>This Act puts in place measures to support the delivery of the Government's commitments as published in the Conservative Party manifesto (2015) and the productivity plan <i>Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation</i>. Through this Act, the Government aims to take forward proposals to build more homes that people can afford, give more people the chance to own their own home, and to improve the way housing is managed.</p> <p>The Act requires all planning authorities in England to promote the supply of starter homes when carrying out relevant planning functions, including the preparation of local plans. The Act also enables permission in principle to be granted for housing-led development on sites chosen and allocated by local authorities, parish and neighbourhood groups in a qualifying document, which includes Local Plans.</p>	<p>Act contains no formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 and SA framework should reflect the act by including consideration of starter homes and the granting of planning permission in principle for housing led development on allocated sites.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
National Plans and Programmes: UK Strategies, Plans & Papers		
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future		
<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 policies should encourage the historic environment to be utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, where appropriate, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations.
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper		
<p>The Consultation Paper has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England		
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; 	Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objectives should seek to promote sport and physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 		
DCLG (2011) Planning for Schools Development		
<p>The Government is firmly committed to ensuring there is sufficient provision to meet growing demand for state-funded school places, increasing choice and opportunity in state-funded education and raising educational standards.</p> <p>It is the Government's view that the creation and development of state-funded schools is strongly in the national interest and that planning decision-makers can and should support that objective, in a manner consistent with their statutory obligations.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include a guide question relating to schools.
DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England		
This strategy aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.	No specific indicators or targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 will need to include site allocations to provide an appropriate supply of new homes, i.e. to meet the housing land requirement and ensure that a five year land supply is maintained at all times. • The SA framework should include a SA objective or sub objective assessing whether the policies and site allocations can meet housing needs.
MHCLG National Planning Policy Framework 2019		
<p>MHCLG National Planning Policy Framework 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Government's Policies for Planning in England. • Is Material for both plan making and decision making in England. • Confirms the Tests of Soundness required to be confirmed before a Local Plan is adopted as part of the Statutory Development Plan. 	The NPPF confirms that the purpose of the planning system is to achieve sustainable development. This is achieved through three overarching mutually objectives with net gains sought for each; Social, Economic and Environmental objectives. To pursue sustainable development in a positive way, there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is at the heart of the NPPF and is to be applied through both plan making and decision taking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives covering aspects of sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.	
NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Soil	<p>The NPPF confirms that the planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; • Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.
NPPF – Landscape	Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; • Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues.</p> <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	
NPPF – Cultural Environment	Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objective/guide questions which seek to conserve and enhance historic assets, including those at risk, consistent

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>neglect, decay or other threats. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Proposals that preserve the setting, reveal the significance of the asset or make a positive contribution should be treated favourably.</p>	<p>with policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>
<p>NPPF – Water</p>	<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applying the Sequential Test; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which aim to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if necessary, applying the Exception Test; • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management; • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and • where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. 	
NPPF – Climate Change	Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change taking into account long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures To response to this new development should avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The NPPF also supports low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change. • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.
NPPF – Air Quality	Sets out that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve air quality.
NPPF – Minerals and Waste	Policy guidance suggests the need to: Identify policies for existing and new sites of national importance, define Mineral Safeguarding Areas so that locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments, safeguard existing and planned mineral infrastructure (rail links, wharfage, storage, processing etc.), environmental criteria to ensure there is not an unacceptable environmental impact and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the quantity of minerals extracted and imported. • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the generation and disposal of waste and for its sustainable management.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Borough Council in achieving these objectives is limited by the fact that it is not responsible for minerals and waste planning.
NPPF – Economy	<p>Confirms the need for policies and decisions to help create the conditions in which business can invest, expand and adapt. Local planning authorities are required to proactively meet development needs recognising potential barriers to invest (including infrastructure, housing and services) and regularly review land allocations. Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create jobs and sustainable new developments, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting tourism and retention of local services.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; Seek to address potential barriers to investment. Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices. <p>Planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. Including making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high tech industries, and for storage and distribution operations at varying scales and in suitably accessible locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek for the Borough to achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.

<p>NPPF – Housing</p>	<p>To support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of home, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay.</p> <p>To secure this, local planning authorities are required to determine the minimum number of homes needed using the Government’s standard methodology. There is need to assess and plan for the size, type and tenure needed for different groups within the community (including but not limited to those in need of affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent, and self-build).</p> <p>A clear understanding of land availability is required, with policies identifying a specific, deliverable supply of housing land for years 1-5, and specific, developable sites or broad locations for housing for growth for years 6-10 and where possible years 11-15 of the plan.</p> <p>Small and medium sites should make up at least 10% of the supply. An allowance for windfall provision could be made where there is compelling evidence that they will continue to provide a reliable source of supply.</p> <p>Strategic policies should include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing over the plan period. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years’ worth of housing supply. Where this cannot be demonstrated there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development for decision making (Paragraph 11d).</p> <p>The Housing Delivery Test confirms delivery in each local planning authority in comparison to needs over a rolling three-year period. Actions/penalties apply should delivery be insufficient over this period.</p> <p>To support rural housing need, rural exception sites may be permitted where responsive to locally identified need. Planning policies should also identify opportunities to grow and thrive especially where this will support local services.</p> <p>Policies should avoid development of isolated homes in the countryside unless in limited circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which encourages the availability and affordability of housing to everyone.
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<p>NPPF - Design</p>	<p>The NPPF confirms that the creation of high quality design buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; • Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping. • Are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change; • Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit; • Optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks; • Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; • Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and <p>Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives should seek to secure good design for issues of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health and wellbeing - Promoting sustainable communities - Accessible places - Protect and enhance the natural and historic environment - Responsive and sensitive to landscapes and townscapes - Take into account, address and seek to mitigate climate change. - Makes use of sustainable materials, promotes efficient use of natural resources. - Avoids areas of flood risk and mitigates the effects of flooding.
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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Health	<p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies which include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations. Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p> <p>Planning policies should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which promote healthy communities and healthy living
NPPF – Transport & Accessibility	<p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making, ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed; - Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised. - Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued. - The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account. - Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places. <p>The Planning system should actively manage patterns of growth. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the need to travel, reduce road traffic and its impacts and promote sustainable modes of transport.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Quality of Life	<p>The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <p>Safe and accessible environments and developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet. • Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space. • Guard against loss of facilities. • Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way • Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services. • Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances. • The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies. These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the Borough.
MHCLG Planning Practice Guidance and as updated		
<p>Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the implementation of the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance. • The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste		
<p>Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans • Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams • Identify suitable sites and areas 	<p>The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan Part 2 should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings. • SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.
DCLG (2014) Witten Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems		
<p>Under these arrangements, in considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consult the relevant lead local flood authority on the management of surface water; satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development. The sustainable drainage system should be designed to ensure that the maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include a guide question relating to the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems.
DCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites		
<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It identifies the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning • to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites • that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective • for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies 	<p>No formal targets are identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 will need to make appropriate provision for traveller sites, in accordance with national planning policy having regards to local evidence. • SA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for travellers.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 		
DCLG (2017) Fixing Our Broken Housing Market		
<p>The document sets out the Government's intention to address issues in housing supply and delivery by (inter alia) introducing a number of changes to the planning system. The first chapter concentrates on measures for "planning for the right homes in the right places." Proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further consultation on changing the NPPF to direct local authorities to prepare a statement of common ground, setting out how they intend to work together to meet housing requirements that cut across authority boundaries. Enabling spatial development strategies produced by new combined authorities or elected Mayors to allocate strategic sites for development. Further consultation on changing the NPPF to introduce a standardised approach for local authorities in assessing housing requirements. Introducing legislation to allow locally accountable New Towns Development Corporations to be set up in order to better support new garden towns and villages. Revising the NPPF to make clear that plans and development proposals should make "efficient use of land and avoid building homes at low densities." <p>The "building homes faster" chapter includes proposals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the NPPF to give local authorities the opportunity to have their housing land supply agreed on an annual basis and fixed for a one year period, in order to create more certainty about when an adequate land supply exists. Increase nationally set planning fees, and consult further on allowing authorities that are performing well on housing delivery to increase fees further. 	No formal targets are identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which encourages the supply of housing to help enable sufficient delivery to meets the needs of the community.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish a further consultation on introducing a fee for making a planning appeal, so as to deter unnecessary planning appeals and reduce delay. • Examine the options for reforming developer contributions (Community Infrastructure Levy and section 106 obligations), with an announcement on this expected in the autumn Budget 2017. • Consult on whether large housebuilders should be required to publish aggregate information on build out rates. • Seek views on whether an applicant's track record of delivering previous similar housing schemes should be taken into account by local authorities taking decisions on housing development. • Consult on simplifying the completion notice process to allow a local authority to serve a completion notice on a site before the commencement deadline has elapsed, but only where works have begun, in order to dissuade developers from making a token start on work on site to keep the planning permission alive. • Change the NPPF to introduce a housing delivery test which will highlight whether the number of homes being built is on target. If delivery then falls below specified thresholds an extra buffer would be added onto the five-year land supply and further thresholds would then allow the presumption in favour of sustainable development to apply automatically. 		
Department for Education (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance		
<p>There are five main elements to the duty which local authorities must undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an assessment of the travel and transport needs of children, and young people within the authority's area; • an audit of the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority's area that may be used when travelling to and from, or between schools/institutions; • a strategy to develop the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority so that the travel and transport needs of children and young people are best catered for; • the promotion of sustainable travel and transport modes on the journey to, from, and between schools and other institutions; and • the publication of Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include a guide question relating to accessibility to Schools and Transport
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) UK Renewable Energy Strategy		
This strategy sets out plans to promote the generation of energy from renewable sources within the UK.	The Strategy seeks to achieve a 15% target of energy from renewables by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework should include an objective relating to increasing energy provided from low carbon and renewable sources.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2014) Community Energy Strategy		
This strategy sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include an objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised low carbon and renewable sources.
Environment Agency (EA) (2011) The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England		
<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“manage the risk to people and their property;</i> <i>Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national;</i> <i>Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development”.</i> 	No formal targets are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria which seek to reduce flood risk and manage flooding sustainably.
Department for Transport (DfT) (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration		
<p>The strategy's vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system that works for everyone, and where making door-to-door journeys by sustainable means is an attractive and convenient option. Four key areas to address are highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving availability of information; simplifying ticketing; making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and providing better interchange facilities. 	No formal targets or indicators are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives relating to sustainable transport infrastructure provision and the encouragement of sustainable modal shift.
Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy		
This strategy sets out a purpose and principles for sustainable development and shared priorities agreed across the UK,	<p>The four shared priorities for implementing sustainable development between the UK Government and the devolved administrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives within the SA framework should align with the shared priorities detailed in this strategy.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		
<p>This document provides an overview and outline of the UK Government and devolved administrations' ambient (outdoor) air quality policy. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach them.</p>	<p>Strategy details various targets and limits relating to emissions from a variety of sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should look to positively enhance the air quality of the Borough.
Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; to ensure resilience to climate change; to protect and enhance natural resources; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change and enhanced green infrastructure.
Defra (2009) Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England		
<p>The strategy is underpinned by the following vision:</p> <p>By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 	<p>No further targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		
<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes • Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature		
<p>The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <p>(i) protecting and improving our natural environment;</p> <p>(ii) growing a green economy;</p> <p>(iii) reconnecting people and nature; and</p> <p>(iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2012) UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; ii. To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy; 	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan Part 2 policies should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework. • The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>iii. To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and</p> <p>iv. To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building 	
Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate		
<p>This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change. To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks. To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events. 	<p>The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 proposals should seek to adapt to the effect of climate change. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.
Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England		
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste Promote high quality recycling Encourage separate collection of bio-waste Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities 	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting.
Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Extraction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Water Abstraction (2013) sets out how we manage water resources in England and Wales. It is the overarching document that links together our abstraction licensing strategies. The availability of water resources for abstraction is assessed through our Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) approach. 	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should consider the objectives relating to water abstraction.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service		
An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	No targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1		
The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
HM Government (2005) Securing the future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly <p>and 4 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable consumption and production natural resource protection and environmental enhancement sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the Borough level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions Road freight (CO₂ emissions) Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted Local environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how the Local Plan Part 2 can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future		
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy. The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2011) Water for Life, White Paper		
Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources.
HM Government (2015) Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation		
This document sets out a 15-point plan that the government will put into action to boost the UK's productivity growth, centred on two pillars: encouraging long-term investment, and promoting a dynamic economy. It sets out the government's long-term strategy for tackling the issues that matter most for productivity growth.	No specific indicators or targets, although commitments made in this document have been progressed through the Planning and Housing Act 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria regarding economic and productivity growth.
NHS England (2014) Five Year Forward View		
<p>The NHS Five Year Forward View was published on 23 October 2014 and sets out a new shared vision for the future of the NHS based around the new models of care. It has been developed by the partner organisations that deliver and oversee health and care services including Care Quality Commission, Public Health England and NHS Improvement (previously Monitor and National Trust Development Authority).</p> <p>Patient groups, clinicians and independent experts have also provided their advice to create a collective view of how the health service needs to change over the next five years if it is to close the widening gaps in the health of the population, quality of care and the funding of services.</p>	No specific indicators or targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include a question relating to health outcomes from planning and development activities.
Public Health England (2014) Everybody active, every day; an evidenced based approach to physical activity		
<p>The Everybody Active documents supports improvements to across a range of domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active society: creating a social movement Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise Active environments: creating the right spaces Moving at scale: interventions that make us active <p>These include five steps for local areas to support change in physical activity levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teach every child to have and enjoy the skills to be active every day 	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Part 2 should take into account the aims of the Everybody Active report. The SA Framework should include SA objective/guide questions in relation to supporting active lifestyles.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
2. Create safe and attractive environments where everyone can walk or cycle, regardless of age or disability 3. Make every contact count for professionals and volunteers to encourage active lives 4. Lead by example in every public sector workspace 5. Evaluate and share the findings so the learning of what works can grow		
Public Health England (2016) Working Together to Promote Active Travel, a briefing for local authorities		
The briefing provides suggests a range of practical actions for local authorities, from overall policy to practical implementation. It highlights the importance of community involvement and sets out steps for transport and public health practitioners. It looks at the impact of current transport systems and sets out the many benefits of increasing physical activity through active travel. It suggests that while motorised road transport has a role in supporting the economy, a rebalancing of our travel system is needed.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include a question relating to supporting the active travel choices, such as walking and cycling.
Marmot Review report (2010) 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives'		
The Marmot Review proposes an evidence based strategy to address the social determinants of health, the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age and which can lead to health inequalities. It draws further attention to the evidence that most people in England aren't living as long as the best off in society and spend longer in ill-health. Premature illness and death affects everyone below the top. The review sets two policy goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to create an enabling society that maximizes individual and community potential; and to ensure social justice, health and sustainability are at the heart of all policies. This is reflected in 6 policy objectives and to the highest priority being given to the first objective: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> giving every child the best start in life enabling all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives creating fair employment and good work for all ensuring a healthy standard of living for all creating and developing sustainable places and communities strengthening the role and impact of ill-health prevention. 	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include a question relating to health outcomes from planning and development activities.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sport England (2016) Towards an Active Nation, Strategy 2016-2021		
<p>This provides Sport England's response to the HM Government's (2015) Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation. The document sets out seven key principles to guide investment decisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A clear line of sight to the objectives in Sporting Future 2. Ensure investment benefits under-represented groups 3. Use behaviour change to make investment choices 4. Get maximum value from all Sport England's resources, not just our cash 5. Strike a balance between 'bankers' and 'innovators' 6. Review our investment portfolio regularly and remove funding if an investment is failing and cannot be rescued 7. Encouraging increased efficiency 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to promoting active lifestyles and access to open spaces.
Regional Plans and Programmes		
United Utilities (2019) Water Resources Management Plan		
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2019.</p> <p>The United Utilities WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long term new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. This is in a bid to minimise the potential for water supply shortages which are forecasted in the longer term.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. • SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
Yorkshire Water (2019) Water Resources Management Plan		
<p>The Yorkshire WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long term new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. This is in a bid to minimise the potential for water supply shortages which are forecasted in the longer term.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. • SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods: North West river basin district basin management plan (Updated)		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<p>The plan sets out the current state of surface and groundwater bodies in the river basin district and actions to improve the water environment by 2021 (and in some cases 2027).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.
Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods: Humber river basin district river basin district basin management plan (Updated)		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<p>The plan sets out the current state of surface and groundwater bodies in the river basin district and actions to improve the water environment by 2021 (and in some cases 2027).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.
Environment Agency (2016) North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan		
<p>Explains the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs. Sets out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood and coastal risk over the period 2015-2021 and how water quality is protected and improved and water used in a sustainable way over the period 2015-2021.</p>	<p>Ensuring new development is appropriate, safe and does not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to minimise flood risk in the Borough and maintain water quality.
Environment Agency (2009) Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan		
<p>The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Ribble catchment and sets out our preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to minimise flood risk in the Borough.
Environment Agency (2010) Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan		
<p>The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Aire catchment and sets out our preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to minimise flood risk in the Borough.
Network Rail (2008) Lancashire and Cumbria Route Utilisation Strategy		
<p>The aim of the Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose options to achieve the most efficient and effective use and development of the rail network for both passenger and freight services; 	<p>The plan sets out actions to cope with the implications and levels of growth up to 2019.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should consider the objectives set out in the Route Utilisation Strategy.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that capacity and capability are optimised to best meet passenger and freight demand, performance requirements and journey time aspirations; • Enable Network Rail to develop an informed renewals, maintenance and enhancements programme in line with the Department for Transport's and Transport Scotland's aspirations and the reasonable requirements of train operators and other key stakeholders; and • Enable Local and Regional Transport Plans and freight plans to reflect a realistic view of the future rail network. 		
Northwest Climate Change Partnership (2011) Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside		
<p>The Framework includes the following vision:</p> <p>"Green infrastructure across Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside is planned, designed, and managed by all relevant stakeholders, involving and engaging local communities, in order to combat climate change and deliver other economic, social and environmental benefits. All opportunities are taken to safeguard, create, enhance, maintain and promote green infrastructure in ways that optimise the climate change adaptation and mitigation services it provides."</p>	<p>The Framework includes a number of actions linked to promotion of green infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to green infrastructure and mitigating climate change.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2016) The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North		
<p>The document sets out the transport strategy which aims to support economic development across northern England. It sets out a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new TransNorth system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North. 	<p>No targets are included within the document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the objectives. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the transport infrastructure and connectivity.
HM Government (2016) Northern Powerhouse Strategy		
<p>The Strategy sets out a strategy for a sustained increase in productivity across the whole of the North. It includes the following priorities for doing so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening connectivity between and within city regions; • Ensuring the North develops, attracts and retains skilled workers; • Making the North a great place for enterprise and innovation; and • Promoting trade and investment. 	<p>No indicators are included within the Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the Northern Powerhouse Strategy. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to economic development, skills and training, enterprise, and promoting inward investment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes		
Lancashire County council (2009) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2001-2021)		
<p>The Core Strategy contains a number of objectives. It sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard Lancashire's mineral resources; • Minimise the need for mineral extraction; • Meet the demand for new minerals; • Identify sites and areas for mineral extraction; • Achieve sustainable minerals production; • Encourage community involvement and partnership working; • Promote waste minimisation and awareness; • Manage waste as a resource; • Identify capacity for managing waste; and • Achieve sustainable waste management. 	<p>A variety of targets and indicators are referred to in the Core Strategy relating to minerals production, waste minimisation and recycling rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to waste minimisation and mineral safeguarding.
Lancashire County Council (2013) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD 2001-2021		
<p>The Site Allocation and Development Management Policies plan provides site specific policies and allocations, and detailed development management policies for minerals and waste planning in the areas covered by the Councils of Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. The Plan follows the strategic objectives and policies set out in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>A variety of targets and indicators are referred to in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies relating to minerals production, waste minimisation and recycling rates in line with higher level Core Strategy policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to waste minimisation and mineral safeguarding.
Lancashire County Council (emerging) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review		
<p>A review of the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (which is the Core Strategy and Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Plan combined) is underway.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators have established so far.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should reflect the emerging Local Plan Review.
Lancashire County Council (2011) Local Transport Plan (LTP3): A Strategy for Lancashire 2011-2021		
<p>The LTP sets out a number of goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond. • To provide all sections of the community with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need. • To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities. 	<p>The LTP sets out to achieve the following initiatives across Lancashire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heysham-M6 link • Broughton Bypass • Reopening of the Todmorden Curve • Pennine Reach bus service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 needs respond to the objectives of the LTP. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm. To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them. To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents. In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals. 		
Lancashire County Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council (2014) East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan 2014 – 2021		
<p>The Masterplan sets out objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving rail connections between East Lancashire and the growth areas of Preston and Central Lancashire, Manchester and Leeds. Measures to reduce congestion and improve connectivity in the key M65 and M66 gateway corridors. Ensuring routes into key growth sites continue to function well and support future development. Ensuring that the needs of people who live in remote and rural locations to access work, education and health opportunities are met, making best use of funding likely to be available in future. Building an effective cycle network linking towns, employment sites and communities. Improving local links in the community so that everyone can get to the services and opportunities that they need, from education and employment to leisure and health. 	<p>No targets are identified in the Masterplan although provision of a bypass via Colne to Foulridge is a key outcome.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 needs respond to the objectives of the East Lancashire Masterplan. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport.
Lancashire County Council (emerging) Walking and Cycling Strategy 2016-26		
<p>The emerging Strategy sets out the following vision: "More people walking and cycling for every day and leisure journeys in Lancashire".</p>	<p>The emerging Strategy includes the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doubling the number of people cycling by 2026; Increasing the number of people walking by 10% by 2026 with a focus on increasing the percentage of aged children 5 – 10 usually walking to school; and Bring levels of physical activity in all districts to at least the annual national average by 2026. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to promoting healthy lifestyles

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2014 – 2019)		
<p>The AONB Management Plan sets out the following vision: “The Forest of Bowland AONB retains its sense of local distinctiveness, notably the large-scale open moorland character of the Bowland Fells, traditional buildings and settlement patterns of villages, hamlets and farmsteads. It is a landscape valued for the range of services and benefits it provides for society, with a functioning, diverse natural heritage where land management practices allow opportunity for natural processes to develop and flourish and where partnership-working between land managers, conservation bodies, communities and businesses is focussed on delivering more for nature together. The rich cultural heritage of the area is also better understood and managed; and both the nature and culture of the area help to support a resilient and sustainable local economy. The Forest of Bowland is a truly outstanding landscape, where it can clearly be demonstrated that the management of the AONB has conserved and enhanced the quality, understanding and enjoyment of the landscape for all”</p> <p>Objectives are set under three overriding themes relating to landscape of natural & cultural heritage, sustainable communities, & connecting communities with landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the founding principles of the European Landscape Convention, using the Landscape Character Assessment as the basis for policy- and decision making to managing landscape change. • Conserve, enhance and restore the AONB’s characteristic mosaic of habitats by improving their connectivity, extent and condition; whilst taking targeted action to conserve key species and improving understanding of the biodiversity of the AONB. • Support the conservation, restoration and management of the historic environment and wider cultural landscape. • Seek to better understand and promote the value of natural capital of the landscape and the public benefits derived from these assets. • Encourage, promote and support farming and land management practices that help to conserve and enhance natural beauty. • Develop, co-ordinate & promote sustainable tourism activity in/nearby the AONB • Promote and support rural services and the socio-economic development of the area particularly where this helps conserve and enhance natural beauty. • Support local communities and businesses to become involved in AONB projects • Maintain and improve access to the countryside sustainably. • Provide high quality visitor facilities and information. • Provide opportunities to learn about the special qualities of the AONB. • Provide opportunities for people to improve their health and wellbeing. 	<p>The Management Plan includes as number targets relating to these 12 objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should include policies which contribute the protection of the AONB; • The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to the environmental quality and sensitivity, management, sustainability, and enjoyment of the AONB.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan		
<p>The Biodiversity Action Plan includes a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent loss of biodiversity of rich arable land through inappropriate development; • Prevent loss of any further ancient semi-natural woodland; • Maintain the current extent and distribution of blanket bog and heath land by ensuring protection through planning and legislative mechanisms; • Improve bankside habitat along streams and river and prevent loss of habitat through inappropriate development; • Halt the loss of species rich neutral grassland through inappropriate development. 	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek reverse by 2010 in the decline in farmland birds, brown hare and other species. • Create 20ha of new reed beds in the county by 2010 through the promotion of small scale reed bed creation; • Achieve favourable conservation status on all existing reed beds by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should include policies which would support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and valued habitats. • The SA Framework should include a sustainability objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and valued habitats.
Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (2008) An Integrated Economic Strategy Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020		
<p>The Integrated Economic Strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow • Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge assets • Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment • Promoting skills development at all levels – targeting those without level 2 qualifications; supporting those with intermediate qualifications in developing higher level skills; encouraging the recruitment and retention of graduate level workers • Tackling urban deprivation across Pennine Lancashire and promoting the high quality neighbourhood environments needed to attract and retain skilled labour • Tackling worklessness (through skills development and more targeted engagement as support activities) to ensure that all parts of Pennine Lancashire benefit from its economic growth • Addressing image and quality of place to make Pennine Lancashire a natural place for new investment and a desirable place to live • Promoting links with neighbouring economies (particularly Manchester and Preston) which can act as an additional employment destination for Pennine Lancashire residents, increasing their access to higher paid employment • Increasing the influence Pennine Lancashire wields with government and within the region • Reorganising delivery to enable key projects to be implemented within a robust management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the area to deliver. 	<p>This strategy contains the following skills targets to be achieved by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of adults to have basic skills in both functional literacy and numeracy • 90% of adults to hold at least level 2 qualifications or equivalent • 500,000 apprenticeships delivered each year • 40% of adults to hold at least level 4 qualifications or equivalent • The Government has set an ambitious target of getting 80% of the working age population into employment In Pennine Lancashire this would require supporting an additional 28,000 people into work. • From 2007-2011 the LEGI programme aims to create an additional 1500 businesses across Pennine Lancashire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, business growth and skills development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (2009) Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy 2009-2029		
<p>The Housing Strategy includes the following vision:</p> <p>“Our vision is that we will have a balanced and accessible housing market, which supports the economic and social wellbeing for the people of Pennine Lancashire. We will improve the housing offer over the next 20 years; to create a housing market where local people can afford a good quality home, where its communities will prosper and where people choose to live, work and visit”.</p> <p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a sufficient quantity, quality, and appropriate type of housing supply, to meet the economic growth aspirations and social needs of Pennine Lancashire. • To develop sustainable neighbourhoods that can retain and attract successful households, reducing the disparities between neighbourhoods and providing linkages to economic growth and employment opportunities; improving the economic performance of the sub-region. • To meet the housing, health and support needs of residents and vulnerable people; promoting better services, with greater choice and accessibility that are fully integrated into local communities. 	<p>The Housing Strategy seeks to contribute to meeting a number of challenges including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Worklessness, through helping people to access employment, will increase the choices open to some residents in terms of housing, although much of this will be for low cost housing (rented and low cost home ownership). • Increasing the number of young people going to University will potentially increase the number of young returnees, increasing demand for higher quality rented and affordable home ownership. • Increasing the number of well paid jobs through successful inward investment and more effective business support will increase demand for housing in the most attractive neighbourhoods. • Improving connectivity, to allow more residents to access higher paid employment which will increase demand for high quality housing in those areas with the best connectivity to Manchester and Preston. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the provision of housing to help meet the needs of Pendle’s communities. • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, business growth and skills development.
Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2014) Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan: A Growth Deal for the Arc of Prosperity 2015-2025		
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan seeks to contribute to a number of economic objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Lancashire as a the natural home for high growth companies, with a clear focus on maximising our competitive economic strengths, and a strong private sector business-base to underpin the future prosperity Lancashire; • Reclaiming Lancashire’s role as a national centre for advanced manufacturing by realising the potential of the area’s strengths and capabilities in aerospace, automotive and energy supply chain sectors, which are amongst the strongest in the UK; • Maximising the economic value of Lancashire’s centres of research and innovation excellence, and establishing new links with other national centres and globally competitive business clusters located within the arc of prosperity; • Refocusing the local skills system to make it more responsive to business skill demands, with local apprenticeship routes made more attractive and accessible to individuals and SME businesses; • Strengthening and refreshing Boost, our business growth hub, and improving our strategic marketing capacity to attract new investors and occupiers; 	<p>The Strategic Economic Plan seeks to achieve the following broad outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50,000 new jobs; • 40,000 new houses; and • £3 billion additional economic activity, above the local trend rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, business growth and skills development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving forward the Enterprise Zone and City Deal as key engines of economic and housing growth; • Creating the right conditions for business and investor growth by extending our Growing Places investment fund, to help unlock new development and employment opportunities across Lancashire; • Ensuring major transport projects and investments are fully aligned with the delivery of key economic and housing growth priorities across Lancashire; and • Developing complementary local growth accelerator strategies focused on change at the sub-area level, creating economic opportunities for local communities in the greatest need, of which the renewal of Blackpool is a key priority. 		
Lancashire County Council (2009) Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020		
<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by 2020".</p>	<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out a framework for working towards meeting the 2020 target of a reduction in CO₂ emissions by at least 30% relative to 1990 levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change.
Authorities of the Lancashire Waste Partnership (2008) Rubbish to Resource Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire 2008-2020		
<p>The Waste Strategy includes a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise municipal waste as a resource. • To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. • To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. • To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. • To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. • To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. • Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. • To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. • To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials. • To achieve sustainable waste management. • To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. • To ensure services are accessible to all residents. 	<p>The strategy includes the following and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year • Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives • Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. • Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 • Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 • Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre • Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste. • Create new native woodland across Lancashire and Blackpool with 2.5 million trees planted over the next 25 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions related to minimise waste generation.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Regenerate Pennine Lancashire (2010) Northern Lights: Finding a Future for the Weaving Sheds of Pennine Lancashire		
The Study identifies the importance that historic weaving sheds make to the Borough's town and landscapes and that such sheds can still make a positive contribution through re-use and conversion.	No targets identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating the need to protect and enhance historic assets
Lancashire Economic Partnership (2009) The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy		
<p>The strategy has seven key strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve quality of place; to improve health and well-being; to create the setting for investment; to enhance the tourism, recreation and leisure offer; to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services; to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change; and to grow and develop the Regional Parks in Lancashire. 	<p>Some can be direct outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access to green space – 95% of people having access to high quality green space within 100m of new build; increase in street trees in urban areas; +10% implementation of SUDS schemes for 100% of new residential build, woodland cover – increase from 6% to 10% by 2030, with intermediate targets; increase in footpaths and cyclepaths; diversity and quality of the wildlife habitats; % of SSSIs in 'good' or 'recovering' status; and carbon storage – protection of upland peat bogs (primary) and sequestration through tree planting (secondary). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the provision of accessible green infrastructure.
Lancashire Economic Partnership (2015) The Lancashire Skills and Employment: Strategic Framework 2016 – 2021		
<p>The purpose of the Strategic Framework is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase prosperity and economic growth; Deliver Strategic Economic Plan Priorities; Address issues of unemployment and economic inactivity; and Promote social inclusion, social cohesion, and equality and diversity. 	<p>The Strategic Framework seeks to achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved school attainment levels in under performing schools across Lancashire. Reduction in Lancashire NEET figures. More Lancashire residents skilled at Level 3 and above. Greater number of apprenticeships at L3 and above. A greater number of graduates choosing to work in Lancashire. Less reported vacancies / skills shortages in key LEP sectors and areas of high replacement demand and growth. Greater number of employers investing in skills. A reduction in Lancashire unemployment figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to economic growth and skills development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Lancashire County Council (2013) Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy		
<p>The Strategy sets the following vision:</p> <p>"Our vision is that every citizen in Lancashire will enjoy a long and healthy life"</p> <p>It includes a number of priorities for addressing health inequalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce unemployment • Increase income and reduce child poverty • Strengthen communities • Develop skills and lifelong learning • Reduce alcohol consumption and tobacco use • Increase social support 	<p>The Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better health – we will improve healthy life expectancy, and narrow the health gap; • Better care – we will deliver measureable improvements in people's experience of health and social care services; • Better value – we will reduce the cost of health and social care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to supporting healthy communities.
Lancashire County Council (2000) Landscape Strategy for Lancashire and Landscape Character Assessment		
<p>This Assessment presents a full description and classification of the landscapes within the study area, together with an analysis of its geology and topography, and the historic evolution of patterns of land cover, land use and settlement. The Landscape Strategy includes a number of guiding principles for Lancashire's landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise and enhance local distinctiveness; • A positive approach towards landscape change; • Adopt an integrated approach to landscape resources; and • Monitor landscape change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets identified in the Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and respond to aims identified in the Landscape Character Assessment. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.
Burnley and Pendle Borough Councils (2012) Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: Burnley and Pendle		
<p>In May 2012 Burnley and Pendle Borough Councils commissioned the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford to produce a Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.</p>	<p>The GTAA identifies no specific requirement for the provision of pitches in the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework should include objectives relating to meeting housing needs, including of gypsies and travellers as even though no requirement has been identified in the Borough ad hoc planning applications may come forward during the plan period.
Regenerate Pennine Lancashire (2013) Pennine Lancashire Investment Plan (PLIP)		
<p>The Investment Plan sets out the overall approach to investment in the sub-region. Of particular relevance is the recognition of the importance of investing in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business and economic development • Housing growth and place • Physical and digital connectivity • Skills 	<p>No targets are included in the Investment Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the economic investment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council (2014) Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014-2017		
<p>The Strategy includes 19 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RR1 Identify RMAs and define each Flood Risk Management Authorities (RMA's) roles and responsibilities in relation to managing risk from all sources of flooding • RR2 Allow RMAs to make efficient and effective decisions on flood risk management and exploit opportunities effectively • RR3 Give RMAs powers to undertake flood related works • RR4 Ensure alignment of local Flood Risk Management and Emergency Planning functions • UR1 Understand key local flood risks • UR2 Work together with other RMAs to investigate and manage interactions between Main River, coastal flooding and local flood risks • UR3 Record, investigate and report flooding incidents • UR4 Take account of climate change when fulfilling duties and responsibilities in flood risk management • F1 Define the approach to, and opportunities for, resourcing and funding local flood risk management activities • F2 Encourage beneficiaries to invest in local flood risk management • C&I1 Deliver flood risk management through effective partnership working • C&I2 Establish effective data sharing agreements • C&I3 Encourage stakeholder and community involvement in flood risk management • SFRM1 Integrate economic, social and environmental improvements with local flood risk management in line with sustainability principles • SFRM2 Manage development so that it reduces flood risk SFRM3 Promote the use of SUDS • SFRM4 Encourage innovation in local flood risk management • SFRM5 Set out an asset management plan • SFRM6 Work with the owners of assets with a flood risk management function 	<p>The Strategy includes a number of measures and time frames for delivery to help achieve the 19 objectives. Many of these are relevant to the PLP2 and SA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to reducing flood risk and the promotion of SUDS.
Maslen Environmental (2010) South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study		
<p>The Study looks at the many environmentally friendly ways in which we can use the energy and heat generated by natural elements such as wind, water and the sun. It also looks at other possibilities such as biomass, where plant matter or waste is used to generate heat and electricity, and ground source heat pumps, which draw heat from the ground.</p>	<p>The study suggests that Pendle would need to generate 15.4MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020 if it is to contribute to national requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to renewable energy technologies.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Lancashire County Council (2007) Minimising Waste in New Developments SPD		
The SPD provides guidance to applicants seeking planning permission on minimising waste requirements in new developments.	No targets are included in the SPD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the minimisation of waste.
Lancashire County Council (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme		
The Programme characterised historic landscapes across the County. In Pendle the predominant landscapes are Moorland, Ancient Enclosure and Post Medieval Enclosure.	No targets are included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to cultural heritage.
Lancashire County Council (2016) Securing our Health and Wellbeing, Report of the Director of Public Health and Wellbeing		
<p>The Report sets out the Director of Public Health and Wellbeing's vision is "to develop Lancashire into a safer, fairer and healthier place for our residents." The Report focuses on three main issues to address in Lancashire and more broadly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> we have been adding years to our lives but not necessarily life to our years; addressing health inequalities needs action across the social gradient within our county and not just in the most deprived communities; and that protecting and promoting good health is not just a social issue but also crucial for our local and national economy. 	<p>The Report sets out a number of Key Actions under four key themes:</p> <p>Create the conditions for wellbeing and health</p> <p>A Ensure a best start in life for our children and young people, including systematically implementing the healthy child across Lancashire.</p> <p>B Achieve year on year improvement on all the Marmot indicators for socioeconomic and environmental determinants of health.</p> <p>C Systematically proliferate the grass roots community development approaches that we have already got to mobilise and build community capacity to improve our resilience, health and wellbeing.</p> <p>D Promote healthy living environments by addressing the variation in road safety (particularly for children), housing standards and fuel poverty, and access to green space, cycling and walking paths across Lancashire.</p> <p>E Facilitate the development of a Dementia Friendly Lancashire by supporting the dementia friendly communities and programmes to support raising awareness, early detection and supporting people with dementia.</p> <p>Enable Sustainable behaviour and lifestyle changes</p> <p>F Continue to enable the citizens of Lancashire to adopt healthier lifestyles through a comprehensive behaviour change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health and wellbeing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>approach to tackle smoking, physical inactivity, obesity, alcohol consumption.</p> <p>G Promote workplace wellbeing by encouraging the businesses and other public sector bodies in Lancashire to adopt the workplace wellbeing charter.</p> <p>Ensure we have a joined up public service to provide right care at the right time at the right place</p> <p>H Adopt a neighbourhood based approach to identify and deliver care, particularly in supporting the most vulnerable and complex individuals and families across all ages through a joined up targeted early help and crisis support across the public services sector.</p> <p>I Improve access to support emotional wellbeing of our children and young people and social isolation/loneliness in older people.</p> <p>J Support individuals with long term conditions and their carers with self-management tools to promote their independence and reduce emergency admissions.</p> <p>K Achieve continuous improvement on the quality of care and savings opportunities across the care pathways from prevention to end of life care, and supporting complex individuals as identified by the NHS Right Care programme.</p> <p>Develop the right environment for public service innovation and improvement</p> <p>L Develop a digital roadmap that embraces the opportunities presented by the digital technologies, internet and the social media to achieve the Triple Aim.</p> <p>M Support the development of core competencies for place based working across the public sector workforce, including their ability to make every contact count to improve the wellbeing of the residents and communities they serve.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Lancashire Partnership for Road Safety (2016) Towards Zero Lancashire: Road Safety Strategy for Lancashire 2016-2026: the Road Safety Strategy for Lancashire, approved in 2016 by the Lancashire Partnership for Road Safety		
<p>The Strategy sets out a vision that 'people are safe and feel safe on Lancashire's roads' with four aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce road traffic fatalities by user group and age 2. Reduce severity and numbers of road traffic injuries by user group and age 3. Improve outcomes for vulnerable road users 4. Improve and change road safety attitudes and behaviours 	<p>The strategy sets out a focus on delivering four key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinated and evidence based response to road safety. 2. Enabling, engaging and educating individuals and communities to influence road user attitudes and behaviour. 3. Intelligence led enforcement. 4. Engineering for safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include a guide question(s) related to addressing road safety concerns.
Safer Lancashire Partnership (2017) Lancashire Community Safety Agreement 2017 - 18		
<p>The Community Safety Agreement sets out how the Partnership will work together to address the community safety priorities for Lancashire. It is owned by the Lancashire Chief Executives Group, as the Community Safety Strategy Group, which brings together representatives from the responsible authorities to set the strategic direction and coordinate partnership activity to tackle crime and disorder. The Safety Agreement identifies the top crime and anti-social behaviour categories across Lancashire as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person • Domestic abuse • Child sexual exploitation (CSE) • Anti-social behaviour (ASB) • Road safety 	<p>The Safety Agreement aims to develop a dashboard on which to monitor priorities and actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include a guide question(s) related to addressing crime and the fear of crime.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Local Plans and Programmes		
Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2011 – 2030 (2015)		
<p>The Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy sets out the overarching policies for development of the Part 2 of the Local Plan. The Plan sets out the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Vision; • Strategic Objectives; • Level of development and broad distribution; • Strategic policies to guide development; • Allocation of two strategic employment sites <p>The Core strategy identified the following Strategic Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable locations and promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites. 2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities. 3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play and visit. 4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of prevention, mitigation and adaptation. 5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable for current and future residents, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market. 6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration. 7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres. 8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and health care facilities and their services are fully accessible. 9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they may make to biodiversity, landscape, the local economy and carbon reduction. 10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and historic environments, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats (including their wider settings) which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity. 	<p>The Core Strategy includes a number of targets which are measured against the monitoring framework. Targets of particular relevance, include the to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a minimum of 5,662 new dwellings by 2030 • Completion of 50 dwellings per annum. • Deliver development in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy. • Increase the amount of development (housing, employment, retail and leisure) on previously developed land. • Deliver housing provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by Spatial Area (M65 Corridor: 70%, West Craven Towns: 18%, Rural Pendle: 12%). • Deliver employment provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by Spatial Area (M65 Corridor: 78.5%, West Craven Towns: 18.5%, Rural Pendle: 3.0%). • To deliver the necessary infrastructure to support proposed development • Increase the amount (size in hectares) of locally designated sites. • No net loss of s41 Priority Habitat and an increase in the overall extent of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species. • Increase the provision of open space in new developments. • Increase the quality of existing open space. • Resist the loss of heritage assets. • To achieve the highest possible standards of design and conservation in new developments. • To deliver developments which have a minimal impact on the environment and are resilient to climate change. • Increase renewable and low carbon (RLC) energy generation in the Borough, towards the aspirational targets. • Reduce the level of carbon emissions. • Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should seek to provide policies to guide growth and development across the Pendle Borough administrative area in accordance with the Core Strategy for the period up to 2030. • In preparing the PLP2 the Council will need to identify site allocations to deliver the strategy. • The Part 2 Local Plan will review and update policies for housing need (market and affordable) and town centre policy following changes to the use class order. This is to ensure that the local plan is sufficiently adaptive and reflects more recent evidence and legislation.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality. • Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill. • Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle. • Reduce the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk or water quality. • Increase the number of flood risk management plans. • Meet the housing needs of the people in Pendle. • Increase the number of affordable homes provided – work towards the percentage targets set in the policy. • Work towards the percentage tenure targets for new affordable housing development over the plan period. • Building new dwellings to BfL standards. • Providing a range of house types and sizes. • Providing lower density developments. • Open space created in new housing developments. • Increase employment levels, particularly in growth sectors. • Diversify and strengthen the local economy. • Reduce unemployment levels. • Increase average wage levels. • Increase the level of business start-ups. • Improve the range and level of skills in the local workforce. • Increase provision of new business floorspace. 	
The Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001 – 2016 (2006)		
<p>Some of the policies contained with the Replacement Local Plan have been replaced by the Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy. The remaining policies will be replaced on adoption of the PLP2.</p> <p>The policies contained with the Replacement Pendle Plan that will wholly remain in place until the adoption of the PLP2 are</p> <p>12 Maintaining Settlement Character 16 Landscaping in New Development</p>	<p>The Replacement Pendle Local Plan includes a range of targets. The Adoption of the Core Strategy and associated monitoring framework largely replaces the targets in the plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should seek to provide policies to guide growth and development across the Pendle Borough administrative area for the period up to 2030 in accordance with the adopted Core Strategy. • Once adopted, the PLP2 will supersede the remaining policies contained with the Replacement Local Plan.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>22 Protected Employment Areas 26 Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres & Local Shopping -Areas 27 Retail & Service Land Provision 31 Parking 38 Telecommunications - Policy 39 Equestrian Development</p> <p>Other policies have either been totally or partially replaced by the Core Strategy. Where policies partially remain until adoption of the PLP2, weight in decision according to consistency with the NPPF.</p>		
Bradley Area Action Plan 2011 – 2021 (2011)		
<p>The Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) was adopted by Pendle Borough Council in 2011. The vision for Bradley at the end of the AAP period (2021) is: “Bradley is a vibrant, sustainable mixed-use community adjacent to Nelson town centre. The area provides a range of housing types and tenures and is home to a diverse community. The high quality environment maintains the heritage integrity of the area and respects its industrial past. Walverden Water and the riverside parks are popular, well used and a key element of local distinctiveness. Bradley is an area of housing choice where people are proud to live and work.”</p>	<p>The AAP includes a number of targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the number of private homes that are empty for 6 months or more to 8.15% by 2016, from a baseline of 11.8% in 2008 To diversify the housing offer in the AAP area by building: 9 new homes by 2013; 48 new homes by 2017, 75 new homes by 2021. At least 50% of these homes should have three or more bedrooms. To reduce open space deficiency by creating 0.87 ha of green space and one equipped area for play by 2017 To develop 0.38ha of employment land by the end of 2013/14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should seek to provide policies to promote and manage growth within the urban ward close to the centre of Nelson The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to the centre of Nelson and areas close to it.
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Planning Brief Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2005)		
<p>The SPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out in detail the opportunities and attributes of the area. Provide the background to bringing forward the regeneration of the Brierfield Canal Corridor Area. Guide development to ensure that the future uses and development meets the policy requirements of Pendle’s Local Plan and the aspirations of the Council. Ensure that the regeneration of the area provides overall benefits not only to Brierfield but to Pendle as a whole. Provide key urban design standards and principles to guide the future development of the sites. 	<p>No targets are included although a number of proposals are set out the in SPD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should promote policies which will have a positive effect on the Brierfield Housing Regeneration Priority Area. The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to regeneration.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2008)		
<p>The SPD includes a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their settings in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals; • To provide guidance on the contribution of individual buildings and groups of buildings to the character of conservation areas and to provide information so that new development and repairs can respect this; • To ensure that new development takes account of historic street patterns and built form, whilst encouraging improved linkages and accessibility; • To ensure that new development respects and contributes to the overall quality of the roofscape and skyline, whilst acknowledging opportunities for design and improvement; • To ensure that valued views and vistas are considered and where possible enhanced in the siting of new development, including proposals which are outside conservation areas but may affect views in or out; • To ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas; • To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment and landscape, including protecting and improving areas of open space and landscaping; • To ensure the consideration of sustainability issues in the design of development and in the sourcing of materials within conservation areas; • To encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use and re-use of existing buildings, where they are considered to contribute positively to the character of conservation areas. 	<p>No targets are included in the SPD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should promote sustainable design and construction which has regard to the historic character of the Borough and reinforces the importance of the historic environment. • The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to the historic environment and ensuring development has regard to character and setting of historic assets.
Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2009)		
<p>The SPD includes a number of objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that development is sustainable. 2. To provide guidance regarding householder development to support and improve the design and quality of planning applications and provide greater certainty and consistency for customers. 3. To require that householder development positively contributes to the character of residential areas. 4. To ensure that householder developments do not as a result of their design, scale, massing and orientation have an undue adverse impact on amenity. 	<p>No targets are included in the SPD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should promote sustainable design and construction. • The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to sustainable design and construction.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>5. To require that changes to the frontages of commercial premises including shop-fronts, security and signage positively contribute to the character of commercial frontages.</p> <p>6. To ensure the good quality and sustainability of design of commercial frontages.</p> <p>7. To require that security measures on commercial frontages are of an appropriate quality of design.</p> <p>8. To provide guidance regarding changes to shop-front design, attachment of security features, and positioning and design of signage.</p> <p>9. To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment, by protecting areas of landscape value and minimising any disturbance to protected species.</p>		
Railway Street Neighbourhood, Brierfield Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2010)		
<p>The SPD includes a number of objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a framework for the Railway Street Masterplan to assist in taking forward the regeneration of the area and to secure investment in the area. 2. Set out the regeneration and planning context for development in the Railway Street neighbourhood area to create developer confidence and to ensure that development proposals coming forward meet the relevant planning requirements. 3. Provide detailed development guidance relating to the two proposed development sites within the Railway Street neighborhood. 4. Ensure a high quality of urban design in all new development brought forward throughout the Railway Street neighborhood area. 5. Provide further information and guidance on both existing planning policy in the development plan and national planning policy guidance. 	<p>The SPD sets out a number of detailed design principles of the regeneration of the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should include policies which will help to promote the Railway Street Masterplan delivery. • The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to regeneration.
Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan (Barrowford Parish Council, 2019)		
<p>The made Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan has the following vision: "In 2030 Barrowford will be a vibrant, sustainable community which embodies the feel and values of a large settlement with many historic features. It will comprise a wide variety of housing types suiting the needs of all sections of society and offer increased opportunities for higher paid employment. Development of niche shopping and enhanced nightlight will confirm Barrowford as a growth centre for tourism and leisure within Pendle and make it a well-known visitor destination both locally and regionally."</p> <p>The Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To achieve a level of new housing which is appropriate to the settlement and its level of public services and infrastructure. - To provide an appropriate level of services and provision to serve the settlement. 	<p>No targets relevant to the Local Plan Part 2 are included within the Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the development of suitable housing, employment and open space provision within Barrowford. • There may be a need to meet residual housing needs within Barrowford through the Local Plan Part 2. Policies within the Local Plan Part 2 will be considered with regard to adopted policy in the made Neighbourhood Plan. Applications submitted within the Designated Area will need to conform with policies of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To achieve better connectivity within and outside the NDP area. - To support and allow for the growth of new business and retail. - To protect and enhance open spaces both informal and formal as assets for the community to enjoy. - To enhance and conserve the natural environment. - To enhance and conserve heritage assets and designated Newbridge as a new character area. 		
Colne Neighbourhood Plan (Colne Town Council, emerging)		
<p>The Colne Town Council area was designated as a Neighbourhood Area for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan on 17th November 2016. A draft version of the Plan was consulted upon in November-December 2020.</p> <p>The draft plan has the following vision:</p> <p>“To further develop Colne as an attractive and thriving area that promotes and protects its natural and built heritage and provides good quality of life with improved connectivity, facilities and services for residents and visitors alike”.</p> <p>The draft plan contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of Colne as a market town. - To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and character of Colne. - To protect and conserve the town’s natural environment. - To support future housing growth. - To protect local green spaces and open spaces within the town. - To ensure appropriate transport and other infrastructure is in place to support new development. - To conserve valued landscape features. - To ensure that the design and appearance of future development helps to maintain Colne’s rural identify and character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes a Town Centre redevelopment zone. - Identifies a capacity for around 808 dwellings at 28 sites. - 14 sites are identified as Local Green Space. - 10 sites are identified for sport and recreation. - 14 sites are identified for allotments. - Establishes a series of key views into and out of the town to be protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little weight currently applies to the policies of the emerging CNP owing to the current stage the process of preparation has reached. The Council will monitor this position alongside the preparation of the Part 2 Local Plan and adjust the weight and regard given to the CNP accordingly as it progresses.
Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan (Kelbrook and Sough Parish Council, emerging)		
<p>Kelbrook and Sough Parish was designated as a Neighbourhood Area for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan on 24th August 2017. A draft version of the Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan has yet to be published.</p>	<p>Not known at this stage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of Local Plan Part 2 will inform, and be informed by, the development of the Neighbourhood Plan.
Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan (Trawden Forest Parish Council, 2019)		
<p>The made Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan has the following vision:</p> <p>“For Trawden Forest to be a self-sustaining, harmonious and vibrant community that offers its residents a safe, friendly and thriving environment in which to live and play, and also offers a natural and historic environment which encourages others to visit and experience our beautiful countryside and rich heritage.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocates five site for development with a cumulative capacity of 39 dwellings. - Requires at least 20% affordable housing at these sites. - No net loss of community building or heritage asset. - Incorporate features to improve environmental performance and/or reduce carbon emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant the preparation of Local Plan Part 2 be informed by the policies of the made Neighbourhood Plan unless more detailed evidence or policy requires a different approach.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect the existing character and distinctiveness of the villages within the Parish of Traweden Forest. - Meet the demand for housing. - Address the serious parking problems in the villages. - Support Trawden Forest's amenities. - Encourage tourism and protect open spaces. 	-	
Lichfield's, Pendle Housing Needs Assessment (2020)		
<p>Pendle Council commissioned Lichfields to undertake a review and update of the housing needs of the Burnley and Pendle HMA for the remaining plan period and beyond. It considers how many homes are needed; what type of homes are needed – both market and affordable; as well as what housing is needed to meet the needs of specific groups within the population including older people and those with disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggests a housing requirements of at least 240 dwellings per year to respond to locally assessed housing need derived through the use of the Standard Method as defined by PPG as of the time of publication. • Net annual need of 187 to 251 affordable homes over the period 2019 to 2039, identifying 75% of affordable housing needed as Affordable or Social Rented. - It suggests a mix of housing is needed in the M65 corridor, with a higher proportion of older people/smaller homes needed in West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 1 includes the overall housing requirement which is to be updated through the Part 2 Local Plan. Part 2 will need to include policies and site allocations to deliver new housing in order to meet identified housing needs over the plan period. • The SA framework should include an objective related to meeting housing needs.
Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle 2013 – 2023 (2013)		
<p>The Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle sets out the following Vision: "A vibrant economy that creates high quality jobs to support business growth which leads to a prosperous population." This Jobs and Growth Strategy sets out the priority actions that aims to stimulate the Pendle economy to grow as Britain emerges from the economic problems of the previous five years. This revolves around five key priority outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A supply of available and suitable employment land that meets business needs and in particular a strategic employment site in an appropriate location in the M65 Growth corridor. • A more diverse economy with increasing numbers of high value jobs. • Focus on developing high growth businesses especially in the advanced manufacturing sector. • A comprehensive programme of support for companies to enable them to maintain a competitive advantage and stimulate private sector investment. • Work with schools to make students aware of the job opportunities locally and seek to boost levels of aspiration and attainment. • Companies moving their products up the value chain providing increasing numbers of skilled job opportunities. 	<p>The targets are set out in the Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy. The Strategy's 'Progress Report' reports on the following indicators for the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of people employed; • The number of active enterprises; • The number of business births. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should support the delivery of the Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, skills, investment in transport infrastructure and housing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved links between Nelson and Colne College and local companies to ensure that both have an effective understanding of each other's needs. Reduction in the number of NEETs (16 -18 years olds who are not in education, employment or training) and increase the number of apprenticeships. A new Colne - Foulridge bypass to improve journey times, reduce congestion and improvement in roads linking into Junctions 12 and 13 on the M65 to open up opportunities for economic growth. Increase the number of businesses using superfast broadband. A more diverse mix of high quality and sustainable housing that meets the need of a growing population. A campaign to raise the profile of Pendle as a place to live work and play. 		
Nelson Town Centre Masterplan (Building Design Partnership, 2006)		
<p>The Nelson Town Centre Masterplan includes a vision for Nelson to be:</p> <p>"A sustainable and vital town centre where business thrives and in which residents and visitors can take pleasure."</p> <p>The objectives for Nelson are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Nelson town centre as a focus for a mix of uses and a range of attractions, with clearly identified opportunities for new retail, residential, leisure and small office development. Make Nelson town centre a more accessible destination which is easy to get to and move around by foot, by cycle, by public transport, and by car. Ensure that Nelson town centre is a place that people can be proud of and enjoy, with streets and public spaces that are attractive and well used 	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a delivery partnership Accessing additional funding Marketing the vision for Nelson Developing the (existing) offer Reinforcing the planning context Complementary measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Part 2 should support the delivery of the Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the promotion of town centre enhancements, residential, retail and leisure development.
Housing Strategy Refresh (2014)		
<p>The Housing Strategy refresh includes the following vision:</p> <p>'To have a balanced housing market which, supports economic growth and social well-being in Pendle. We will maximise the potential of our housing markets, to diversify and improve the housing offer; to ensure it is attractive and affordable, and meets the needs and aspirations of our communities. We will transform Pendle into a place where people, across the Borough, choose to live, work and invest.'</p> <p>It includes three objectives:</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy includes a broad range of actions across a number of cross cutting themes related to tackling homelessness, reducing the number of empty homes and improving access to services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective and guide questions related to the provision of housing and access to relevant services.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>1: To ensure a sufficient quantity, quality, and appropriate type of housing supply, to meet the economic growth aspirations and social needs of Pendle.</p> <p>2: To develop sustainable neighbourhoods that can retain and attract successful households, reducing the disparities between neighbourhoods and providing linkages to economic growth and employment opportunities; improving the economic performance of Pendle.</p> <p>3: To meet the housing, health and support needs of residents and vulnerable people; promoting better services, with greater choice and accessibility that are fully integrated into local communities.</p>		
Pendle Infrastructure Strategy (2014)		
<p>The Pendle Infrastructure Strategy set outs the infrastructure requirements within the Borough. The Strategy was developed to support the preparation of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>No targets are included in the Infrastructure Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework will need to include objectives relating to infrastructure and service delivery in the Borough
Pendle Partnership (2008) Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018		
<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy includes a number of goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support confident communities 2. Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy 3. Create a vibrant housing market 4. Make communities safer 5. Improve health and wellbeing 6. Care for our surroundings 7. Care for our future generations 8. Improve quality of life for older people 	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy includes a number of goals relevant to the PLP2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for people of different backgrounds to work and play together • Increase the number of working age adults in work • Increase the number of 16-18 year olds in education, training and jobs • Reduce the number of empty properties in Pendle • Reduce anti-social behaviour and crime • Improve street cleanliness • Reduce infant mortality • Reduce alcohol and drugs misuse • Give children and young people the opportunity to take part in activities, including play, leisure and sport • Raise standards in schools in our deprived wards • Reduce the impact of poverty on the health or our children and young people • Improve the health and emotional wellbeing of older people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions related to social cohesion, community facilities and access to services.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Pendle Conservation Area Maps and Appraisals (various dates)		
<p>These maps and appraisals define the spatial extent of Conservation Areas and examine the key elements that contribute to their architectural and historic character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albert Road, Colne Appraisal and Map • Barnoldswick Appraisal and Map • Barrowford Appraisal and Map • Brierfield Mills Appraisal and Map • Calf Hall and Gillians Appraisal and Map • Carr Hall Road Appraisal and Map • Carr Hall and Wheatley Lane Appraisal and Map • Corn Mill and Valley Gardens, Barnoldswick Appraisal and Map • Earby Appraisal and Map • Edge End, Nelson Appraisal and Map • Greenfield Map • Higham Appraisal and Map • Higherford Appraisal and Map • Lidgett and Bents, Colne Appraisal and Map • Lomeshaye Appraisal and Map • Newchurch and Spennings Brook Map • Primet Bridge, Colne Appraisal and Map • Scholefield and Coldweather, Nelson Appraisal and Map • Sabden Fold Appraisal and Map • Southfield Conservation Appraisal and Map • Trawden Forest Appraisal and Map • Whitefield Appraisal and Map • Whitehough, Barley Map 	<p>These documents provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach. • The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the Borough's cultural heritage assets
LUC, Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy (2018)		
<p>The main aim of the strategy is to: "Support the protection, enhancement and provision of green infrastructure in Pendle by highlighting locations which are most in need of investment, and to justify the need for investment" Leading on from this, the wider objectives of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting more active lifestyles thereby improving people's health and wellbeing. • Providing places for outdoor recreation and play. • Creating, maintaining and improving wildlife habitats and giving people access to nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance existing networks of GI. • Encourage access to GI • Expand GI network and increase connectivity of GI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan Part 2 will need to take account of the emerging evidence on green infrastructure assets. • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to green infrastructure.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping to mitigate the effects of climate change, making the areas more resilient. Providing a network of multi-functional spaces which allow for the movement of people and wildlife, including the establishment of an ecological network. Creating attractive environments for people to live and work. Preserving landscape character. 		
Pendle's Cycling Strategy 2016-2021		
<p>The Strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build on and improve cycling infrastructure across Pendle Promote cycling to work and school To promote cycle tourism To promote health and wellbeing. 	<p>The Strategy includes a number of milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased off-road cycle paths in Pendle and improved access into the main towns as well as into neighbouring boroughs and into Yorkshire. Cross stakeholder engagement and partnership working. Create 4 easy cycle routes by March 2016. Double the number of people who cycle by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective relating to promoting the use of sustainable methods of transport.
Pendle Open Space Audit (2019)		
<p>The Audit considered open space provision across the Borough in terms of quality and quantity. No objectives are included.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional open space provision needed across the Borough, with multiple quantity standards not met in the wards of Blacko and Higherford, Clover Hill, Horsfield, Old Laund Booth and Walverden. Improved access to open space is required at a local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the provision and enhancement of open space within the Borough.
Pendle Biodiversity Audit (2010)		
<p>The Audit considered the extent, and type, of designated environmental assets with the Borough.</p>	<p>The Audit did not include any targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the protection and enhancement of the Borough's designated natural environment assets
Pendle Parks Strategy 2007-2017 (2007)		
<p>Developed to offer strategic guidance for the future design, provision and enhancement of Parks in Pendle. The approach ensures that Pendle's parks will meet the changing needs and wishes of local residents and visitors to the area, so that they continue to be appreciated well-used.</p>	<p>The strategy identifies a number of key actions, but targets and indicators are set-out in the annual action plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the enhancement of the Borough's parks and the importance of parks within urban areas.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the current wide variety of parks to serve the Borough's different communities • Build on the strengths and individuality of each park, rather than seeking to provide a standard range of attractions in all parks • Increase the variety of activities and attractions in parks, where this is compatible with the characteristics of individual parks • Ensure that the Borough's parks are perceived as safe and accessible for all sections of the community • Improve the quality and accessibility of children's play areas • Integrate environmental concerns into the management of parks, to increase the variety of wildlife in the Borough. • Promote Pendle's parks as a means of improving economic and health benefits to the local area and population. 		
Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy (2013)		
<p>The Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy translates available resources into assistance for the residents of Pendle.</p> <p>It forms an important element of the Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-18) and Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009-2029) and should be considered within that context.</p>	<p>The Policy includes a number of outcomes related to improving the condition and quality of housing in the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the delivery of an appropriate quantity of new housing of a type and tenure to meet identified need.
Rosendale , Pendle & Burnley Playing Pitch Strategy, Action Plan & Assessment Report (2016)		
<p>The strategy identifies the quantity and quality of playing pitches across three neighbouring boroughs.</p>	<p>Targets and indicators are set-out in the accompanying Action Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective related to the protection and enhancement of open space (including playing pitch provision) to meet identified need.
Pendle Review of Indoor Sports Facilities (Draft 2017)		
<p>The assessment considers local provision for the seven types of indoor sports facilities for which Sport England regularly collects data in its Active Places Power surveys. Where possible analysis of data in the Local Sport Profile and use of the Sports Facilities Calculator is used to indicate possible deficiencies in provision.</p>	<p>Not known at this stage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective related to the protection and enhancement of community facilities (including indoor sports facilities) to meet identified need.
Entec (UK) Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006)		
<p>Develops a sequential test to be followed for assessing the suitability of sites in Pendle for development on account flood risk.</p>	<p>Presentation of flood risk information to be taken into account at the site selection stage with associated guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective related to flood risk and drainage.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Note: A new SFRA is being prepared to inform the Part 2 Local Plan		
Neighbouring Local Plans and Programmes		
Craven Local Plan (2019)		
The adopted Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy, strategic policies and development management policies for the District outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park over the plan period to 2032. The Local Plan sets out development requirement targets, directs and allocates land for development and specific uses.	The emerging plan identified the requirement for 4,600 (net) additional dwellings between 2012 and 2032 at an annual rate of 230 dpa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once published and the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 leading to cumulative effects.
Bradford Core Strategy Partial Review (emerging)		
Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council is currently reviewing its Core Strategy following a change in housing needs for the City following the introduction of the standard methodology. The Council consulted on its preferred options in 2019, with further preferred options due to be consulted on in 2020.	The adopted plan contains a requirement for 42,100 dwellings over the period 2013-2030. The Council proposes to reduce this to 28,951 over this same period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the emerging Core Strategy once adopted and the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 leading to cumulative effects.
Calderdale Local Plan (emerging)		
The Calderdale Local Plan is currently undergoing examination. The Local Plan sets development targets, defines the spatial strategy, directs and allocates land for development and specific uses, sets out strategic policy and development management policy.	At submission, the Calderdale Local Plan contained a requirement for 12,600 new homes over the period 2018/19 to 2032/33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once adopted and the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 leading to cumulative effects.
Burnley Local Plan (2018)		
The adopted Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy, strategic policies and development management policies for the Borough over the plan period to 2032. The Local Plan sets out development requirement targets, directs and allocates land for development and specific uses.	The adopted plan identifies a requirement for 3,880 (net) new dwellings per year from 2012-32.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once published and the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 leading to cumulative effects. Burnley and Pendle share a common housing market, are within the same TTWA, and have strong economic, social and environmental connections.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan Part 2 & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan Part 2 and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Ribble Valley Core Strategy 2008 – 2028 (2014)		
The Ribble Valley Core Strategy was adopted in December 2014. It sets out the strategic vision and objectives and a series of policies to guide development in the Borough.	The Core Strategy makes provision to deliver 5,600 dwellings in the Borough between 2008 and 2028.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 leading to cumulative effects.