

# Local Plan Evidence Base



# Authority Monitoring Report



1 April 2020  
to 31 March 2021



## Versions

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Document:</b>           | Pendle Authority Monitoring Report 2020/21  |
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# Executive Summary

The Authority Monitoring Report [“AMR”] is published annually by Pendle Council to help monitor the performance of the Council’s adopted planning policies. These policies are contained in the following documents:

- Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 (adopted May 2006)
- Bradley Area Action Plan (adopted July 2011)
- Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (adopted December 2015)

The Core Strategy replaced some of the ‘saved’ policies from the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016.

The AMR is the first published by the Council since 2018. This AMR covers the monitoring year from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, however also reports data for previous monitoring years where this is available. The key findings are listed below under the three mutually supportive pillars of sustainable development, which help to ensure that in meeting our current development needs, we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## Economic Role

- The amount of new employment floorspace created during 2020/21 amounted to 344sqm whilst the amount of employment floorspace with planning permission increased to 114,644sqm.
- There has been a limited increase in retail floorspace, primarily associated with leisure related development (Indicator EC12).
- Retail vacancy in the borough’s six town and local shopping centres averaged 9%, but was as high as 16.5% in Nelson.

## Social Role

- Planning permission was granted for 148 new dwellings on 29 sites (Indicator HS03).
- Of the 1,644 dwellings with an extant planning permission, 231 dwellings (14.1%) are currently under construction (Indicator HS03).
- In the latest monitoring year 197 new homes were constructed on Brownfield sites (Indicators HS03 and HS04). This represents 58% of all new homes provided in 2020/21.
- Only 6% of the homes built fulfilled the definition of affordable housing. Of the 21 affordable homes delivered, all came under the definition of Affordable Rent (Indicator HS05).
- The five-year housing land supply at December 2021 is confirmed at 7.46 years. This is based on a local housing need figure of 142 dwellings per annum<sup>1</sup>.
- The Council published its Brownfield Land Register in December 2021. The Register is in two parts:
  - Part 1 lists all Brownfield sites suitable for housing, irrespective of their planning status, and has 57 entries.
  - Part 2 lists those Brownfield sites where the Council has granted “permission in principle” for housing and does not contain any entries at this time.

## Environmental Role

- Over 82% of all development took place within a designated settlement boundary, with only 18% in the open countryside (Indicator SD02).
- Over half of all new development (55%) took place on Brownfield sites (Indicator SD03).
- One additional heritage asset was designated during the monitoring period (Indicator EN10).
- The area of land designated for protection because of its importance to biodiversity remains unchanged (Indicator EN11).

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<sup>1</sup> Local Housing Need is calculated using the Standard Methodology, a formula set out in [Planning Practice Guidance](#).

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## Appendices

- Appendix A: Data Collection Methodology
- Appendix B: Changes to the Use Class Order September 2020
- Appendix C: Maps of Old and New Wards and Ward Boundaries
- Appendix D: Town Centre Occupancy Dashboards
- Appendix E: Glossary

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# 1. Introduction

## What is the Authority Monitoring Report?

- 1.1 The [Authority Monitoring Report](#) ["AMR"] contains information about the [Pendle Local Plan](#) and new development in the borough. Specifically it considers the extent to which the strategic and policy objectives of the Local Plan are being achieved, and whether the document as a whole is helping to deliver sustainable growth and development in Pendle.
- 1.2 The AMR also reports on any neighbourhood plans that have been formally 'made' (adopted) in the borough.
- 1.3 Information on housing delivery and supply can be found in the [Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement](#) ["5YHLS"], which is available on the Pendle Council website. Moving forwards the Council will look to publish a detailed 5YHLS Statement and AMR in December of each year.
- 1.4 To make the AMR a more concise and easy to use, the 2020/21 edition only addresses:
  - the statutory requirements set out in the relevant planning regulations and guidance (see Legislation below)
  - key performance indicators of the Core Strategy which remains part of the statutory development plan for the Borough; and
  - information which directly addresses the value of the planning service.
- 1.5 The overall structure of the report follows a similar pattern to previous years. The plan making process is addressed before matters concerning the implementation of the plan are reported. Appendix A confirms the methodology that has been used.
- 1.6 Prior to publication of the next AMR covering the 2021/22 monitoring year, a further review will consider how recent changes to the Use Classes Order and the borough's ward boundaries and will impact on evaluation and reporting.
- 1.7 For the purpose of this report relevant indicators continue to reference the Use Classes in effect prior to September 2020 and the electoral wards as they were in March 2021.
- 1.8 To maintain consistency with previous AMRs, the retail dashboards in Appendix D use The Use Classes Order 1987 for reporting, as amended. For the benefit of the reader Appendix B shows how these relate to The Use Classes Order 2020. Appendix C shows how the new electoral wards, effective from May 2021, relate to the electoral wards reported in this AMR, whilst Appendix E contains a Glossary of the technical terms used in this report.

## Monitoring Period

- 1.9 This AMR covers the financial year from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. Events taking place outside this twelve month period are only included where they enable meaningful conclusions to be drawn from the collated data. Some of the data that is sourced from third-parties is not yet available for the 2020/21 monitoring year and cannot be reported.

### Why is Monitoring Important?

- 1.10 Monitoring is a key element of the plan making process. It provides information on what is happening now and considers how this may influence what occurs in the future.
- 1.11 The indicators in this report have been selected to monitor the effectiveness of policies in the Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [“LP1”] and other documents which form part of the statutory Development Plan for Pendle. They also incorporate the “significant effects indicators” identified through the Sustainability Appraisal process, a tool that considers the economic, environmental and social implications of policies to ensure that Local Plans help to promote sustainable development.
- 1.12 Results are assessed against past trends and expected targets help to demonstrate whether the strategic or local policy objectives set out in these documents are being achieved. Where policies are not performing as expected, it may be necessary to make adjustments to ensure that they make a positive contribution to sustainable development and growth in Pendle.

### Legislation

- 1.13 The Council is required by [Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#), as amended by [Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011](#), to prepare a monitoring report each year.
- 1.14 The [Localism Act 2011](#) removed the need for the Council to submit the AMR to the Secretary of State, but still requires that it is made available to the public.
- 1.15 [Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) sets out the information that should be contained within the AMR (Table 1.1).
- 1.16 Under the current Regulations local authorities are able to select the indicators and targets that are reported in the AMR, provided that they are in accordance with relevant UK legislation and International Treaties. The only matters that must be addressed in the report are as follows:

**Table 1.1 – Statutory requirements**

| Requirement in Regulations  | Section of AMR   |
|---|--|
| Progress on Local Plan preparation, measured against the timetable and milestones set-out in the Council’s <a href="#">Local Development Scheme</a> [“LDS”] | Chapter 3  |
| Details of any adopted policies that are not being used   | Chapter 3  |
| The extent to which adopted planning policies are being implemented and their effectiveness   | Chapter 3  |
| Details of any neighbourhood development plans, or orders that have been ‘made’ (adopted)   | Chapter 3  |
| Any joint activity carried out under the Duty to Cooperate  | Chapter 3  |
| Net additional dwellings  | Chapter 4 [Indicator HS01]   |
| Net additional affordable dwellings   | Chapter 4 [Indicator HS05]   |
| A statement identifying Community Infrastructure Levy [“CIL”] payments and how they have been used.   | Not applicable in Pendle, as a CIL Charging Schedule has not been adopted. |



- 1.17 The monitoring of plans and policies is an ongoing process. Additional indicators may be introduced to help assess the performance of policies in newly adopted plans. In contrast, the streamlining of data collection at the national level, and a desire to reduce the monitoring burden on local authorities, has seen a significant reduction in the availability of information. Where alternative sources of data are available, the monitoring of indicators will continue.
- 1.18 We are always open to new ideas about how the information in this report can be made more user-friendly and would welcome any comments you may have.

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## 2. Local Context

### Background

- 2.1 The Borough of Pendle is situated in north-west England. It covers an area of 169.4 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 92,145. The Council takes its name from Pendle Hill, which stands prominently in the west of the borough. Its distinctive silhouette features in the corporate logo.
- 2.2 The authority was formed following Local Government reorganisation in 1974. It is one of 14 councils in the county of Lancashire. Lancashire County Council is the upper tier authority for the borough. It is the minerals and waste authority, provider of highway, education and social services, and is the local lead flood risk authority.
- 2.3 Pendle is part of the Pennine Lancashire sub-region together with Burnley, Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn, and Rossendale. Pendle has strong cross boundary relationships with Burnley to the south-west. There are historic links between West Craven, in the north of the borough, and the neighbouring district of Craven in Yorkshire. Our ties with Ribbles Valley, Bradford and Calderdale are less well developed owing to the nature of the intervening landscape and major topographical features.
- 2.4 Within the borough boundary there are 15 parish councils and four town councils, with 33 local councillors representing the 12 electoral wards<sup>2</sup>.

### Spatial Portrait

- 2.5 Pendle is an area of sharp contrasts. Approximately two-thirds of the population live in the former mill towns – Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford. Extending 8km north-east from the boundary with neighbouring Burnley, they form an extended urban area with a combined population of almost 150,000.
- 2.6 Outside the so called ‘M65 Corridor’, the borough features extensive rural landscapes, containing some of the most attractive and unspoilt rural landscapes in northern England. To the north picturesque villages, nestling in the shadow of Pendle Hill, attract visitors to the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Weets stands triumphant over rural West Craven. To the south the gentle heather clad slopes of Boulsworth Hill host a mosaic of wildlife habitats. These support internationally important breeding colonies of upland birds and form part of the South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 2.7 The scenic quality of the area make it a place that people want to visit and live. The rural population, in general, experiences a higher quality and standard of living than their urban counterparts, with house prices far in excess of the borough average. The resulting pressure requires careful management through the plan-making and decision-taking process, to ensure that this sensitive natural resource can be enjoyed by future generations. The Lancashire Green Belt extends into the borough from the west and plays a significant role in maintaining the separation between settlements in the M65 Corridor.

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<sup>2</sup> The number of wards and councillors reduced following the Local Elections which took place in May 2021 (See Appendix C)

- 2.8 Pendle has a strong green infrastructure network with two rivers – Pendle Water and Colne Water – at its heart. Pendle sits astride the Pennine watershed. Watercourses in the Ribble catchment flow west into the Irish Sea, whilst those in the Aire catchment reach the North Sea via the Humber estuary. Watercourses tumbling down from the moors are often fast flowing with parts of the borough susceptible to flash flooding. The peat covered upland moors of the South Pennines fulfil an important role for the storage of water and carbon. Pendle Council and Pennine Prospects play a key role in the stewardship of this natural landscape.
- 2.9 Pendle is an important gateway between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The construction of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century, exploited the lowest crossing of the Pennines. It was followed closely by the development turnpike roads and the railway. Excellent transport links, together with the availability of natural resources, in the form of coal and water, were the catalyst for a period of rapid industrial and urban growth in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The area changed almost overnight as the industrial revolution transformed once quiet villages into busy towns. The local population increased from just 10,000 to over 70,000 in just a few decades, giving rise to the great cultural diversity still found within the local community to this day.
- 2.10 Pendle’s traditional manufacturing industries may have declined, but the local economy continues to flourish. A network of advanced engineering businesses form part of one of the largest aerospace clusters in Europe. Extending across much of Lancashire this has contributed to a highly skilled workforce and significant entrepreneurial activity. This has helped to diversify and strengthen the local economy. One of the most successful start-ups, Hope Technologies, has emerged as a world leader in the manufacture of cycling components and seen the borough emerge as a hub in the cycling industry.
- 2.11 Manufacturing accounts for high proportion of employment, at 30% it is the second highest in England. The Lomeshaye Industrial Estate, alongside junction 12 on the M65 motorway, is a strategically important employment area. A further extension will see it grow still further over the current plan period. The service sector performs an increasingly important role. Retailing accounts for the borough’s largest employer, Boundary Mill Stores. Tourism is increasingly important, with visitors attracted by the quality of the area’s natural and historic environments. The average wage is lower than the regional and national average, and the number of universal credit claimants is higher.
- 2.12 Whilst Boundary Mill Stores in Colne attracts shoppers from across the region, the six town and local shopping centres in the borough perform a local role. Barnoldswick and Colne have been honoured in the Great British High Street competition, whilst retailers with a reputation for supplying high quality clothing has seen Barrowford perform well in this niche market. All benefit from high occupancy rates. Nelson on the other hand has been less successful in recent years. Its larger neighbour Burnley has a strong pull for residents in the south of the borough, with weaker influences from Manchester, Leeds and Skipton.
- 2.13 The area’s industrial legacy means that over half of the housing stock is terraced properties. There are concentrations of poor quality housing in the inner urban areas of Nelson and Colne and house prices in Pendle are much lower than the national average. However, there is a significant need for affordable housing due to lower than average wages. These factors, in combination with poor levels of educational attainment, low job density and relatively high rates of youth unemployment; mean that Pendle ranks as the 4<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in Lancashire and the 33<sup>rd</sup> most deprived local authority in England. Life expectancy for both males and females is below the UK average

- 2.14 Land values within the borough's urban areas are low, accelerating urban decay and increasing pressure to develop the borough's green fields. Poor economic viability represents a significant barrier to the regeneration of the borough, with the costs of redeveloping vacant land within the M65 Corridor too high for commercial development without third party funding. This impacts on the delivery of key infrastructure and services, which presents a major challenge in securing the right types of housing, in the right place and at the right time to meet the needs of the local community.
- 2.15 Pendle Council has been pro-active in seeking to transform the fortunes and appearance of the area. Recognising that public funding was unlikely to be sustained in the future, in 2007 it established Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL) with local company Barnfield Construction. Projects successfully delivered by this joint venture include Northlight, a mixed-use scheme on the site of the former Brierfield Mills complex; Shackleton Hall Arcade in Colne; the ACE Centre, an entertainment and business development in the centre of Nelson; and the Quaker Heights and Spinners View housing developments in Brierfield. The Council has recently been successful in securing almost £30m from the Government's Town Deal and Levelling-up programmes, to help deliver regeneration projects in Nelson and Colne.

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### 3. Plan Making Update

- 3.1 As required by [Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) (as amended), this section considers progress on the preparation of documents to be included in the Pendle Local Plan. It also includes a review of current planning policy and the usage of individual policies for decisions on planning applications in the borough.

#### The Development Plan

- 3.2 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) [“NPPF”] published states that in accordance with planning law, applications for planning permission should be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 3.3 Development plan is the term used to describe the collection of documents that set out the policies, proposals and site specific allocations that are used to guide the nature and location of development in a particular area. These documents provide the basis for determining planning applications in the borough
- 3.4 In 2020/21, the development plan for Pendle comprised the documents listed in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 – The Development Plan for Pendle, 31 March 2021**

| Author                        | Development Plan Document   | Adopted        |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Pendle Council                | Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 <sup>1</sup>  | May 2006       |
|                               | Bradley Area Action Plan  | June 2011      |
|                               | Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy <sup>1</sup>  | December 2015  |
| Lancashire County Council     | Joint Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy <sup>1</sup>                                   | February 2009  |
|                               | Joint Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Site Allocation & Development Management Policies (Part One) | September 2013 |
|                               | Joint Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Site Allocation & Development Management Policies (Part Two) | September 2013 |
| Barrowford Parish Council     | Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan   | December 2019  |
| Trawden Forest Parish Council | Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan   | March 2019     |

<sup>1</sup> Insofar as the policies in these documents remain compatible with the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).

- 3.5 The [Local Development Scheme](#) [“LDS”] for Pendle has been revised on a number of occasions since the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#), came into force. The [Sixth Revision LDS](#) was brought into effect following the meeting of the Council’s Policy and Resources Committee on Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> October 2021. A summary of the Local Plan documents that have been adopted to date is provided in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 – Summary of completed Local Plan documents

| Document   | Date of Adoption |
|--|------------------|
| <b>Development Plan Documents</b>                      |                  |
| Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) <sup>1</sup> | May 2006         |
| Bradley Area Action Plan                               | June 2011        |
| Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy                       | December 2015    |
| <b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b>                |                  |
| Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief              | October 2005     |
| Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance      | August 2008      |
| Design Principles                                      | December 2009    |
| Railway Street Neighbourhood (Brierfield)              | December 2010    |
| <b>Process Documents</b>                               |                  |
| Statement of Community Involvement (First Review)      | March 2016       |
| Local Development Scheme                               | October 2021     |
| Authority Monitoring Report                            | February 2022    |

<sup>1</sup>The “saved policies” insofar as they are compatible with the NPPF (2021), remain part of the development plan until replaced (see Appendix B of the [Pendle Core Strategy](#)).

- 3.6 An update on the progress being made on new Local Plan documents is set out in Table 3.3. This is measured against the target dates established in the Sixth Revision LDS, which came into effect in October 2021.

Table 3.3 – Review of progress on document preparation against current LDS Timetable

| Document   | Progress at 31 December 2021   |   |            | Comment  |
|--|--|---|------------|--|
|  | LDS target stage and date  | Actual stage and date   | On target? |  |
| Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies DPD | Consultation of the publication version of the Local Plan Part 2<br><br>January 2022 | Core Strategy Review to take place with revisions to Local Plan Part 2 document – possible new Local Plan | No         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although significant progress has been made in the advancement of this document within the last 2 years, Council has resolved to review the Core Strategy and revise the housing requirement of the Local Plan Part 2 to 142. The timescales of the current LDS as adopted are not therefore achievable and a new LDS will be prepared in due course alongside officer recommendations of how to proceed next.</li> </ul> |
| Development in the Open Countryside and AONB SPD                 | Scoping of document and early preparation.<br><br>Spring/Summer 2022                 | None.   | Unlikely   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work on this document has not commenced due to delays with the Part 2 Local Plan. The recent resolution at Full Council means that progression of this document as outlined within the LDS is unlikely and will be reviewed.</li> </ul>   |

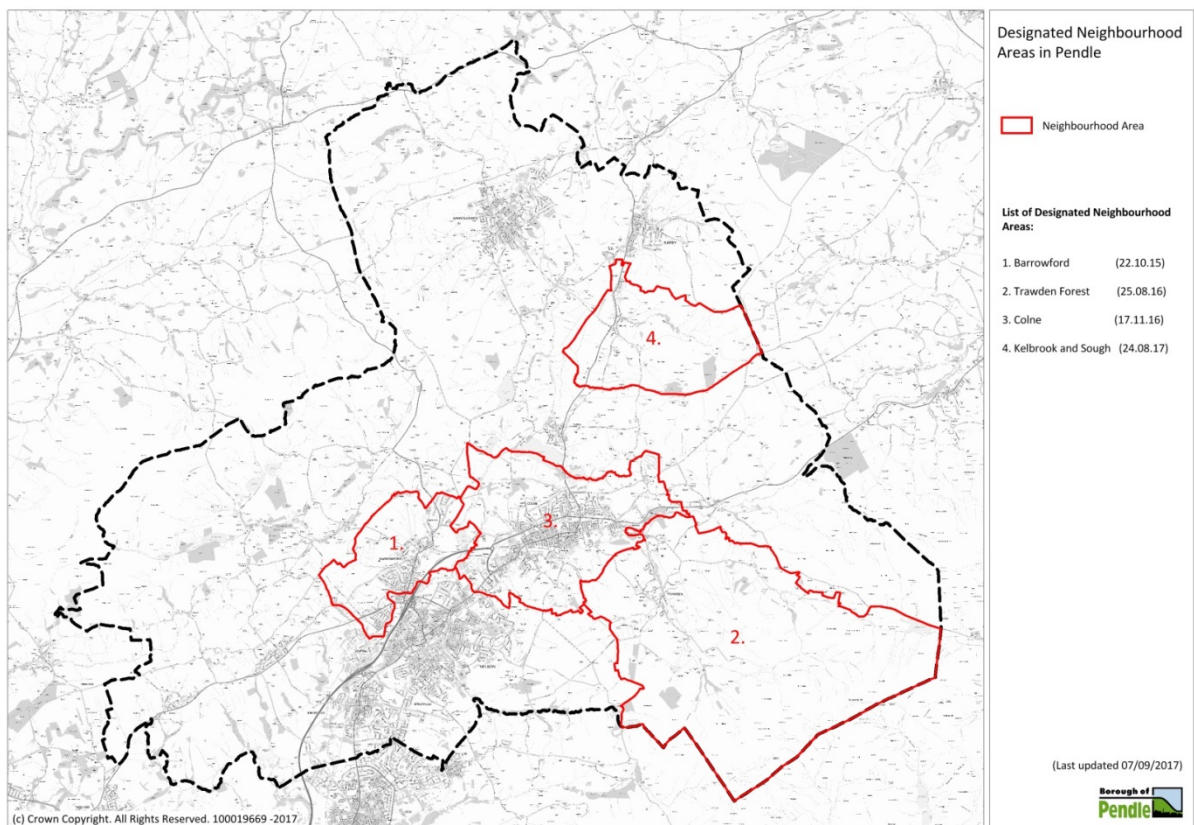
**Note:** References to specific regulations relate to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended).



### Neighbourhood Planning

- 3.7 The [Localism Act 2011](#) provided local communities with the opportunity to prepare neighbourhood plans so they could influence development in their area. If successful at examination, the plan will proceed to a public referendum to allow residents to vote. If the majority of votes cast are in favour of the plan, it will become part of the development plan for the area and is used in the determination of planning applications.
- 3.8 [Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) (as amended) requires the AMR to include details of any neighbourhood plans that have been formally 'made' (adopted). [National Planning Practice Guidance](#) on Plan-making (Paragraph 027 ID: 12-027-20170728) also indicates that the AMR can be used to provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force.
- 3.9 In Pendle four neighbourhood areas have been formally designated for the purposes of preparing a neighbourhood plan (Map 3.1).

**Map 3.1 – Designated Neighbourhood Areas**



- 3.10 The preparation of each of these plans is being led by the respective Parish or Town Council. Details of the stages reached by each neighbourhood plan and the stages yet to be completed are shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 – Neighbourhood Areas

| Stage in Plan Preparation |   | Neighbourhood Area       |                          |                          |                          |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                           |   | Barrowford               | Colne                    | Trawden Forest           | Kelbrook and Sough       |
| 1                         | Neighbourhood area formally designated by Pendle Council (Regs. 5, 6 & 7)             | 10.10.2015               | 18.08.2016               | 17.11.2016               | 14.08.2017               |
| 2                         | Evidence gathering and informal engagement (Parish Council)                           | ✓                        | ✓                        | ✓                        | ✓                        |
| 3                         | Formal public consultation on the Pre-submission draft Neighbourhood Plan (Reg. 14)   | 23.10.2017 to 08.12.2017 | 19.10.2020 to 08.01.2021 | 27.11.2017 to 08.01.2018 | 18.09.2021 to 30.10.2021 |
| 4                         | Formal public consultation on the Submission draft Neighbourhood Plan (Regs. 15 & 16) | 08.02.2019 to 22.03.2019 |                          | 23.02.2018 to 06.04.2018 |                          |
| 5                         | Independent examination (Reg17)   | ✓                        |                          | ✓                        |                          |
| 6                         | Public referendum   | 14.11.2019               |                          | 08.11.2019               |                          |
| 7                         | Neighbourhood plan 'made' (adopted) by Pendle Council (Reg. 18A)                      | 17.12.2019               |                          | 26.03.2019               |                          |

- 3.11 The two Neighbourhood Plans not yet formally made continue to be progressed by their designated body. It is anticipated that the final versions of both these Plans will be formally submitted to Pendle Council in 2022.

### Duty to Cooperate

- 3.12 [Section 33A of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#) (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) places a legal duty on local planning authorities *“to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis”* in the preparation of their Local Plan. At paragraph 179, the National Planning Policy Framework [“NPPF”] also refers to the need for local planning authorities to *“work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.”*

### Consultation and engagement

- 3.13 The Duty to Co-operate is not a duty to agree, but to make sure that every effort has been made to secure cooperation on strategic cross boundary matters before a Local Plan is submitted for examination. Table 3.5 provides a summary of the activities Pendle Council participated in during the 2020/21 monitoring period, to help fulfil its obligations under the Duty.
- 3.14 In addition, all of the local planning authorities listed are kept up-to-date with work on the Local Plan and other planning policy issues in Pendle via the Framework newsletter, which won a commendation for public engagement at the North West Royal Town Planning Institute Awards in 2009. Three issues of Framework were published during the 2020/21 monitoring period.

3.15 To avoid unnecessary repetition the regular meetings listed below, which are normally attended by a representative from each of the 12 district authorities in Lancashire; the unitary authorities for Blackburn-with-Darwen and Blackpool; Lancashire County Council and the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, are not included in Table 3.5.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)                      | Four per annum |
| 2. Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)                   | Four per annum |
| 3. Lancashire Conservation Officer Group (LCOG)                          | Four per annum |
| 4. Planning Policy for Gypsies and Travellers: Lancashire Officers Group | One per annum  |
| 5. Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG)                    | Four per annum |

3.16 Also excluded from Table 3.5 are the following groups, which convene on a quarterly basis to consider strategic cross boundary issues affecting two areas of high landscape and ecological value, which straddle the boundary between Pendle and its neighbours.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Forest of Bowland Management Group  | Four per annum |
| <i>Attended by representatives from the County Council's for Lancashire and North Yorkshire, the district councils of Pendle, Ribble Valley, Wyre and Lancaster and Craven and key stakeholders (e.g. United Utilities).</i>   |                |
| 2. South Pennine Moors Local Authority Group   | Four per annum |
| <i>Attended by representatives from the County Council's for Lancashire and North Yorkshire, and the district councils of Pendle, Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn and Rossendale (Lancashire), Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Kirklees (Yorkshire), Rochdale, Oldham, Bury (Greater Manchester) and High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands.</i> |                |

**Table 3.5 – Summary of engagement under the Duty to Cooperate**

| Body   | Action  | Outcome  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>1. Neighbouring Local Authorities and County Councils</b> |   |  |
| Burnley BC   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal notification of SPD adoption received from Burnley BC (14.12.20)</li> <li>Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of SPDs at Executive Meeting on 8 December 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developer Contributions SPD</li> <li>Air Quality Management: Protecting Health and Addressing Climate Change SPD</li> </ul> </li> <li>Stakeholder event for neighbouring authorities addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linkage between modelling of housing and employment growth;</li> <li>Undersupply against housing requirement since the start of the plan period in 2011;</li> <li>Concerns about release of Reserve Sites (Burnley BC)</li> <li>South Pennine Moors SPA Impact Zones and the need for site specific HRA for sites within 2.5km of the SPA boundary.</li> <li>Biodiversity Net Gain and potential to fund projects in the AONB</li> <li>Craven DC support for the West Craven Business Park extension</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

| Body  | Action   | Outcome   |
|---|--|---|
|   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The need to identify suitable areas for wind turbines (an issue in Kirklees)</li> </ul>  |
| Bradford MBC  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (19.03.21)</li> <li>• Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teams Meeting to identify and, if necessary, discuss strategic cross boundary issues, prior to formal public consultation on the Bradford Local Plan and Allocations DPD.</li> <li>• See entry for Burnley BC for issues addressed at the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Meeting for neighbouring authorities</li> </ul>   |
| Craven DC   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal notification of public consultation on Second Draft Affordable Housing SPD (15.02.21)</li> <li>• Formal notification of public consultation on Draft Conservation Area Appraisals SPD (19.10.20)</li> <li>• Formal notification of public consultation on Draft Affordable Housing SPD (01.09.20)</li> <li>• Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craven DC formally wrote to Pendle Council on a number of occasions to highlight the opportunity to comment on emerging SPDs. No cross boundary issues were identified so no formal representation was submitted.</li> <li>• See entry for Burnley BC for issues addressed at the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Meeting for neighbouring authorities</li> </ul> |
| Calderdale MBC  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See entry for Burnley BC for issues addressed at the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Meeting for neighbouring authorities</li> </ul>  |
| Ribble Valley BC  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See entry for Burnley BC for issues addressed at the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Meeting for neighbouring authorities</li> </ul>  |
| Lancashire CC   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See entry for Burnley BC for issues addressed at the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Meeting for neighbouring authorities</li> </ul>  |
| North Yorkshire CC  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invited to attend Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No representative at the meeting</li> </ul>  |
| <b>2. Other Pennine Lancashire Local Planning Authorities</b> |  |   |
| Blackburn-with Darwen BC                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See entry for Burnley BC for issues addressed at the Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Meeting for neighbouring authorities</li> </ul>  |
| Hyndburn BC   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See entry for Burnley BC for issues addressed at the Pendle Local Plan Part 2</li> </ul>   |

| Body          | Action  | Outcome  |
|---------------|---|--|
|               |   | Stakeholder Meeting for neighbouring authorities                                   |
| Rossendale BC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invited to attend Pendle Local Plan Part 2 Stakeholder Event (23.03.21)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No representative at the meeting</li> </ul> |

- 3.17 Public consultations are only highlighted in the table where they have been initiated by Pendle Council, or where Pendle Council has submitted a formal written representation.
- 3.18 The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in January 2020 saw the number of meetings conducted under the banner of the Duty to Co-operate reduce significantly during the 2020/21 monitoring year.
- 3.19 For Pendle Council work was focussed on the preparation of the Preferred Options Report for the emerging Local Plan Part 2 and latterly the Publication draft. Informal engagement with neighbouring authorities was carried via email during the drafting of these documents and its evidence base. A formal online Stakeholder Meeting, attended solely by representatives from neighbouring authorities, was held using Microsoft Teams during the formal six week public consultation period.
- 3.20 Further online meetings were held with the Statutory Bodies (17 March 2021) and Parish and Town Councils in Pendle (15 march 2021). The former was attended by representatives from the Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England, the Highways Authority, the Education Authority, the Lead Local Flood Authority (all Lancashire County Council) and Yorkshire Water. A separate meeting with United Utilities had been held prior to this event on 26 January 2021.

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## 4. Plan and Policy Performance

### Policy Usage

- 4.1 The NPPF states that due weight must be given to policies in plans according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF (i.e. those policies most closely aligned with the policies in the NPPF carry greater weight when taking decisions on planning applications). Policies that are in conflict with the NPPF will be accorded no weight.
- 4.2 In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 [“RPLP”] was saved for a period of three years from the date of adoption (18 May 2006). The Council then requested a further extension to the life of these policies to ensure that there was not a policy vacuum between the end of the saved period (18 May 2009) and the adoption of the new Pendle Local Plan. In a letter dated 21 April 2009, the Secretary of State issued a direction under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, saving all the policies in the RPLP until such a time that they are replaced in an adopted development plan document.
- 4.3 A total of 84 policies, covering a wide range of topic areas, form the basis of the Pendle Local Plan and are currently used in decision making (Table 4.1). This includes the Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan and the Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan. The policies of these Neighbourhood Plans are only applicable to development proposals which are submitted within their designated boundaries.

**Table 4.1 – Pendle Local Plan Policies**

| Development Plan Document               | Number of Policies |
|---|--------------------|
| Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 | 30                 |
| Bradley Area Action Plan                | 7                  |
| Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy | 28                 |
| Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan           | 10                 |
| Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan       | 9                  |

- 4.4 To help assess the relative value of each policy, the Council monitors how they have been used in the determination of planning applications during the preceding year. This helps to highlight whether it is necessary to review or replace the policies, or remove them from the development plan. Tables 4.2 to 4.6 inclusive show the number of times each policy has been used in determining a planning application during the 2019/20 and 2020/21 monitoring periods.
- 4.5 The usage of planning policies is heavily dependent on the types of planning application that are submitted to the Council. The low usage of a policy does not necessarily mean that it is no longer of value, but may reflect the fact that few applications required its use in the decision making process during the current monitoring period.

**Table 4.2 – Usage of policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016<sup>1</sup>**

| Policy | Title  | Number of times used |         |
|--------|--|----------------------|---------|
|        |  | 2019/20              | 2020/21 |
| 1      | Development in the Open Countryside                                      | 0                    | 1       |
| 2      | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty                                       | 0                    | 0       |
| 3      | Green Belt   | 0                    | 0       |
| 3A     | Protected Areas  | 0                    | 0       |
| 4A     | Natural Heritage – International Sites                                   | 0                    | 0       |
| 4B     | Natural Heritage – National Sites  | 0                    | 0       |
| 4C     | Natural Heritage – County and District Designated Sites                  | 2                    | 1       |
| 4D     | Natural Heritage – Wildlife Corridors, Species Protection & Biodiversity | 14                   | 11      |
| 8      | Contamination and Pollution  | 0                    | 0       |
| 9      | Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest                  | 0                    | 0       |
| 10     | Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest                      | 0                    | 1       |
| 11     | Archaeology  | 1                    | 0       |
| 12     | Maintaining Settlement Character   | 0                    | 0       |
| 13     | Quality and Design in New Development                                    | 0                    | 0       |
| 14     | Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows  | 0                    | 0       |
| 16     | Landscaping in New Developments  | 18                   | 16      |
| 17     | Location of New Housing Development                                      | 0                    | 0       |
| 22     | Protected Employment Areas   | 2                    | 5       |
| 23     | Location of New Employment Development                                   | 0                    | 3       |
| 25     | Location of Service and Retail Development                               | 16                   | 12      |
| 26     | Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres and Local Shopping Areas               | 10                   | 3       |
| 27     | Retail and Service Land Provision  | 1                    | 0       |
| 29     | Creating an Improved Transport Network                                   | 0                    | 0       |
| 31     | Parking  | 303                  | 288     |
| 32     | New Community Facilities   | 0                    | 0       |
| 33     | Existing Open Space  | 1                    | 1       |
| 34     | Improved Open Space Provision  | 0                    | 0       |
| 35     | Countryside Access   | 0                    | 0       |
| 38     | Telecommunications   | 0                    | 2       |
| 39     | Equestrian Development   | 6                    | 7       |
| 40     | Tourism  | 2                    | 1       |

<sup>1</sup> RPLP policies which no longer form part of the development plan are omitted from this table



**Table 4.3– Usage of policies in the Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy**

| Policy | Title  | Number of times used |         |
|--------|--|----------------------|---------|
|        |  | 2019/20              | 2020/21 |
| SDP1   | Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development               | 85                   | 185     |
| SDP2   | Spatial Development Principles                                 | 52                   | 52      |
| SDP3   | Housing Distribution   | 14                   | 21      |
| SDP4   | Employment Distribution  | 5                    | 7       |
| SDP5   | Retail Distribution  | 3                    | 2       |
| SDP6   | Future Infrastructure Requirements                             | 6                    | 0       |
| ENV1   | Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments | 296                  | 311     |
| ENV2   | Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation                   | 465                  | 413     |
| ENV3   | Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation                     | 1                    | 0       |
| ENV4   | Promoting Sustainable Travel                                   | 66                   | 60      |
| ENV5   | Pollution and Unstable Land                                    | 46                   | 36      |
| ENV6   | Waste Management   | 4                    | 0       |
| ENV7   | Water Management   | 30                   | 31      |
| LIV1   | Housing Provision and Delivery                                 | 65                   | 50      |
| LIV2   | Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe                          | 0                    | 1       |
| LIV3   | Housing Needs  | 10                   | 13      |
| LIV4   | Affordable Housing   | 10                   | 10      |
| LIV5   | Designing Better Places to Live                                | 66                   | 58      |
| WRK1   | Strengthening the Local Economy                                | 5                    | 3       |
| WRK2   | Employment Land Supply   | 15                   | 13      |
| WRK3   | Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye                           | 2                    | 1       |
| WRK4   | Retailing and Town Centres                                     | 21                   | 18      |
| WRK5   | Tourism, Leisure and Culture                                   | 10                   | 9       |
| WRK6   | Designing Better Places to Work                                | 1                    | 2       |
| SUP1   | Community Facilities   | 6                    | 4       |
| SUP2   | Health and Well-being  | 3                    | 0       |
| SUP3   | Education and Training   | 3                    | 4       |
| SUP4   | Designing Better Public Places                                 | 32                   | 2       |

4.6 The tables illustrate heavy usage of Policies ENV1 (Environment) and ENV2 (Design) of the Core Strategy, and policy 31 (Parking) of the Replacement Local Plan. This reflects the fact that the majority of applications determined by the Council are for householder or small scale development to which these matters are most significant.

4.7 The use of policies in the Bradley Area Action Plan has been limited and much less than envisaged at adoption. This reflects the loss of Government funding to deliver projects in what was previously a Housing Market Renewal Area.

**Table 4.4 – Usage of policies in the Bradley Area Action Plan**

| Policy | Title   | Number of times used |         |
|--------|---|----------------------|---------|
|        |   | 2019/20              | 2020/21 |
| BAAP1  | New Housing Site                                | 1                    | 0       |
| BAAP2  | Flood Risk                                      | 0                    | 0       |
| BAAP3  | Property Improvement                            | 0                    | 0       |
| BAAP4  | Areas of Environmental Improvement              | 0                    | 0       |
| BAAP5  | New and Existing Employment Sites and Retailing | 0                    | 0       |
| BAAP6  | Design Quality                                  | 1                    | 3       |
| BAAP7  | Movement and Safety                             | 0                    | 0       |

4.8 The limited use of the policies of the Barrowford and Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plans is likely due to the limited geographic scope and content of these documents. To avoid unnecessary duplication of policy, the strategic approach for dealing with issues of design and environmental effect is led by the Core Strategy. Neighbourhood Plans tend to deal with more bespoke matters which are only likely to relate to a limited range of proposals.

**Table 4.5 – Usage of policies of the Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan<sup>1</sup>**

| Policy  | Title  | Number of times used |         |
|---------|--|----------------------|---------|
|         |  | 2019/20              | 2020/21 |
| BNDP 01 | New Housing in Barrowford  | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 02 | Background to Infrastructure Provision                             | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 03 | Travel and Transport   | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 04 | Supporting Existing Businesses                                     | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 05 | Newbridge Local Shopping Frontages                                 | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 06 | External Security Shutters on Shop Fronts in the Conservation Area | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 07 | Local Green Spaces   | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 08 | Landscape Views  | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 09 | Green Infrastructure   | 0                    | 0       |
| BNDP 10 | Newbridge Character Area and Non-Designated Heritage Assets        | 0                    | 1       |

<sup>1</sup> The Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ midway through the 2019/20 monitoring year.

**Table 4.6 – Usage of policies of the Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan**

| Policy | Title                        | Number of times used |         |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
|        |                              | 2019/20              | 2020/21 |
| 1      | Location of Development      | 5                    | 3       |
| 2      | Housing Site Allocations     | 1                    | 0       |
| 3      | Windfall Sites               | 1                    | 1       |
| 4      | Parking                      | 5                    | 9       |
| 5      | Wycoller Country Park        | 0                    | 0       |
| 6      | Heritage Assets              | 11                   | 3       |
| 7      | Areas of Townscape Character | 5                    | 0       |

| Policy | Title                                    | Number of times used |         |
|--------|--|----------------------|---------|
|        |  | 2019/20              | 2020/21 |
| 8      | Protect Locally Valued Resources         | 0                    | 0       |
| 9      | Protect Open Spaces & Local Green Spaces | 0                    | 0       |

4.9 Table 4.7 illustrates the usage of policies in Supplementary Planning Documents [“SPD”] and extant Supplementary Planning Guidance [“SPG”]. These policies provide additional detail and guidance to assist in the interpretation of parent policies in a development plan document.

**Table 4.7 – Usage of policies in Supplementary Planning Documents or Guidance**

| Document  | Number of times used |         |
|---|----------------------|---------|
|   | 2019/20              | 2020/21 |
| Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief SPD         | 0                    | 0       |
| Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD | 66                   | 47      |
| Control of Telecom Equipment SPG                      | 0                    | 0       |
| Design Principles SPD                                 | 225                  | 266     |
| Development in the Open Countryside SPG               | 44                   | 52      |
| Railway Street Neighbourhood – Brierfield SPD         | 0                    | 0       |

4.10 By far the most frequently used SPD is that concerned with Design Principles, which includes details on householder developments, shopfronts and advertisements. This SPD was used 266 times in the 2020/21 monitoring period. Its parent policy in LP1 (Policy ENV2) was used 413 times.

4.11 The usage of policies in SPDs and SPGs is always lower than their parent policies in the Local Plan, as many planning applications do not require consideration against the additional detailed information in these documents. This is particularly true for the Design Principles SPD, which is focussed on specific areas of design such as householder developments, shopfronts and advertisements, whereas Policy ENV2 considers all aspects of design in new development.

4.12 In addition to usage, measurement of performance against specific targets and indicators can help to assess the effects of Local Plan policies. Section 5 considers those policies that can be measured and monitored on a regular basis by topic area.

### Spatial Development and Infrastructure

- 4.13 To help determine whether development is occurring in accordance with the settlement hierarchy set out in Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [“LP1”] and follows the policy approach to site selection set out in that document, a number of monitoring indicators are used to record the geographical spread of development throughout the borough (commonly referred to as spatial development) and the provision of any new infrastructure associated with this development.
- 4.14 The purpose of monitoring this information is to help ensure that growth and development is happening in a sustainable manner.
- 4.15 The targets and trigger points used to help measure the performance of planning policies in LP1, which address spatial development principles are set out in Table 4.8.
- 4.16 The commentary for each indicator will provide details of whether the appropriate targets are being met, or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data reveals that the appropriate triggers have been reached.

Table 4.8 – Spatial development targets and triggers

| Policy | Targets  | Triggers  |
|--------|--|---|
| SDP2   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver development in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy.</li> <li>• Increase the amount of development on previously developed land (PDL).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns (combined) by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• 80% or less of new employment development has occurred in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns (combined) by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• 50% or less of new development has occurred on PDL by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul> |
| SDP5   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver retail provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% or more of approved major retail developments are located outside the three main town centres by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul>   |
| SDP6   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deliver the necessary infrastructure to support proposed development.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schemes essential to plan delivery, as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, are not progressing in line with the proposed timetable.</li> </ul>   |

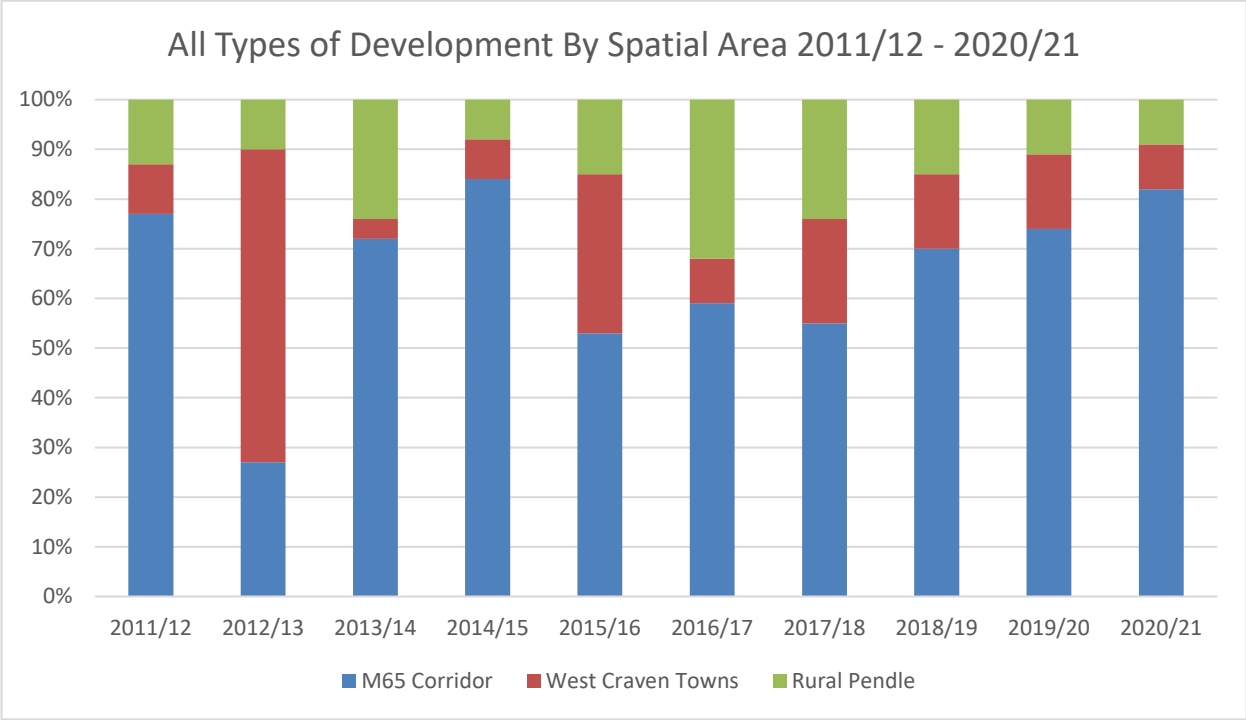
- 4.17 Table 4.9 provides details of the indicators included within this topic area and whether they are being reported in the current monitoring year.

**Table 4.9 – Monitoring spatial development**

| Indicator |  | Comments   | Reported |
|-----------|--|--|----------|
| SD01      | Amount of new development completed by spatial area  | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| SD02      | Amount of new development completed in specified locations                                       | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| SD03      | Amount of new development completed on Greenfield and Previously Developed Land (PDL)            | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| SD04      | Progress against the Infrastructure Strategy   | Information is contextual and collected from a wide range of different sources.<br>At the end of 2017/18 monitoring period the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule required updating. | ✓        |
| SD05      | Number of times the Design Principles SPD has been used as a reason for refusal of a development | Due to the overlap with Indicator EN11, from 2017/18 this data is now reported under that indicator (see section on the Environment).  | ✗        |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>SD01</b><br><b>Amount of new development completed by spatial area</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP2  |

**Data:**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator. Its main purpose is to show whether the development profile established in Policy SDP2 (LP1) is being met.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s annual monitoring of housing, employment, retail and leisure developments in Pendle, which records the area developed for new build schemes, premises conversions and changes of use. The results are expressed in hectares.

**Current monitoring period**

The results reveal that 82% of all development in the 2020/21 monitoring period took place in the M65 Corridor. This is higher than the corresponding figure from the previous monitoring period (74%), and continues a growing trend of growth concentrated to this part of the borough. The proportion of development in the West Craven Towns in 2020/21 (9%) is lower than the figure recorded for the previous monitoring period, and below the expected levels set out in Policy SDP2. The proportion of development completed in Rural Pendle is about that required by Policy SDP2.

**Longer-term trends**

There has understandably been an element of fluctuation in the proportion of development recorded for each spatial area over time. What is clearly evident is that the majority of development constructed since the start of the plan period has taken place in the M65 Corridor. Four of the borough's six principal settlements are situated within this spatial area giving it the highest levels of sustainability.

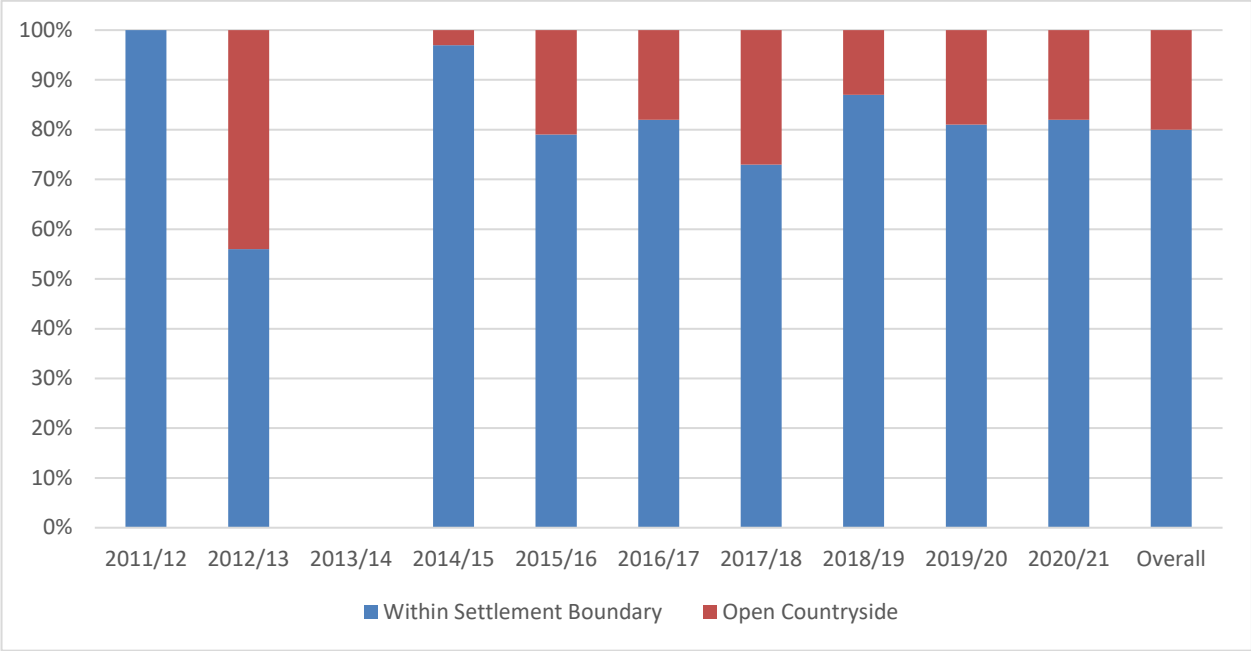
Since 2011/12, 65% of all development has taken place in the M65 Corridor, 19% in the West Craven Towns and 16% in Rural Pendle.

When taken as a whole, development in Pendle is roughly in accordance with the settlement hierarchy and spatial development principles set out in Policies SDP1-SDP6 (LP1).

Moving forwards it is likely that the observed pattern of development concentrated towards the M65 Corridor will continue with most major development consents located in this area.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>SD02</b><br><b>Amount of new development completed within a settlement boundary</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP2   |

**Data:**



\*Data not available for the 2013/14 monitoring period.

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a local output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to show whether Policy 1 (RPLP) and Policy SDP2 (LP1) are being successfully implemented. Both policies require new development to be located within a settlement boundary, unless specific circumstances can be demonstrated by the applicant.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s annual monitoring of housing, employment, retail and leisure developments in Pendle, which records the area developed for new build schemes, premises conversions and changes of use.

**Current monitoring period**

82% of all development completed in the 2020/21 monitoring period was within a defined settlement boundary. This is consistent with the proportions observed within the pervious monitoring year.

**Longer-term trends**

With the exception of 2012/13, when a large scale leisure development at Thornton Hall Farm distorted the figures, the majority of development in each monitoring period has taken place within a designated settlement boundary. The long term average sees 80% of development occurring within Settlement Boundaries.



The increase in development in the open countryside experienced after 2014/15 can, in part, be attributed to the introduction of the NPPF in March 2012, which relaxed the rules on barn conversions. In addition, the introduction of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order 2014, allowed barns to be converted into dwellings under permitted development rights. In Pendle, barn conversions have accounted for much of the development in the open countryside. Annual monitoring will determine whether this trend is sustained in the long-term, or whether new development pressures emerge elsewhere.

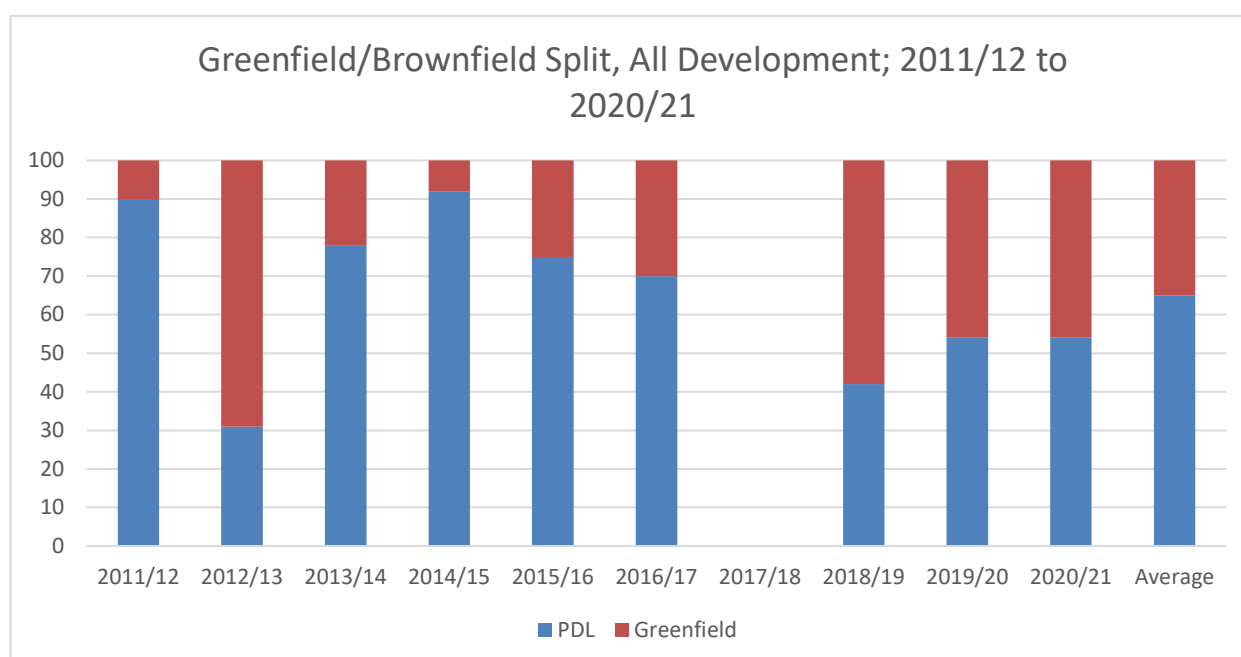
The increased contribution made to the housing land supply has also had an effect on the proportion of development delivery in the open countryside. However many of the major sites currently under construction actually fall within settlement boundaries despite being greenfield in nature.

Observed trends are unlikely to alter significantly moving forwards given that most committed strategic scale sites are located within the settlement boundary.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>SD03</b><br><b>Amount of new development completed on Greenfield and Previously Developed Land (PDL)</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP2  |

**Data:**

| Development     | M65   | West Craven Towns | Rural Pendle | Pendle |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|--------------|--------|
| Brownfield (ha) | 5.31  | 1.09              | 0.88         | 7.28   |
| Greenfield (ha) | 5.71  | 0.08              | 0.33         | 6.12   |
| Total (ha)      | 11.02 | 1.17              | 1.21         | 13.4   |



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its main purpose is to provide an indication of the progress being made to regenerate and recycle urban land in Pendle.

Brownfield land includes figures for development on previously developed land (PDL) together with the conversion of existing buildings and change of use applications. Greenfield land has not previously been developed, or has reverted back to a natural state prior to development. To reflect the NPPF definition of PDL, barn conversions and development on garden land are classified as Greenfield development.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s annual monitoring of housing, employment, retail and leisure developments in Pendle, which records the area developed for new build schemes, premises conversions and changes of use.

**Current monitoring period**

A record high 342 dwellings were completed in Pendle in 2020/21. Unsurprisingly, the amount of greenfield development as a result is higher than targeted at 46%. This is the same as in 2019/20 as the same major greenfield sites continue to be built out and contribute to the housing land supply. This greenfield development is at present balanced by developments taking place on Brownfield sites within the M65 corridor, this includes sites within Colne Town Centre and Brierfield Mills which made a significant contribution to employment and housing needs in 2019-2021. Relatively little development has occurred generally within the West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle within last few monitoring years.

**Longer-term trends**

Policy SDP2 (LP1) sets a trigger for action to be taken if less than 50% of new development has occurred on previously developed land by 2020. This did not occur. Since the start of the plan period in 2011/12, over 65% of all new development has been completed on Brownfield sites. A further trigger to 2025 is identified, and will require monitoring.

Projecting forwards it is likely that the proportion of new development taking place on greenfield sites is likely to increase or stay around the same level. This is because of a wide range of approved major developments at greenfield locations which have yet to commence delivery. This includes Trough Laithe, Riverside Business Park and approved extensions at Lomeshaye<sup>3</sup>. All schemes form planned developments part of the spatial strategy as set by the Core Strategy and will make an important contribution in meeting the future housing and employment needs of the borough.

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<sup>3</sup> See applications 19/0767/OUT and 17/0672/FUL.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>SD04</b><br><b>Progress against the Infrastructure Strategy</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP2   |

**Data:**

| Infrastructure type   | Funding Secured | Explanation of progress  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| Waste Water Treatment | ✓               | In Pendle, the treatment of waste water is a statutory duty performed by United Utilities and Yorkshire Water. These organisations have indicated that the existing waste water treatment works in the borough have sufficient capacity for the level of development proposed in the Core Strategy (LP1), with Earby earmarked for possible expansion in the current funding plans published by Yorkshire Water.   |
| Highways              | ✓               | Improvements to Junctions 12 and 13 on the M65 motorway were completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period. These works were carried out to ensure that these junctions have sufficient capacity to accommodate the additional traffic likely to be generated by development of the Strategic Employment Site (Lomeshaye) and the Strategic Housing Site (Trough Laithe).<br><br>The works were funded through the Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) as part of the Hyndburn/ Burnley/Pendle Growth Corridor initiative.  |
| Education             | ✓               | In Pendle, the provision of school places is a statutory duty for Lancashire County Council.<br><br>Unexpected large-scale housing development on ‘windfall’ sites could cause issues for forward planning as formula funding for the provision of school places is primarily based on census data dating back to 2011 (i.e. the anticipated level of births in an area).<br><br>Whilst Pendle has sufficient secondary school places to accommodate projected growth up to 2030, there are parts of the borough where primary school places are close to their maximum. |
| Housing               | ✓               | The provision of specialist housing is not a statutory duty. Providers of specialist housing are reliant on accessing funding from the Government, which is ‘ring-fenced’ for specific projects. There can be no guarantee that these bids will be successful, or that a particular scheme can be brought forward. That said evidence shows that this approach has successfully delivered a number of specialist housing schemes in Pendle over recent years.  |

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator. Its main purpose is to show whether the key infrastructure requirements required to support the levels of development and growth outlined in the Local Plan, are being successfully delivered.

The Pendle Infrastructure Strategy looks in detail at the key issues and any uncertainties concerning the delivery of infrastructure required to support development and growth in the borough. Specifically the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) shows how key infrastructure requirements will be delivered, by whom and how they will be funded.

**Current monitoring period**

The table highlights those infrastructure projects that are considered to be important for the delivery of the strategic objectives set-out LP1 and indicates where funding has been secured for their delivery. A full consideration of the boroughs infrastructure requirements is provided in the Pendle Infrastructure Strategy report. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, which forms part of this strategy, will be updated as part of the preparation of the Pendle Local Plan Part 2/Core Strategy review.

## Environment: our foundation for a sustainable future (including renewable energy and transport)

- 4.18 This section takes a holistic look at aspects of development that may affect the natural and historic environment; including biodiversity, open space, green infrastructure, renewable energy and transport.
- 4.19 The targets and trigger points used to help measure the performance of planning policies in Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [“LP1”], which address matters associated with the natural and historic environment are set out in Table 4.10.
- 4.20 The commentary for each indicator will provide details of whether the appropriate targets are being met, or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data reveals that the appropriate triggers have been reached.

**Table 4.10 – Spatial development targets and triggers**

| Policy | Targets  | Triggers  |
|--------|--|---|
| ENV1   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the amount of locally designated sites.</li> <li>• Increase the amount of woodland planted in the borough.</li> <li>• No net loss of s41 Priority Habitat and an increase in the overall extent of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species.</li> <li>• Increase the provision of open space in new developments.</li> <li>• Increase the quality of existing open space.</li> <li>• Resist the loss of heritage assets.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No additional local sites identified and designated by 2025.</li> <li>• 5% or less increase in woodland cover by 2025.</li> <li>• 10% or less increase in open space provision associated with new development by 2025.</li> <li>• 5% reduction or less in the number of sites achieving a low quality score in each of the relevant open space typologies recorded in the Open Space Audit/Green Infrastructure Strategy by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• An increase in the number of designated heritage assets at risk by 2020.</li> </ul> |
| ENV2   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve the highest possible standards of design and conservation in new developments.</li> <li>• To deliver developments which have a minimal impact on the environment and are resilient to climate change.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% or less of new dwellings meet BfL standards by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul>   |
| ENV3   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase renewable and low carbon energy generation in the borough, towards the aspirational targets.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy generation targets are not met by 2020.</li> </ul>  |

| Policy      | Targets  | Triggers  |
|-------------|--|---|
| ENV4        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the amount of development built in accessible locations.</li> <li>• All developments to comply with parking standards.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% or less of new employment development is within an accessible location.</li> <li>• 80% or less of new housing development is not within 30 minutes travel time of four out of six key services.</li> <li>• 90% or less of new developments do not comply with the parking standards.</li> </ul>  |
| ENV5 & ENV6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the levels of carbon emissions.</li> <li>• Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle.</li> <li>• Reduce number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality.</li> <li>• Increase recycling rates.</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from all sources show an increase in two out of any three consecutive monitoring periods.</li> <li>• The amount of waste not recycled has failed to decrease by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• No improvement in the number of rivers achieving good or moderate overall status by 2021 or 2027.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality.</li> </ul> |
| ENV7        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle.</li> <li>• Reduce number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality.</li> <li>• Increase the number of flood risk management plans.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No improvement in the number of rivers achieving good or moderate overall status by 2021 or 2027.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality.</li> </ul>  |

4.21 Table 4.11 provides details of the indicators included within this topic area and whether they are being reported in the current monitoring year.

**Table 4.11 – Monitoring spatial development**

| Indicator | Comments   | Reported   |
|-----------|--|--|
| EN01      | Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission | No longer reported in the AMR. Government changes to permitted development rights and planning policy relating to the development of wind turbines mean that accurate data is no longer available to show the amount of renewable energy generated in the borough. |

| Indicator |   | Comments   | Reported |
|-----------|---|--|----------|
| EN02      | Amount of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle by source                                 | Data is updated annually by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.   | ✓        |
| EN03      | Number of developments meeting the 10% renewable and low carbon generation requirements | No longer reported in the AMR. Data no longer available.   | ✗        |
| EN04      | Average energy consumption of new buildings   | No longer reported in the AMR. Data no longer available.   | ✗        |
| EN05      | Amount of land designated for biodiversity / geodiversity importance and its condition  | Data is obtained from Natural England, the Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN) and Pendle Council. The data is not updated regularly and can be difficult to obtain.  | ✓        |
| EN05a     | Net change in area of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species                 | Not reported in the 2017/18 AMR. It is unclear how accurate data can be obtained. The Lancashire Wildlife Trust and Lancashire Environment Record Network are to be contacted to consider if an alternative indicator can be identified. | ✗        |
| EN06      | Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features | Not reported in the 2017/18 AMR. It is unclear how accurate data can be obtained. Consideration to be given to what data should be recorded and whether it is readily available.   | ✗        |
| EN07      | Quality of open space by location   | Data is taken from the Pendle Open Space Audit, which was last updated in 2008. The Green Flag Award is the benchmark national standard for publicly accessible parks and green spaces in the United Kingdom and is awarded annually.    | ✓        |
| EN08      | Provision of open space by type and by location   | Data is taken from the Pendle Open Space Audit, which was last updated in 2008.  | ✓        |
| EN09      | Number of properties within 400m of open space (Bradley AAP area)                       | No longer reported in the AMR. Target met.   | ✗        |
| EN10      | Number and condition of designated heritage assets of location                          | Data is obtained from the Council's Conservation Officer and Historic England.   | ✓        |



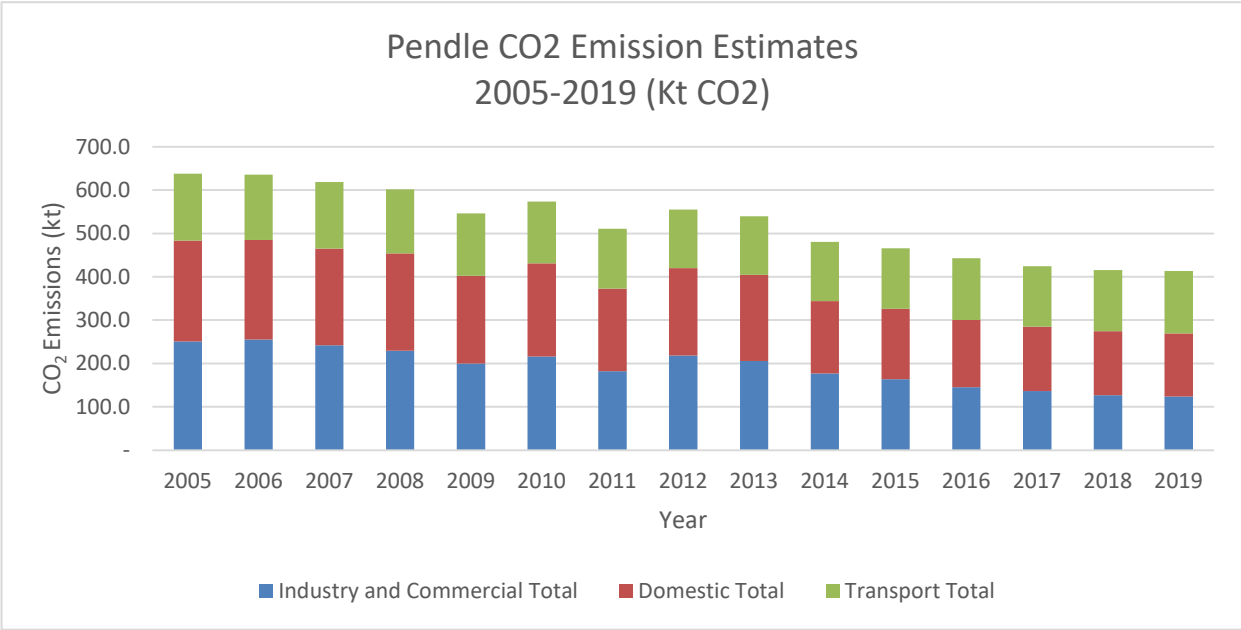
| Indicator |  | Comments   | Reported |
|-----------|--|--|----------|
| EN11      | Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design  | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data.<br>As there was considerable overlap with Indicator SD05, the analysis has been combined under EN11. | ✓        |
| EN12      | Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset   | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data.  | ✓        |
| EN13      | Total amount of waste collected per household and amount sent for recycling, energy generation, composting, landfill                               | Data is obtained from the .Gov website.  | ✓        |
| EN14      | Quality of river and streams in Pendle   | Data on operational catchments is obtained from the Environment Agency website.  | ✓        |
| EN15      | Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land   | No longer reported in the AMR. The Homes and Community Agency no longer maintain the National Land Use database (NLUD), which was the source of this data.   | ✗        |
| EN16      | Number of buildings achieving a BREEAM rating  | No longer reported in the AMR. The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data.   | ✗        |
| EN17      | Number of developments in a conservation area using natural stone and/or slate compared to the total number of developments in a conservation area | Not reported in 2017/18.<br>The Council's data management system, as currently configured, makes collection and analysis of this data difficult.   | ✗        |
| EN18      | Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3  | Data is obtained from the Gazetteer in the Council's data management system.   | ✓        |

| Indicator |  | Comments   | Reported |
|-----------|--|--|----------|
| EN19      | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds. | The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data.  | ✓        |
| EN20      | Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SuDS                                 | The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data.<br>Whilst this is a useful indicator, it is particularly difficult to collect, as the use of SuDS is not recorded within a "searchable field" in the Council's database. | ✓        |
| EN21      | Length of the river corridor in the Bradley AAP area that has been improved  | No longer reported in the AMR. Although the Bradley AAP is extant, the creation of a linear park and associated improvements to the river corridor will not be pursued due to the loss of funding.   | ✗        |
| EN22      | Length of new footpaths created along rivers in the Bradley AAP area   | No longer reported in the AMR. Although the Bradley AAP is extant, the creation of a linear park and associated improvements to the river corridor (including the provision of footpaths) will not be pursued due to the loss of funding.  | ✗        |
| EN23      | Number of developments that fail to comply with car parking standards  | The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data.  | ✗        |
| EN24      | Number of road accidents in the Bradley AAP area   | No longer reported in the AMR. Safer Lancashire stopped reporting data on road safety at ward level during the 2017/18 monitoring period.  | ✗        |
| EN25      | Number of bus passenger journeys   | No longer reported in the AMR. Reliable data no longer available on a regular basis.   | ✗        |
| EN26      | Method of travel to school   | No longer reported in the AMR. Reliable data no longer available on a regular basis.   | ✗        |
| EN27      | Annual mileage of buses in Pendle  | No longer reported in the AMR. Reliable data no longer available on a regular basis.   | ✗        |

| Indicator |                                       | Comments   | Reported |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| EN28      | Number and total length of cycle ways | The information is not officially recorded.                    | <b>x</b> |
| EN29      | Number of AQMAs declared              | Data is obtained from the Council's Environmental Health team. | <b>✓</b> |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN02</b><br><b>Estimated Amount of CO2 emissions in Pendle by source</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV5  |

**Data:**



Source: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/723c243d-2f1a-4d27-8b61-cdb93e5b10ff/emissions-of-carbon-dioxide-for-local-authority-areas>

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its main purpose is to demonstrate if harmful CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are being reduced.

Pendle Council is committed to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions arising from industrial and commercial operations, domestic sources and local road transport. In 2019 the Council declared a climate emergency, and committed to make Pendle Council a carbon neutral organisation by 2030, and to seek for the wider Borough to be carbon neutral by 2030.

The data for this indicator is collected by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and published in June each year on the data.gov.uk website. The data available through the indicator experiences a two year lag, meaning that at the date of retrieval the latest data available is from 2019.

**Current monitoring period**

The estimated amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle continues to fall at a steady rate. In the latest available year (2019), emissions from industrial and commercial sources and domestic sources continued to fall from the previous year, whilst emissions from transport sources increased. As with 2018, all three sections now broadly contribute the same level of CO<sub>2</sub> towards the borough’s emission levels.

### Longer-term trends

Since 2005, overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the borough have fallen from a high of 638.1 kt to 413.2 kt tonnes in 2019, representing a fall in emissions of around 1/3 in 15 years. The rate and amount of decline in has been highest within the industrial sector, and then the domestic sector, indicating that energy efficiency measures, changes in technology, practices and environmental standards, and shifts in the composition of the economy are having a positive impact in reducing CO<sub>2</sub>.

The small moves away from this downward trend experienced in the domestic sector in 2010, 2012 and 2015 reflect the prevailing climatic conditions, with increased energy usage in periods of cold weather. More recently the rate of decline for emissions within the domestic sector has reduced. This partially reflects the poor condition and energy efficiency of a large proportion of existing stock, and also the fact that the “easy” and cheaper energy efficiency adaptations have already been applied, leaving the harder, expensive, and more fundamental shifts.

The implementation of changes to Building Regulations as provided by the Future Homes Standard, as well as emerging policy requirements requiring higher levels of energy efficiency as factors in the location, layout, type, and design of development should help to continue the trend of decline in emissions within the industrial and domestic sectors.

The rate of decline in emissions within the transport sector has been more limited with less than 20kt difference experienced since 2005. This reflects the fact that emissions changes are more difficult to implement for this sector at a mass scale whilst the private fossil fuel powered transport remains the dominant form a transport, and commuting patterns, habitats, and practices engrained into everyday life. In Pendle, this is reflected by increased traffic levels have seen increased levels of congestion at peak times along North Valley Road in Colne, where the borough’s only Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is located (see Indicator EN29). Recent improvements to junctions 12 and 13 on the M65 motorway should help to ensure that emissions from stationary vehicles at busy times in these locations are minimised. Further enhancements are being implemented to North Valley to ease congestion.

In the near future there is reason to believe that emissions within the transport sector will decline at a faster rate (anomalies aside) than observed by recent patterns. This is owing to increasing availability of low-carbon/carbon neutral forms of personal transport, the infrastructure required to support/sustain them, incentives/requirements for their adoption, and shifting attitudes towards their use. This is assisted by policy requirements within the Part 1 Local Plan which promote energy efficient transport modes, and accessibility to services, amenities, shops and services reducing the need to travel.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN05</b><br><b>Amount of land designated for biodiversity importance and its condition</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV1  |

**Data:**

| Site Status  |               | 2020/21   |              |          |          |          |
|--|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
|  |               | Sites     |              | Addition | Loss     | Change   |
| Designation  | Level         | No.       | ha           | ha       | ha       | ha       |
| Special Area for Conservation (SAC)<br>Special Protection Area (SPA) | International | 1         | 1,589        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)                           | National      | 1         | 1,589        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Biological Heritage Site (BHS)                                       | Local         | 62        | 1,287        | No data  | No data  | No data  |
| Local Geological Site (LGS)  | Local         | 2         | 14           | No data  | No data  | No data  |
| Site of Local Natural Importance (LNI)                               | Local         | 7         | 231          | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Local Nature Reserve (LNR)   | Local         | 4         | 18           | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Totals</b>  | <b>All</b>    | <b>77</b> | <b>3,139</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

Note: The SAC/SPA and SSSI cover the same area of land and are only counted once in the totals.

Sources: Natural England, Lancashire Environment Record Network and Pendle Council.

**South Pennine Moors SSSI**

| Unit ID | Size (ha) | Conditions              | Last field visit | Condition Threat Risk          | Habitat       |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 28      | 257.72    | Unfavourable Recovering | 16/12/2011       | No identified condition threat | BOGS - Upland |
| 35      | 183.61    | Unfavourable Recovering | 07/03/2013       | High                           | BOGS - Upland |
| 36      | 403.84    | Unfavourable Recovering | 12/03/2014       | High                           | BOGS - Upland |
| 37      | 268.52    | Unfavourable Recovering | 12/03/2014       | High                           | BOGS - Upland |
| 38      | 11.72     | Unfavourable Recovering | 01/01/2010       | No identified condition threat | BOGS - Upland |
| 39      | 7.25      | Unfavourable Recovering | 17/02/2010       | No identified condition threat | BOGS - Upland |
| 40      | 242.58    | Unfavourable Recovering | 12/03/2014       | High                           | BOGS - Upland |
| 52      | 127.61    | Unfavourable Recovering | 22/03/2013       | No identified condition threat | BOGS - Upland |
| 78      | 74.33     | Unfavourable Recovering | 28/12/2011       | No identified condition threat | BOGS - Upland |
| 79      | 11.74     | Unfavourable Recovering | 12/02/2009       | No identified condition threat | BOGS - Upland |

Source:

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1007196&SiteName=&countyCode=25&responsiblePerson=>

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to show whether the implementation of an adaptive approach to ecosystem management, as set out in the Local Plan, is being implemented successfully.

The data helps to identify gains and losses of habitat; potential gaps in existing provision; and future priorities for species and habitat protection.

The data for this indicator is obtained from a number of disparate sources. Much of the data is not updated on a regular basis and due to cuts in local authority funding access is not always readily available.

### **Current monitoring period**

A total of 77 sites in Pendle are designated for their contribution to biological or geological diversity. These sites cover a total area of 3,139ha.

The condition of these sites is not monitored on an annual basis. The figures reported are the most up to date available from the body responsible for their designation and/or management.

Natural England is responsible for the South Pennine Moors SSSI. This includes the SAC and SPA, which are European designations. The status of those parts of SSSI that are located in Pendle is shown above. Overall, the official condition of this part of the SSSI is one of “unfavourable but recovering”.<sup>4</sup>

The Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN) operates a rolling programme of surveys for BHS and LGS across the county. Obtaining up-to-date data on the number and condition of these sites is becoming increasingly difficult with reduced budgets. The latest information available shows that 1,287ha of land in the borough is designated as a BHS and 14ha as LGS.

Pendle Council designates LNR and LNI sites. There is no requirement to monitor the quality of a LNR, although each site has a management plan which includes actions to improve its condition. No new LNR or LNI sites have been designated in 2020/21 and no extensions to existing sites have been recorded. Two sites (Ball Grove and Alkincoats) are to be extended in the short term.

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<sup>4</sup> Often referred to simply as 'recovering' the units/features are not yet fully conserved, but all the necessary management mechanisms are in place ... (and) provided that the recovery work is sustained, the unit/feature will reach favourable condition in time.

|                     |                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN07<br/>Quality of open space</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV1                                  |

**Data:**

| Quality  | Parks |       | Outdoor Sports |        | Amenity Greenspace |       | Play Areas |      | MUGA |      | Civic Space |      |
|----------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|--------------------|-------|------------|------|------|------|-------------|------|
|          | No.   | Ha    | No.            | ha     | No.                | ha    | No.        | ha   | No.  | ha   | No.         | ha   |
| Poor     | 2     | 3.2   | 16             | 15.32  | 17                 | 4.81  | 4          | 0.47 | 3    | 0.24 | 1           | 0.03 |
| Moderate | 9     | 50.59 | 58             | 164.08 | 209                | 30.41 | 32         | 4.79 | 14   | 2.27 | 9           | 0.84 |
| Good     | 8     | 17.48 | 14             | 79.24  | 18                 | 0.91  | 15         | 1.54 | 6    | 1.26 | 4           | 0.91 |

| Parks with Green Flag Awards | Town         | ha            |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Alkincoats Park              | Colne        | 10.910        |
| Ball Grove Park              | Colne        | 4.731         |
| Barrowford Memorial Park     | Barrowford   | 4.261         |
| Heyhead Park                 | Brierfield   | 2.073         |
| Marsden Park                 | Nelson       | 10.520        |
| Valley Gardens               | Barnoldswick | 2.174         |
| Victoria Park                | Nelson       | 8.101         |
| Walverden Park               | Nelson       | 5.084         |
| <b>Total</b>                 |              | <b>47.854</b> |

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its purpose is to show that the residents of have access to good quality open space, which has multiple benefits for local communities. In addition to benefits for the natural and historic environment, open space has the potential to increase levels of physical activity, and to have mental health benefits and reduce healthcare and other costs.

The natural environment provides the building blocks for life. It is important that valuable open spaces are protected from inappropriate development and wherever possible are enhanced. Policies ENV1, LIV5, WRK 6 and SUP2 of the Core Strategy are all concerned with the protection and provision of open space in new developments.

The data for this indicator is taken from the 2019 Pendle Open Space Audit and can be said to be up-to-date. The data above therefore provides accurate picture of open space quality in Pendle for the 2020/21 monitoring year.

**Current monitoring period**

The results from the 2019 Audit shows that most open space in the borough is of moderate or good quality. The quality of open space has largely improved since the previous Audit undertaken in 2008. Much of this improvement has been at the Outdoor Sports facilities and Parks of the borough. This is



illustrated by the seven parks within the borough which have Green Flag awards as of 2020/21. The Green Flag Award Scheme represents the national standard for parks and green spaces.

The quality of Play Areas within the borough has also improved since 2008 and has been driven by reinvestment and new facilities. The enhancements delivered to the open spaces of Pendle over the previous 11 years has largely been achieved as a result of a concerted effort to improve the quality of the Council's parks and equipped play areas. In addition to the setting up of Friends of Parks groups, funding has been obtained from new developments in the form of Section 106 agreements. A number of sports pavilions have been refurbished or replaced by more modern structures. The responsibility for maintenance of many of the borough's parks is now being transferred to Parish and Town Councils.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN08<br/>Provision of new open space</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV1, LIV5, WRK6, SUP2                      |

**Data:**

Table 5.1 of the [Open Space Audit 2019](#) reports a loss of 31.8ha of Open Space within the borough between the 2008 and 2019 report. The loss extends to most open space typologies apart from play areas which has increased by 6.22ha.

**Commentary:**

**About the Indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its purpose is to identify where new open space has been provided in the borough and demonstrate how this has helped to improve quality and/or accessibility.

Access to good quality open space is particularly important for the two-thirds of Pendle residents living in densely populated urban areas where terraced housing continues to predominate. New open space provision is encouraged in new development. This is particularly true where there is an identified deficiency or an opportunity to connect spaces together to form a more coherent green infrastructure network. Policies LIV5 and WRK6 (LP1) require open space to be provided as part of any new housing and commercial development, but where this is not feasible a planning contribution to fund the enhancement of existing spaces may be requested.

**Current Monitoring Period**

Changes in the overall amount of open space provided and available within the borough for the monitoring period are hard to determine as this data is not collected on an annual basis. The 2019 Audit provides the most recent comprehensive assessment of the level of open space available in the borough, its accessibility, and quality. The report was published in February 2019, and as such provides a likely accurate assessment of the level of open space provision in the borough for the 2020/21 monitoring year.

**Longer Term Trends**

The 2019 Audit observes a decline in the overall amount of open space provided within the borough in contrast to that identified through the 2008 Audit. The loss identified is not as significant as the headline figure might suggest, with changes in open space due to a combination of the following factors:

- Replotting of site boundaries;
- Combining typologies to avoid double counting;
- Removal of open space sites lost to development since 2008;
- Removal of sites no longer performing an open space function since 2008; and
- Removal of sites ineligible for inclusion within the audit.

Changes were made through the 2019 Audit to enhance the accuracy of the Council’s data on open space provision. The categorisation of sites through the 2019 Audit better reflects the actual functionality of open spaces within the borough and removes any double counting of sites under multiple typologies which was previously included the 2008 audit, inflating overall figures.

Despite the losses identified above, the number of open space sites identified within the borough in 2019 is higher than in 2008 (an increase of 36 sites). This has been largely driven by the development of new play provision across the borough over the intervening 11-year period, which has substantially increased accessibility to play provision for the borough's residents compared to the position in 2008.

Maps 5.1 and 5.2 along with Tables 5.7 and 5.8 of the 2019 Audit (see Pages 30-33 of the Audit) illustrates that open space provision is not equally spread throughout the borough's wards, with some areas benefitting from overprovision for some typologies whilst others suffer a deficiency in accessibility standards. No area has sufficient access to all forms of open space. This is largely due to the high density form of development which make up the major settlements of the Borough in both the M65 corridor and the West Craven towns. Access to natural open space is better within rural and edge of settlement wards. In general access to open space is better in the wards of Barrowford, Marsden, and Vivary Bridge. The wards of Bradley, Clover Hill, and Horsfield suffer from having the least access to open space.

The data provided through the 2019 Audit will help inform decision making on planning applications about the need for certain types of open space as a planning benefit (where tests are met) through the development process. The data will also be used by the Council to influence decision making on investment and resources and is available for use by Town and Parish Councils as well as volunteer organisations.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN10</b><br><b>Number and condition of designated heritage assets</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV1   |

**Data:**

| Settlement (Parish)          | Listed Buildings |          |           |            |          | Conservation Areas |          | Scheduled Ancient Monuments |          |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
|                              | No.              | I        | II*       | II         | At Risk  | No.                | At Risk  | No.                         | At Risk  |
| Barley-with-Wheatley Booth   | 8                | 0        | 0         | 8          | 0        | 1                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Barnoldswick                 | 27               | 1        | 2         | 24         | 0        | 3                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Barrowford                   | 34               | 0        | 2         | 32         | 0        | 4                  | 0        | 1                           | 0        |
| Blacko                       | 12               | 0        | 0         | 12         | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Bracewell and Brogden        | 11               | 1        | 0         | 10         | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 2                           | 0        |
| Brierfield                   | 7                | 0        | 0         | 7          | 0        | 1                  | 1        | 0                           | 0        |
| Colne                        | 45               | 1        | 2         | 42         | 0        | 4                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Earby                        | 5                | 0        | 1         | 4          | 0        | 1                  | 0        | 2                           | 0        |
| Foulridge                    | 18               | 0        | 2         | 16         | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Goldshaw Booth               | 14               | 0        | 2         | 12         | 0        | 2                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Higham-with-West Close Booth | 16               | 0        | 1         | 15         | 0        | 1                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Kelbrook and Sough           | 8                | 0        | 0         | 8          | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Laneshaw Bridge              | 10               | 0        | 0         | 10         | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 1                           | 0        |
| Nelson                       | 38               | 0        | 1         | 37         | 0        | 5                  | 0        | 1                           | 0        |
| Old Laund Booth              | 17               | 0        | 0         | 17         | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Reedley Hallows              | 3                | 0        | 1         | 2          | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Roughlee Booth               | 9                | 0        | 0         | 9          | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Salterforth                  | 11               | 0        | 1         | 10         | 0        | 0                  | 0        | 0                           | 0        |
| Trawden Forest               | 39               | 0        | 6         | 33         | 0        | 1                  | 0        | 4                           | 0        |
| <b>Totals</b>                | <b>332</b>       | <b>3</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>308</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>23</b>          | <b>1</b> | <b>11</b>                   | <b>0</b> |

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its purpose is to provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on the extent, nature and condition of heritage assets in the borough to help review the effectiveness of heritage management policies and practice.

Policy ENV1 (LP1) is the strategic policy supporting conservation of the historic environment, with the Conservation Area Design Guidance SPD providing further detailed policy advice.

The Information is maintained by Historic England.

**Current monitoring period**

Heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss may have cultural, environmental, economic and social implications. The table above provides a summary of the designated heritage assets within each of the borough's parishes and identifies those that may be at risk from deterioration.

Historic England made a new listing during 2020/21; this is the Santander Building, Scotland Road Nelson, which is identified as a Grade II Listed Building.

As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 there are 332 listed buildings or structures in Pendle. Of these, three are of *"exceptional interest"* and listed Grade I: the medieval churches of Bracewell, Colne and Barnoldswick. A further 21 buildings and structures are *"particularly important buildings of more than special interest"* and listed Grade II\*. The majority of listed buildings in the borough are *"of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them"* and listed Grade II (308). None of these buildings or structures is currently considered to be at risk.

Of the 23 conservation areas in the borough, one is considered to be at risk from deterioration. Pendle Council is currently working with a series of partners to improve and regenerate the Brierfield Mills complex and this will hopefully see the conservation area removed from the at risk register.

Of the 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, none are considered to be at risk.

Of the four Neighbourhood Plans currently being prepared in the borough, two have committed to identifying buildings and structures of local historic significance (Trawden Forest and Colne), whilst the remaining areas (Barrowford and Kelbrook) defines Historic Character Area(s). The non-designated heritage assets that are identified will form the basis of the emerging Pendle Local List.

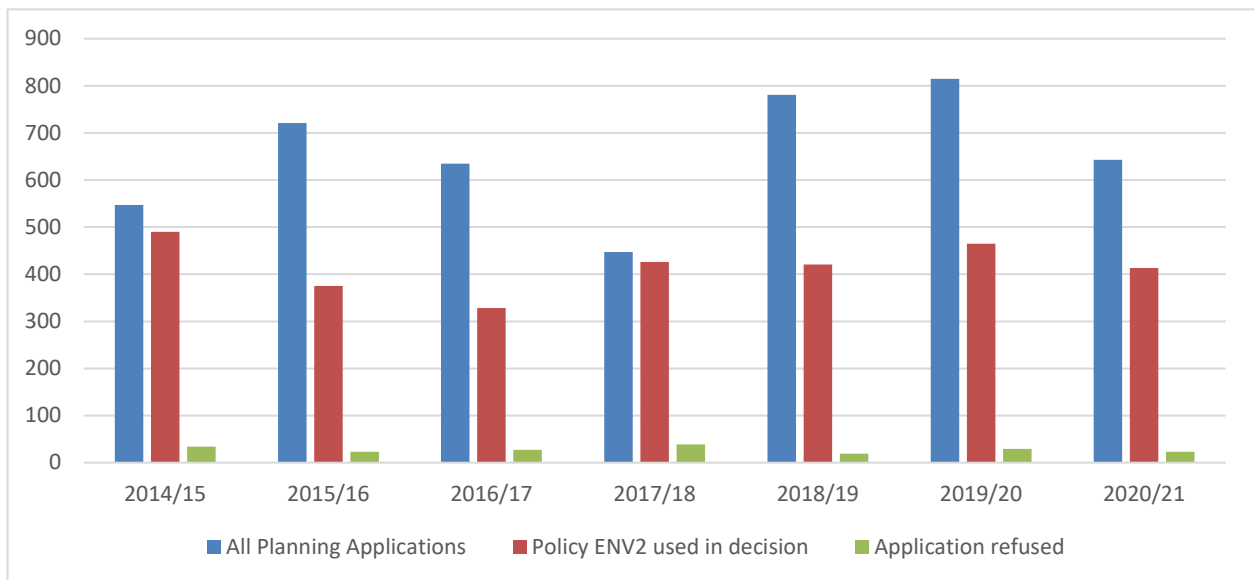
**Longer-term trends**

The number of listed buildings in Pendle considered to be at risk has fallen significantly in recent years, providing some reassurance that positive actions are being taken to protect the borough's most important heritage assets.

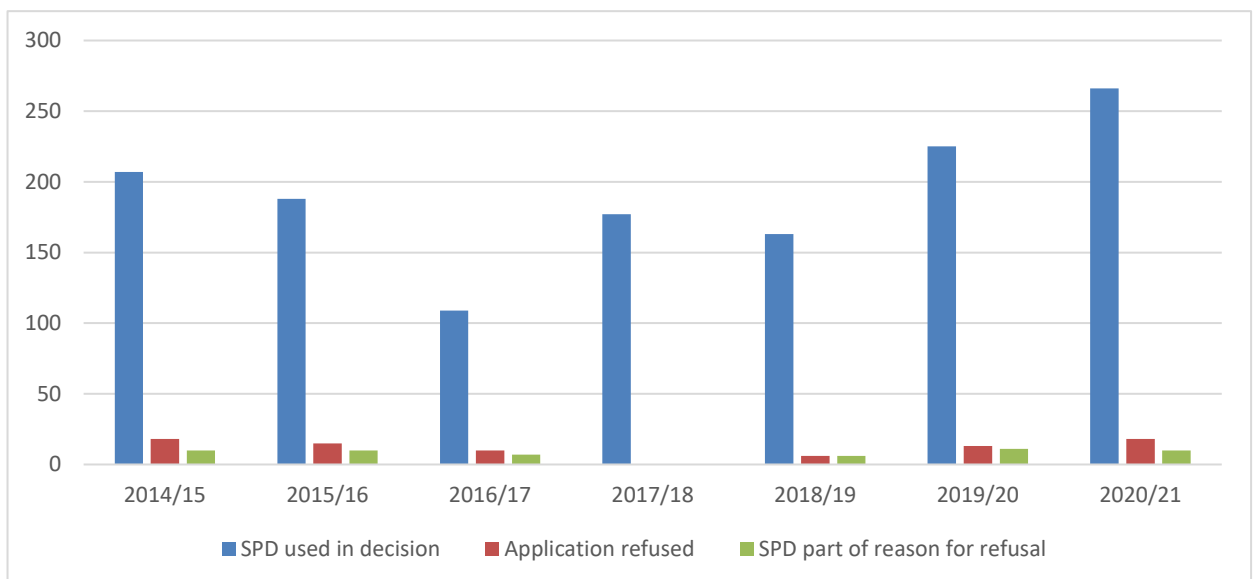
|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN11</b><br><b>Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV2, LIV5, WRK6, SUP4, Design Principles SPD   |

**Data:**

**Use of Policy ENV2**



**Use of Design Principles SPD**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its purpose is to assess the extent to which adopted planning policy has been successfully used to ensure that new developments meet the design requirements set out in local planning policy. Where Policy ENV2 or the

Design Principles SPD has been used as a reason for refusal, the application is considered to have been of poor design.

Policy ENV2 (LP1) is the principal Local Plan policy concerned with the design of new development. It is the parent policy for the Design Principles SPD, which provides additional guidance on the design of householder developments, shopfronts and advertisements.<sup>5</sup>

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records.

#### **Current monitoring period**

Policy ENV2 was a consideration in 413 of the 643 planning applications determined during the 2020/21 monitoring period (64%). Of these 18 applications (5%) were refused (wholly or partly) on the grounds that the scheme was of poor design.

The Design Principles SPD (December 2009) was a consideration in 266 planning applications. Of these applications 18 were refused, and the SPD was cited as a reason for refusal on 10 occasions.

#### **Longer-term trends**

The National Planning Policy Framework supports sustainable development and central to this is the achievement of good design.

The 5% of applications refused (wholly or partly) on the grounds that the scheme was of poor design is broadly in line with the average rate since 2014/15. It is slightly lower than the previous monitoring year.

In recent years the number of the number of applications where the SPD had been a consideration has increased from a low in 2016/17. This is primarily a consequence of an increased number of planning applications but also indicates that the SPD adds value to its parent Policy ENV2.

Monitoring reveals that planning officers continue to use Policy ENV2 (LP1) and the Design Principles SPD effectively to refuse applications which fall below the required standards of design.

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<sup>5</sup> Indicator SD05 previously assessed the number of times that the Design Principles SPD had been used as a reason for the refusal of a planning application. Due to the similarities between the reporting under Indicators SD05 and EN11, from 2017/18 onwards design considerations will be reported jointly under Indicator EN11.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN12</b><br><b>Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV2   |

**Data:**

| Planning Applications Determined | Applications assessed against Policy ENV1 or ENV2 |  |  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                                  | Total   | Policy ENV1 or ENV2 not the reason for refusal | Policy ENV1 or ENV2 reason for refusal |
| 643                              | 431   | 28   | 4                                      |

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its purpose is to show that planning permission is being refused where a proposed development is likely to cause harm to a heritage asset or its setting.

Local Authorities have a statutory duty to protect designated heritage assets e.g. listed buildings and conservation areas. Policies ENV1 and Policy ENV2 (LP1) in combination seek to conserve and enhance the borough’s heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their significance – with particular regard being paid to the design of new development and its potential impact.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records.

**Current monitoring period**

Of the 431 applications assessed against these policies, just four were refused based on the likely adverse impact they would have to a designated heritage asset.

These findings indicate that the vast majority of planning applications assessed against these policies are considered to be acceptable and that where any potential for harm to a designated heritage asset has been identified that this can either be mitigated, or is outweighed by the need for the development. It also indicates that planning officers are using Policies ENV1 and ENV2 to refuse applications where the potential loss of a designated heritage asset is proposed, or it is has been determined that there is the potential for substantial harm to be caused to the significance of such an asset.

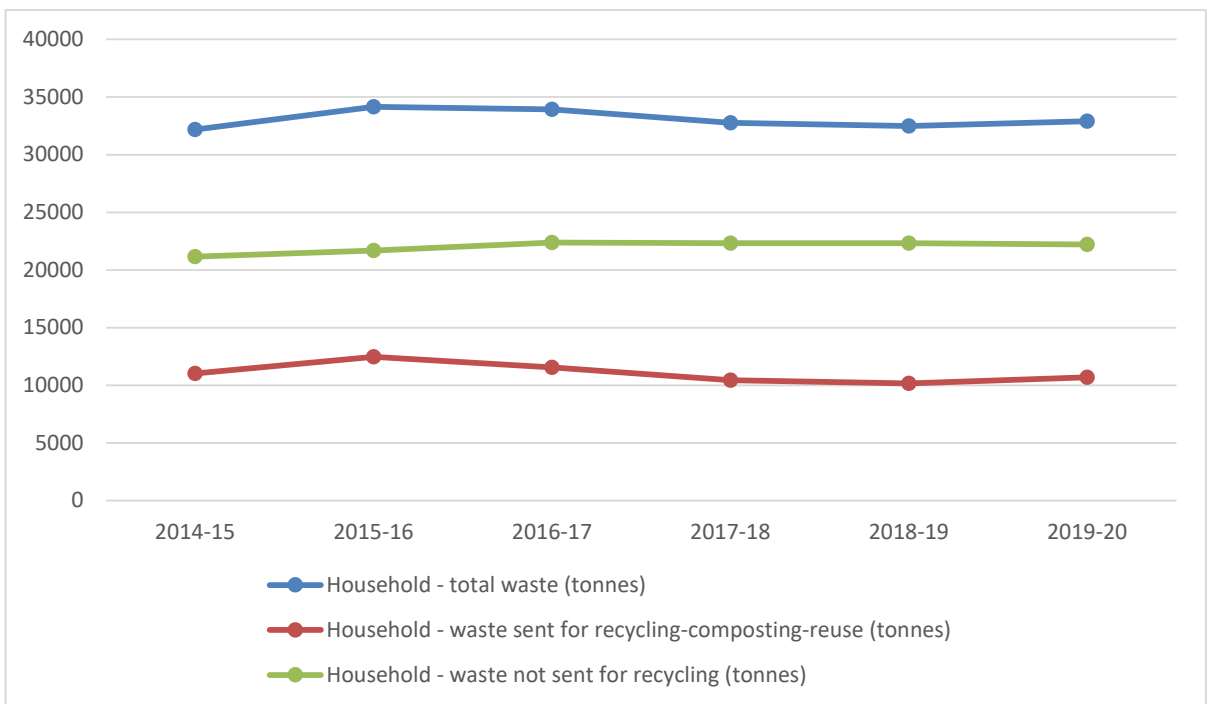
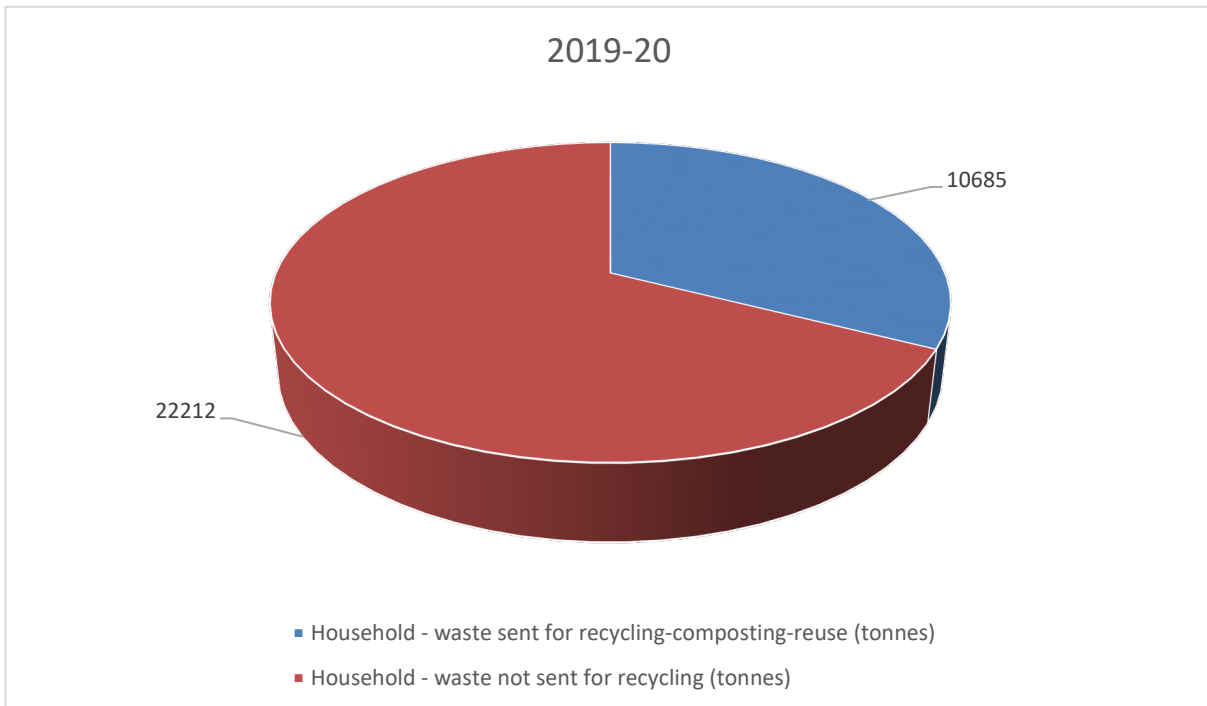
**Longer-term trends**

Approximately 93% of all planning applications determined during the 2020/21 monitoring period were assessed against either Policy ENV1 or Policy ENV2. This is the same percentage as recorded for the 2019/20 monitoring period.



|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN13</b><br><b>Total amount of household waste collected and amount sent for recycling / composting</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV6   |

**Data:**



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator and a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its purpose is to help show how new development and growth is affecting waste generation and recycling rates.

Policy ENV6 (LP1) addresses waste management, but it is the Joint Lancashire Minerals & Waste Local Plan, prepared by Lancashire County Council, that provides detailed planning policy on this matter.

Statistics detailing waste collected and disposed of by local authorities are collected annually by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and reported in December on the [data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk) website. The publication date means that the figures reported in the AMR (also published in December) usually refer to the previous monitoring year.

### Current monitoring period

A total of 32,897 tonnes of household waste was collected in Pendle during 2019/20, the latest period for which figures are available.

Of this total 10,164 tonnes (32.5%) was sent for recycling or composting. This figure is below the comparable rate for Lancashire (45%).

### Longer-term trends

The total amount of household waste collected in Pendle in 2019/20 was 419 tonnes more than the preceding monitoring period, ending a 4-year downward trend in the borough.

The amount of collected waste which is not recycled has stayed relatively constant over the last 5-years with a minor rebound in the level of recycling in recent years, although the figures are still low in comparison with previous years and the county average.

|                     |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Indicator</b>    | <b>EN14</b>                                    |  |  |  |  |
|                     | <b>Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle</b> |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV7   |  |  |  |  |

**Data:**

| Name of Watercourse | Overall  |          |          |          |          | Ecological |          |          |          |          | Chemical |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|------|------|------|
|                     | 2013     | 2014     | 2015     | 2016     | 2019     | 2013       | 2014     | 2015     | 2016     | 2019     | 2013     | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2019 |
| Sabden Brook        | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good     | Moderate | Good       | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Pendle Water (1)    | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate   | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Pendle Water (2)    | Good     | Moderate | Good     | Good     | Moderate | Good       | Moderate | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Walverden Water     | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate   | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Fail     | Fail | Good | Good | Fail |
| Colne Water (1)     | Poor     | Poor     | Poor     | Poor     | Poor     | Poor       | Poor     | Poor     | Poor     | Poor     | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Colne Water (2)     | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate   | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Colne Water (3)     | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate   | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Trawden Brook       | Good     | Good     | Moderate | Moderate | Poor     | Good       | Good     | Moderate | Moderate | Poor     | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Wycoller Beck       | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good     | Moderate | Good       | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Stock Beck          | Moderate | Moderate | Poor     | Poor     | Poor     | Moderate   | Moderate | Poor     | Poor     | Poor     | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |
| Earby Beck          | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate   | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Good     | Good | Good | Good | Fail |

Key:  Good     Moderate     Poor     Fail

Pendle Water  
 (1) Colne Water to Walverden Water  
 (2) Headwaters to Colne Water

Colne Water  
 (1) Wanless Water to Pendle Water  
 (2) Trawden Brook to Wanless Water  
 (3) River Laneshaw to Trawden Brook

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal.

Water is a sensitive and scarce resource that needs to be carefully managed. Many human activities and their by-products have the potential to harm water quality.

The quality of water can be managed through a number of measures, some of which can be taken forward through the planning system. Policy ENV7 (LP1) establishes a presumption against development where there is the potential for contaminants to enter the water supply, with a requirement to install infiltration systems and other necessary mitigation measures where development is necessary.

Information is obtained from the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer and the latest data is for 2019.

The majority of watercourses in Pendle form part of the catchment for the River Calder (Lancashire). Like Stock Beck, which flows directly into the River Ribble near Gisburn, they form part of the wider Ribble catchment, with waters flowing west into the Irish Sea.

There are two exceptions. Earby Beck in the north east of the borough is part of the catchment for the River Aire. In the south east of the borough a number of small watercourses form part of the headwaters for Hebden Water and the River Worth, which form part of the wider catchment for the River Calder (Yorkshire), whose waters flow east towards the Humber estuary and the North Sea.

### **Current monitoring period**

No rivers within Pendle are rated to have 'good' water quality in 2019. Eight monitoring areas are found to have a 'moderate' overall rating, and three are classed as 'poor'. Ecologically the rivers in Pendle are generally of 'moderate' quality, with three rivers classed as 'good' and three rivers classed as 'poor'. It is a concern that all of Pendle's rivers 'fail' for their chemical composition however this follows enhancements made to the assessment of water quality undertaken by the EA and reflects wider national findings.

### **Longer-term trends**

The data reveals that the overall quality of watercourses in Pendle has remained the same or is in decline. No monitored watercourses are considered 'good' overall. The overall position reports is largely as a result of all watercourses failing the chemical standard. Most watercourses have recorded the same result as in 2016 for biological status, with only Trawden Brook, recording a decline in this area. Three watercourses (Sabden Beck, the upper parts of Pendle Water, and Wycoller Beck) have a 'good' biological status.

The physical modification of many urban watercourses during the industrial revolution and the nature of the combined sewer system in parts of the borough, both contribute towards poor quality river environments.

Subsequent dialog with the EA has revealed that the 'fail' result recorded for the chemical status of the watercourses in Pendle is a result of improvements made to the assessment of chemical levels between the 2016 and 2019 tests by the EA. The 2019 tests show that a small number of chemicals exist in the water environment everywhere, and as such no waterbody in England has achieved a good chemical status for 2019. The results provided for 2019 should not be a great cause for concern but will instead act to provide a baseline position for future monitoring.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EN18<br/>Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV7  |

**Data:**

| Year    | Number of properties only within Flood Zone 2 | Number of properties in Flood Zone 3* | Total Number of properties in Flood Zone 2 and 3 |
|---------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2011/12 | 816   | 1,253                                 | 2,069  |
| 2012/13 | 804   | 1,257                                 | 2,061  |
| 2013/14 | 816   | 1,288                                 | 2,104  |
| 2014/15 | 816   | 1,288                                 | 2,104  |
| 2015/16 | 959   | 1,545                                 | 2,413  |
| 2016/17 | 1,174   | 1,561                                 | 2,735  |
| 2017/18 | 1,204   | 1,621                                 | 2,825  |
| 2018/19 | Data not collected                            |                                       |  |
| 2019/20 | 1,275   | 1,689                                 | 2,964  |

\*These properties are also within Flood Zone 2

**Note:** From 2015/16 onwards, the address data has been taken from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer, which includes non-residential and non-commercial properties (e.g. substations). This provides more up-to-date and accurate data for the number of properties within a designated flood zone.

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its purpose is to consider the number of properties in the borough that are at risk of flooding.

One of the likely impacts of climate change is an increase in the risk of flooding from watercourses. For planning purposes, the Environment Agency uses flood zones to indicate the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea:

- Flood Zone 1 = low probability (less than 1:1,000 annual probability of river flooding)
- Flood Zone 2 = medium probability (between 1:100 and 1:1,000 annual probability of river flooding)
- Flood Zone 3a = high probability (greater than 1:100 annual probability of river flooding)
- Flood Zone 3b = functional floodplain (land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood)

The extent of these flood zones is identified on the Flood Map for Planning, which is published on the .Gov website. The Environment Agency provides updated map layers to local planning authorities throughout the country on a regular basis, to reflect updates arising from new modelling.

Policy ENV7 (LP1) sets out the approach to development and flood risk directing new development to the areas with the lowest probability of flooding.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s Land and Property Gazetteer.

The latest available data for this indicator is from 2019/20.

**Current Monitoring period**

In 2019/20 a total of 2,964 properties in Pendle lay within Flood Zone 2, which meant that they were at some risk of flooding from a river. Of these properties 57% were also within Flood Zone 3, areas which have a higher probability of flooding.

The reason for the relatively high number of properties at risk of flooding in Pendle is in part a legacy of the industrial revolution. Textile mills drew water from rivers for both power and operational purposes. As a result many mills and the nearby housing for their workers were located close to the borough's main rivers and today lay within a designated flood zone.

Planning Practice Guidance classifies development in terms of its vulnerability to flooding, recognising that some development (e.g. infrastructure) may be essential within a flood zone, or that the development is water-compatible (e.g. water based recreation).

Where it is necessary to locate new development in a flood zone, suitable measure to manage and mitigate flood risk must be employed.

**Longer-term trends**

Since the use of new address point data was introduced in 2015/16 there has been an increase of 895 properties in Flood Zones 2 and 3 in Pendle. Data on property in Flood Zone 2/3 was not recorded in 2019/20. Since 2018/19 the number of properties in Flood Zone 2/3 has increased by 139.

It is worth noting that aside from the granting of planning permission for new development, the number of properties considered to be at risk of flooding can also increase as a result of more refined modelling in the mapping of flood zones. This has recently occurred through new modelling recently undertaken by the Environment Agency.

Future monitoring will highlight any significant changes in the number of properties within a flood zone.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EN19</b><br><b>Number of planning permission granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV7   |

**Data:**

| Total Planning Applications Received | Applications where the Environment Agency was consulted |                   |                            |                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                      | Total   | Response provided | No comment or no objection | Specific recommendation or objection | Approved contrary to EA advice |
| 894                                  | 54  | 32                | 18                         | 14                                   | 0                              |

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its purpose is to show whether any planning applications have been granted within a flood zone, contrary to advice provided by the Environment Agency.

Policy ENV7 (LP1) sets out the approach to development and flood risk directing new development to the areas with the lowest probability of flooding.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records.

**Current Monitoring period**

A total of 54 planning applications were referred to the Environment Agency in 2020/21 and they provided a consultation response on 32 occasions.

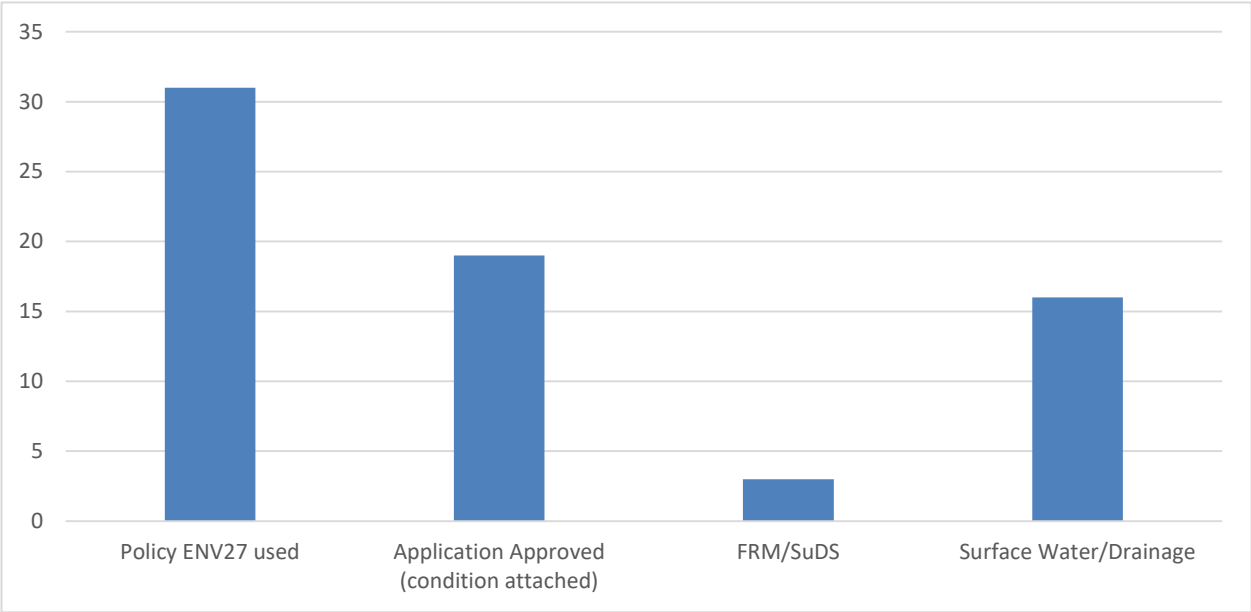
The Environment Agency made specific recommendations on 14 applications which were reflected in decisions made by the Council.

No applications were approved contrary to advice received from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds.

The results reveal that Policy ENV7 (LP1), together with the professional advice provided by the Environment Agency, are having a positive influence on the decision making process, thereby helping to improve the long term prospects for flooding and water quality in the borough.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EN20</b><br><b>Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SuDS</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | <b>ENV7</b>  |

**Data:**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its purpose is to show whether any planning applications have been granted with a condition requiring them to incorporate flood risk management measures (including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)), a surface water or drainage condition.

SuDS make use of techniques, such as infiltration and retention, which mimic runoff from the site in its natural state, to provide drainage to a site rather than traditional piped drainage.

Policy ENV7 (LP1) sets out the approach to development and flood risk and incorporates a SuDS hierarchy to help reduce the burden on the sewer system and where appropriate to offer benefits for biodiversity, water quality and amenity.

Applications for change of use are associated with existing buildings and offer limited opportunities to incorporate SuDS. Where the premises concerned are not within a designated EA Flood Zone they cannot be required to incorporate flood risk management actions.

The reporting of this indicator has changed slightly from previous years, with the focus now being placed on the specific use of Policy ENV7 (LP1). All major developments are required to include the implementation of SuDS unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible, or viable.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records.



**Current monitoring period**

The data shows that Policy ENV7 was used on 31 occasions during the 2020/21 monitoring period. Of these, only one application was refused.

Of the 31 applications that were approved the Lead Local Flood Authority (Lancashire County Council) and/or the Environment Agency raised concerns on 12 occasions, requesting that a suitable condition be attached to the planning permission to ensure that drainage and flood risk issues were adequately addressed by the proposed development.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EN29<br/>Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) declared</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | ENV7   |

**Data:**

This is a contextual indicator.

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. In conjunction with Indicator EN02, its purpose is to demonstrate whether there has been an improvement or deterioration in air quality across the borough.

Since December 1997 each local authority in the UK has been carrying out a review and assessment of air quality in their area. This involves measuring air pollution and trying to predict how it will change in the next few years. The aim of the review is to make sure that the national air quality objectives will be achieved throughout the UK by the relevant deadlines. If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

Policy ENV4 (LP1) promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport and encourages development in accessible locations than will help to reduce the number of journeys by private car. This approach seeks to ensure that pollution from road transport is kept to a minimum. Policy ENV5 (LP1) looks specifically at minimising pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution.

The information for this indicator is supplied by the Council’s Environmental Health team.

**Current monitoring period.**

No additional AQMAs have been declared in Pendle during the 2020/21 monitoring period. The Council’s Environmental Health team continues to monitor air quality in key hotspots around the borough. Analysis of this data shows that no new AQMAs need to be declared at the present time.

To date only one AQMA has been declared in Pendle. The Windsor Street and Temple Street AQMA, declared in 2011, relates to a short stretch of the A6068 in Colne where emissions from standing traffic are an issue. The A6068 carries a considerable amount of traffic travelling to/from Junction 14 on the M65 motorway (see picture). The AQMA is situated close to the junction with the A56, where traffic travelling towards Skipton, diverges from the A6068, which continues east towards Keighley.

**Living: creating a vibrant housing market**

- 4.22 Pendle Council is required to ensure that sufficient new homes are built to meet the housing needs of the borough, as set out in Policy LIV1 of the Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [“LP1”]. The number of homes built each year (known as completions) is measured against the number of homes that need to be built (known as the housing requirement).
- 4.23 Providing sufficient good quality housing of the right types and mix; in the right places; which are attractive to, and meet the identified needs of, different groups in society; helps to create better balanced mixed communities.
- 4.24 This section provides a wide range of information relating to housing development in Pendle. It looks at the key housing indicators for the supply of housing land, the delivery of new dwellings, the provision of affordable housing, the number of empty homes, and adherence to sustainability and accessibility standards.
- 4.25 The targets and trigger points used to help measure the performance of planning policies in Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [“LP1”], which address matters associated with the housing are set out in Table 4.12.
- 4.26 The commentary for each indicator will provide details of whether the appropriate targets are being met, or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data reveals that the appropriate triggers have been reached.

**Table 4.12 – Spatial development targets and triggers**

| Policy | Targets   | Triggers  |
|--------|---|---|
| SDP3   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver housing provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by Spatial Area.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor by 2020.</li> <li>• 60% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor by 2025.</li> <li>• 10% or less of new housing development has occurred in the West Craven Towns by 2020.</li> <li>• 15% or less of new housing development has occurred in the West Craven Towns by 2020.</li> <li>• 8% or less of new housing development has occurred in the Rural Areas by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul> |
| LIV1   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a minimum of 5,662 new dwellings by 2030.</li> <li>• Deliver housing in accordance with the housing trajectory.</li> <li>• Maintain the proportion of long-term empty homes below the national targets.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less than 1,500 dwellings have been delivered by 2020.</li> <li>• Less than 2,800 dwellings have been delivered by 2025.</li> <li>• The long term vacancy rate is higher than the national average in 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul>  |

| Policy | Targets  | Triggers  |
|--------|--|---|
| LIV2   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of 50 dwellings per annum.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% or less of the annual delivery rate of 50dpa.</li> </ul>   |
| LIV 3  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet the housing needs of people in Pendle.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New development does not provide the types, sizes and tenures or new housing to meet the needs of the population.</li> </ul>   |
| LIV 4  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the number of affordable homes provided – work towards percentage targets set in the policy.</li> <li>Work towards the percentage tenure targets for new affordable housing development over the plan period.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 200 affordable dwellings have been completed by 2020.</li> <li>Less than 500 affordable dwellings have been completed by 2025.</li> <li>50% or less of new affordable housing completions are of an affordable/social rented tenure.</li> </ul>  |
| LIV 5  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building new dwellings to BfL standards.</li> <li>Providing a range of house types and sizes.</li> <li>Providing lower density developments.</li> <li>Open space created in new developments.</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% or less of new dwellings meet BfL standards by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>The overall delivery of new dwellings in not meeting the profile for size and type as set out in the policy by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>60% or less of new residential development is built at a density of 30 dwellings per hectare or below by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>80% or less of new residential development provide a form of open space in their scheme or have made a contribution where appropriate.</li> </ul> |

4.27 Table 4.13 provides details of the indicators included within this topic area and whether they are being reported in the current monitoring year.

**Table 4.13 – Monitoring spatial development**

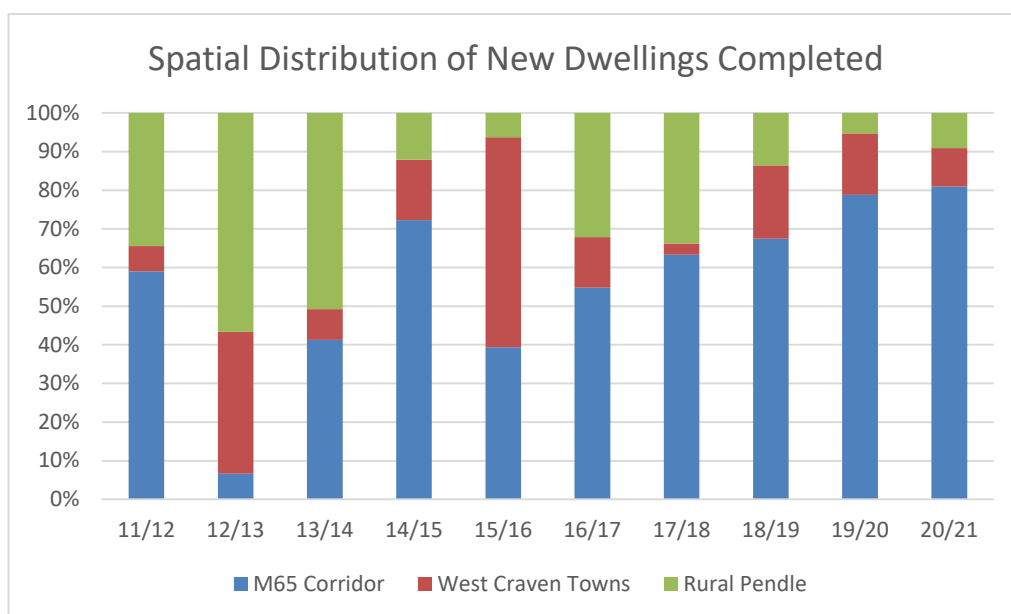
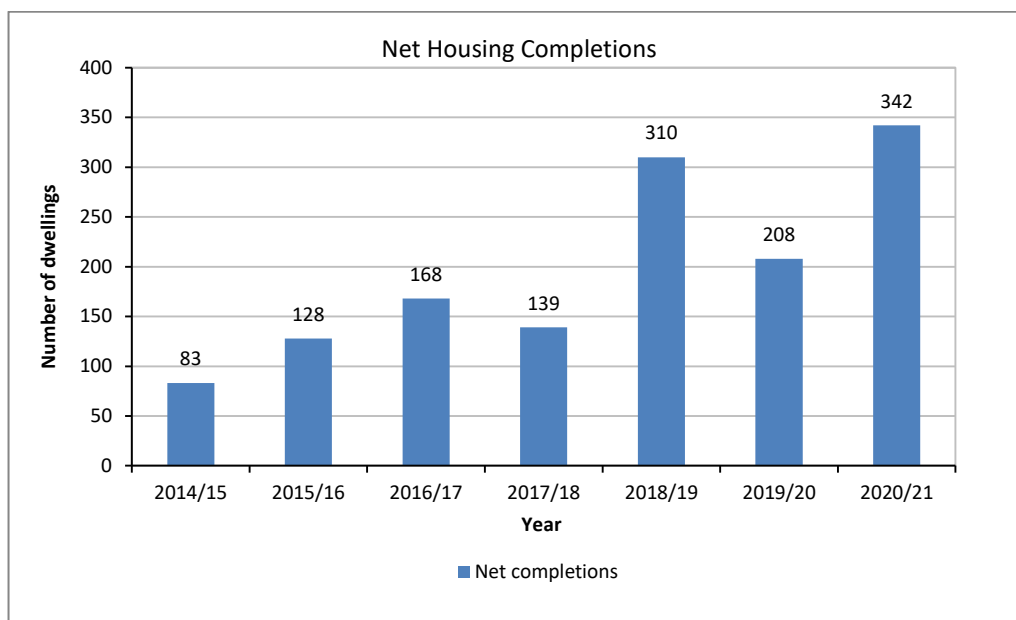
| Indicator | Comments  | Reported   |
|-----------|---|--|
| HS01      | Number of new homes completed   | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process. ✓   |
| HS02      | Future predicted housing completions and revised delivery target  | Data is taken from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). This is updated annually using data collected for indicators HS01 and HS03. ✓ |
| HS03      | Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning consent | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process. ✓   |

| Indicator |   | Comments   | Reported |
|-----------|---|--|----------|
| HS04      | Number of new dwellings completed on PDL  | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| HS05      | Number of affordable homes completed  | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| HS06      | Number of affordable homes granted planning permission  | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| HS07      | Total number of and change in number of empty homes   | Data is obtained from Council Tax Base form submitted by the Financial Services Manager in October each year for the New Homes Bonus.  | ✓        |
| HS08      | Housing quality: New dwellings completed to BfL standards   | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process. The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data. | ✗        |
| HS09      | Housing density of fully completed sites  | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| HS10      | Amount of new housing with access to the following services within 30 minutes travel time by public transport: - GP, - Hospital, - Primary School, - Secondary School, - Employment Area, - Retail Centre | Accession data was previously obtained from Lancashire County Council, but this service is no longer available.  | ✗        |
| HS11 (i)  | Types, sizes and tenures of completed dwellings   | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| HS11 (ii) | Types, sizes and tenures of available dwellings   | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| HS12      | Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community   | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.   | ✓        |
| HS13      | Number of new dwellings completed that addresses a specific housing need  | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process. The Council's data management system, as currently configured, does not facilitate automatic collection of this data. |          |
| HS14      | Number of homes in Council Tax Band A in the Brierfield Canal Corridor area   | Renewal scheme has been completed in the area. Indicator no longer recorded.   | ✗        |

| Indicator |   | Comments   | Reported |
|-----------|---|--|----------|
| HS15      | Average property price  | Data is taken from the Median prices for administrative geographies table published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). | ✓        |
| HS16      | Number of households suffering from overcrowding in the Bradley AAP area          | 2011 Census  | ✗        |
| HS17      | Number of movements in, out and within the Bradley AAP area (population turnover) | Data no longer available.  | ✗        |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS01<br/>Number of new homes completed</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP3, LIV1, LIV2                              |

**Data:**



**Performance against the Local Plan Housing Requirement**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Overall requirement (2011-2030)                                   | 5,662 |
| Total net completions to date (up to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021) | 1,531 |
| Total reoccupied empty homes to date*                             | 1,137 |
| Residual requirement  | 3,126 |
| Existing commitments (extant planning permissions)                | 1,677 |
| Residual Need   | 1,317 |

\*Data not yet available for 2020/21

## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to show whether sufficient new homes are being built each year to meet the borough's housing requirement.

The figure of 298 new dwellings (net) per annum – equivalent to 5,662 new homes by the end of the plan period in 2030 – is established by Policy LIV1 (LP1) and was informed by evidence set out in the Burnley & Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (Nathaniel Lichfield, 2014).

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records and recorded annually in the housing land monitoring database.

### Current monitoring period

342 net dwellings were completed in the 2020/21 monitoring period. This is higher than the annual housing requirement set through Policy LIV1.

There have been no completions recorded on the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe, however construction has now commenced and first completions are expected in 2021/22.

In terms of the geographical distribution of new dwellings, the M65 Corridor had the highest number of completions in 2020/21 with a total of 277 new dwellings, of which 138 were in Colne. The West Craven Towns saw 34 dwellings. In Rural Pendle 31 dwellings were completed.

### Longer-term trends

Since the start of the plan period, delivery rates have fluctuated from year to year and have generally been more robust within the most recent three monitoring years.

Until recently completions have been well below the annual requirement of 298 established in Policy LIV1 (LP1). The Council is currently engaged in reviewing the housing requirement through a new/updated Local Plan. The outcome of this review is likely to affect this indicator.

### Spatial distribution

Since the start of the plan period 66% of new housing has been delivered on sites in the M65 Corridor. This is broadly consistent with the spatial distribution set out in Policy SDP3 of the Core Strategy, which seeks to deliver 70% of all new housing in this spatial area. The 17% of new homes delivered in the West Craven Towns is also broadly consistent with the policy requirement of 18%. At 17%, the delivery of new homes within Rural Pendle is higher than the 12% target in Policy SDP2.

The recent shift in the delivery of new housing away from the West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle has helped to ensure that the broad distribution across the borough, since the start of the plan period, is broadly consistent with the Council's adopted strategic planning policy. This shift is the result of delivery commencing on large sites in the M65 Corridor, which have had a long-lead in period, and demolitions, associated with the Housing Market Renewal programme, coming to an end.

Whilst the percentage of housing delivery has been aligned with the spatial strategy, the amount of new homes provided has been significantly below the housing requirement established by Policy LIV1. A review of the Core Strategy is underway, with factors such as Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic making it likely that the housing requirement for the borough will be reduced.



|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS02</b><br><b>Future predicted housing completions and revised delivery target</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV1, LIV2   |

**Data:**

For this indicator the tables and charts follow the commentary

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to show whether sufficient new homes are coming forward each year to meet the overall housing requirement for the borough.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to provide information on housing policy and performance. This includes the preparation of a housing land supply trajectory to demonstrate that the Council can deliver its local housing requirement.

Policy LIV1 (LP1) establishes the housing requirement for the plan period. This figure is derived from the objectively assessed need (OAN) for housing established in the Burnley & Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (Nathaniel Lichfield, 2014).<sup>6</sup> The housing requirement is however currently subject to review.

The NPPF also requires local planning authorities to produce a [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#) (SHLAA). This technical study is an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. It pulls together information on potential housing sites ranging from those which already have planning permission to those that have been proposed on a speculative basis by landowners, developers or members of the public for future consideration. The inclusion of a site within the SHLAA does not guarantee that it will be granted planning permission and come forward for development in the future.

The main purpose of the SHLAA is to show how many new homes could potentially be delivered on the sites that are included and to establish whether there is a deliverable supply of land for five years’ worth of housing – known as the [five year housing land supply](#) (5YHLS). This is reported on the Council’s website.

The data used to compile the Housing Trajectory is obtained from two sources: the Council’s annual monitoring of new housing completions and the Council Tax Base (CTB) return submitted to the Government in October each year, which includes figures for the reoccupation of long-term empty homes.

**Current monitoring period**

The level of new completions recorded in 2020/21 is the highest since the start of the plan period, and continues a recent trend whereby housing completions within the borough are significantly higher than the average rate of delivery for Pendle.

**Housing trajectory**

The number of housing completions up to 2030 is used to show projected performance against the housing requirement and to determine if there is likely to be a shortfall in the supply of housing land.

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<sup>6</sup> The calculations for the housing requirement and the OAN both hold the figure for empty homes as a constant; effectively disregarding any potential supply from their reoccupation.

The figures for projected completions used in the Housing Trajectory should be treated with a degree of caution, as they represent the total number of dwellings that could potentially be delivered on sites identified in the SHLAA. But, as noted above not all the sites identified in the SHLAA will come forward for development.

A total of 2,668 dwellings have been delivered since the start of the plan period in 2011/12. Of this total 1,531 are new completions and 1,137 can be attributed to the reoccupation of long-term empty homes, which also count towards achievement of the overall housing requirement. The corresponding target for this portion of the period is 2,980 net new dwellings. This means that with a cumulative shortfall of 312 dwellings, the borough is currently in a position of under-delivery.

The number of new completions has increased significantly in the most recent 3-year period, with an average only fractionally below the annual requirement of 298 new dwellings. Significant actions taken since the start of the plan period brought a significant number of long-term empty homes back into use, but a continued reliance on this finite source of supply is not feasible. It is essential that the Council continues to monitor the delivery of new homes. If necessary management actions may need to be introduced, or Local Plan policies, which are relevant to housing delivery, may need to be reviewed.

An increase in the number of housing completions can only occur if there is sufficient housing land available, which is capable of being brought forward for development. The SHLAA has been updated as part of the annual monitoring process<sup>7</sup>. The SHLAA assesses the potential capacity and the likely timescales for delivery of new homes on specific brownfield and greenfield sites. The findings from this update show that currently there are sufficient sites available to meet the borough's projected housing needs.

The 2021 [Five Year Land Supply Statement](#) confirms the short term supply position of the Council as of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021. A 7.46 year supply is recorded based on the assessed deliverability of sites with planning permission and/or allocated within a development plan document. In accordance with the NPPF, this supply position is assessed against the most recent standard methodology figure for Pendle (142 dpa) rather than the adopted housing requirement because this requirement is now more than five years old.

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<sup>7</sup> The SHLAA has been updated annually since 2013/14. Where new sites are identified and shown to be deliverable, they are included in the SHLAA. Sites with significant policy constraints (e.g. Green Belt sites which require a plan review before they can be brought forward for development) are also included in the SHLAA, but are categorised as longer-term additional sites. As it is not yet clear whether they can be brought forward for housing, even in the long-term, they do not form part of the figures used in the housing trajectory

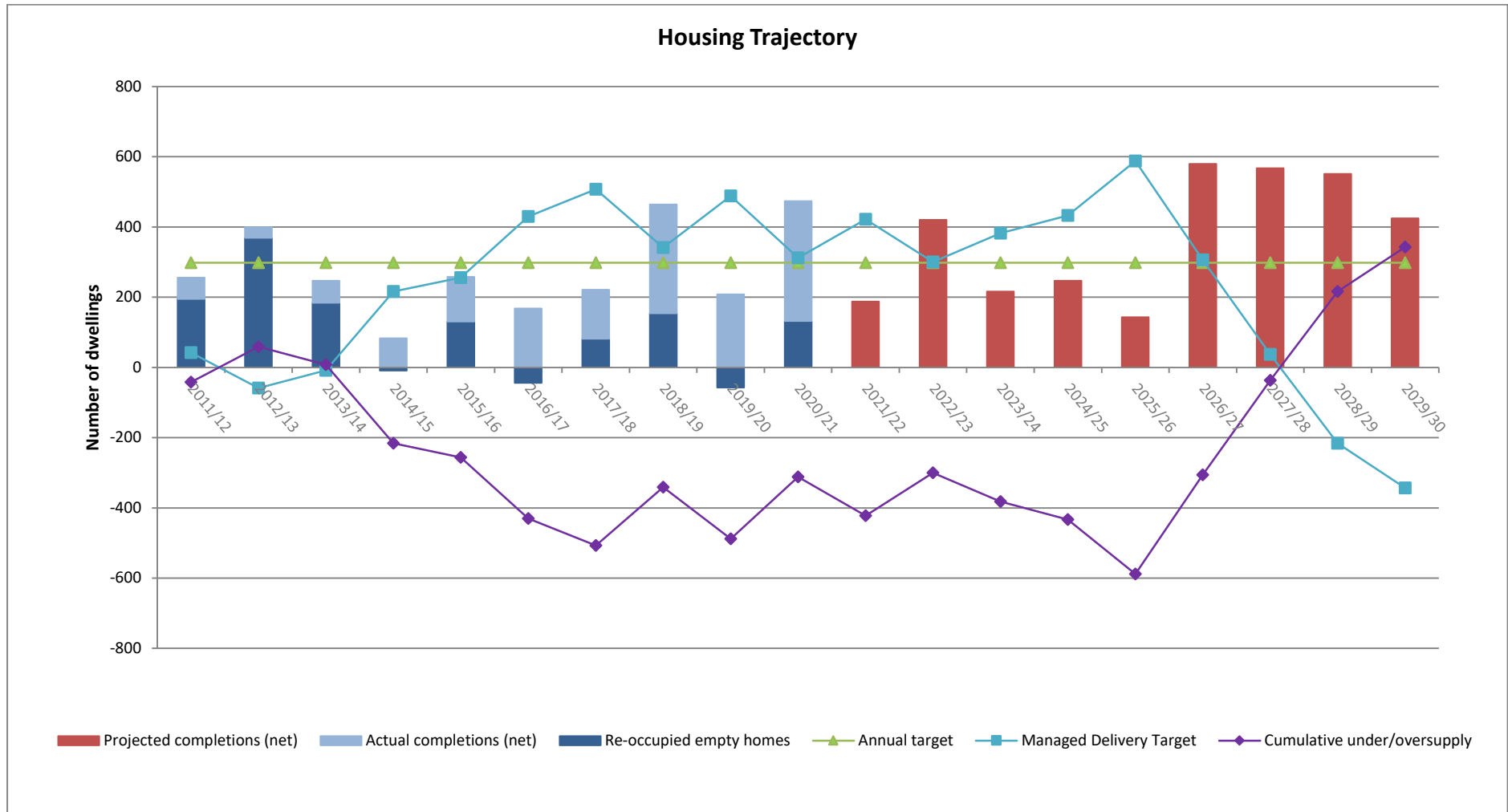
Past completions and future potential completions

|                                       | 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | 16-17 | 17-18 | 18-19 | 19-20 | 20-21 | 21-22 | 22-23 | 23-24 | 24-25 | 25-26 | 26-27 | 27-28 | 28-29 | 29-30 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Actual Completions (Net)              | 61    | 30    | 63    | 83    | 127   | 168   | 139   | 310   | 208   | 342   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Reoccupation of Long-term Empty Homes | 195   | 369   | 184   | -9    | 131   | -44   | 82    | 154   | -57   | 132   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Total Housing Provision               | 256   | 399   | 247   | 74    | 258   | 124   | 210   | 464   | 151   | 465   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Projected Completions (Net)           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 188   | 420   | 216   | 247   | 143   | 580   | 567   | 551   | 425   |
| Plan Target                           | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   | 298   |
| Cumulative Under/over supply          | -42   | 59    | 8     | -216  | -256  | -430  | -507  | -341  | -488  | -312  | -422  | -300  | -382  | -433  | -588  | -306  | -37   | 216   | 343   |

Performance against the housing requirement

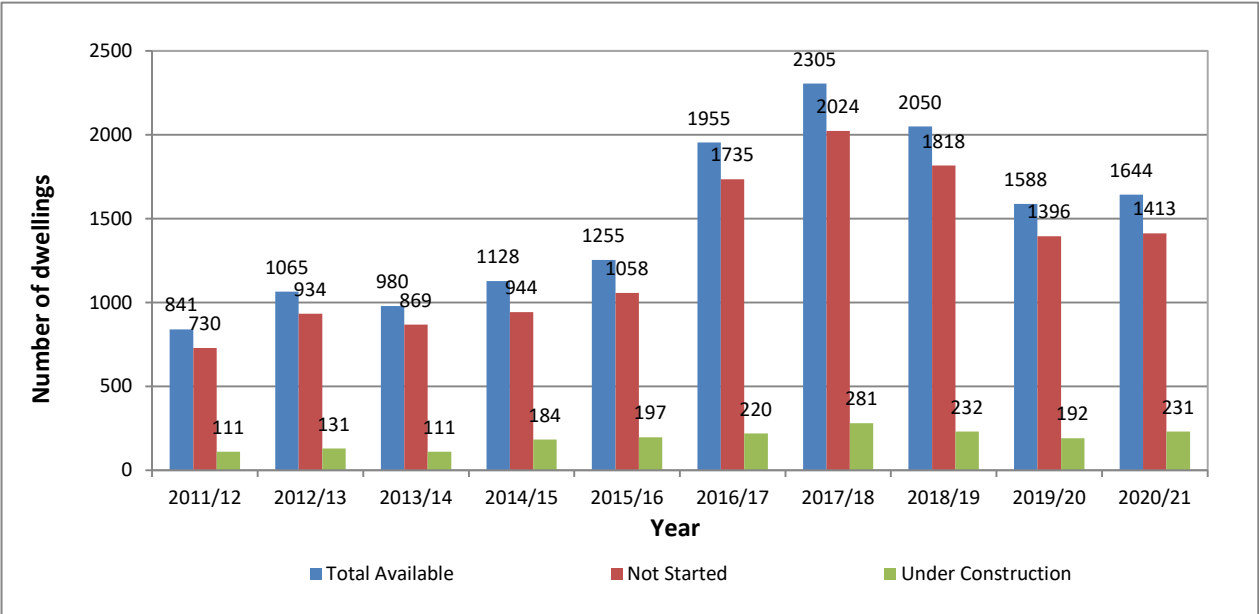
| Year    | Annual Requirement | Net Completions* | Annual Deviation | Cumulative Requirement | Cumulative Deviation |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 2011/12 | 298                | 256              | -42              | 298                    | -42                  |
| 2012/13 | 298                | 399              | +101             | 596                    | +59                  |
| 2013/14 | 298                | 247              | -51              | 894                    | +8                   |
| 2014/15 | 298                | 74               | -224             | 1,192                  | -216                 |
| 2015/16 | 298                | 258              | -40              | 1,490                  | -256                 |
| 2016/17 | 298                | 124              | -174             | 1,788                  | -430                 |
| 2017/18 | 298                | 210              | -88              | 2,086                  | -507                 |
| 2018/19 | 298                | 464              | +166             | 2,384                  | -341                 |
| 2019/20 | 298                | 151              | -147             | 2,682                  | -488                 |
| 2020/21 | 298                | 465              | +167             | 2,980                  | -312                 |

\* Including the reoccupation of long-term empty homes



|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS03</b><br><b>Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and those with an extant planning permission</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP3, LIV1, LIV2   |

**Data:**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its main purpose is to demonstrate that sufficient planning permissions for new dwellings are being granted each year to help meet the borough’s overall housing requirement.

Pendle Council is committed to supporting the government’s stated policy aim of boosting significantly the supply of housing, which is seen as the key to fixing a broken housing market.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records.

**Current monitoring period**

Planning permission was granted for 148 new dwellings on 29 sites in 2020/21. There are currently 1,644 dwellings with an extant planning permission and classed as available (i.e. where work has not started or remains incomplete). Work has yet to commence on 1,433 of these units, with just 231 classed as under construction.

**Longer-term trends**

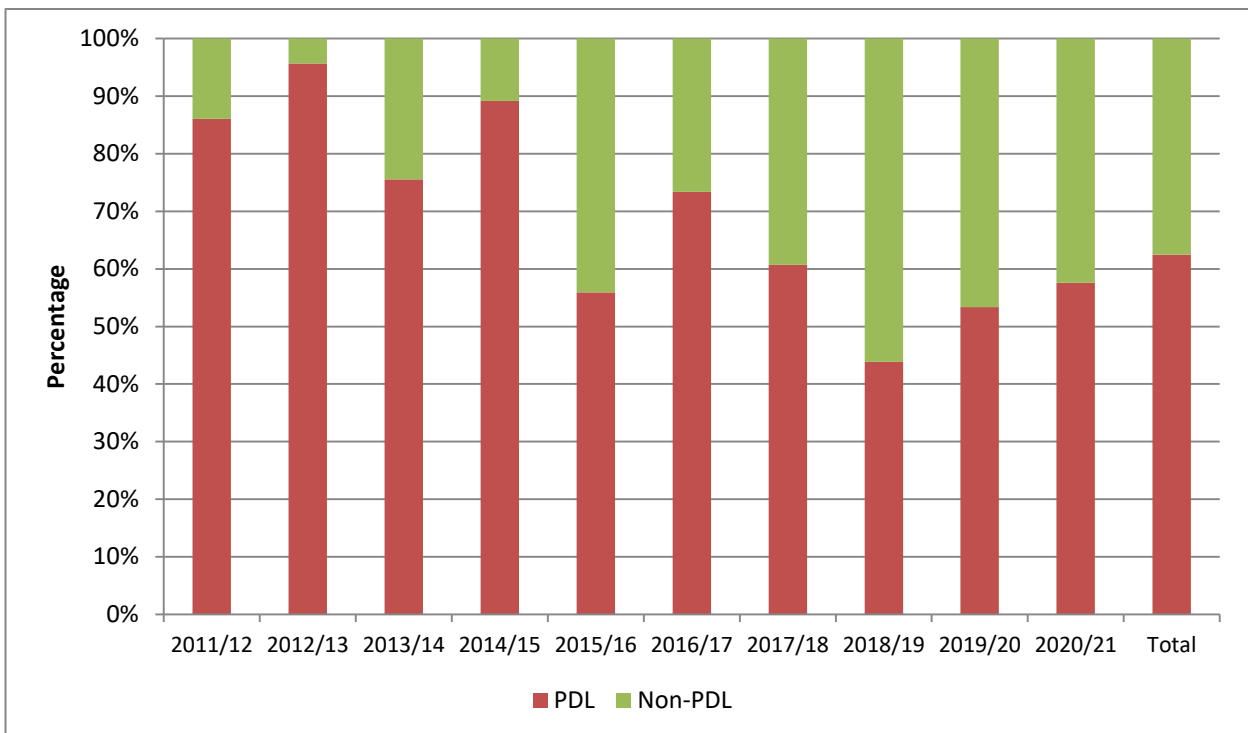
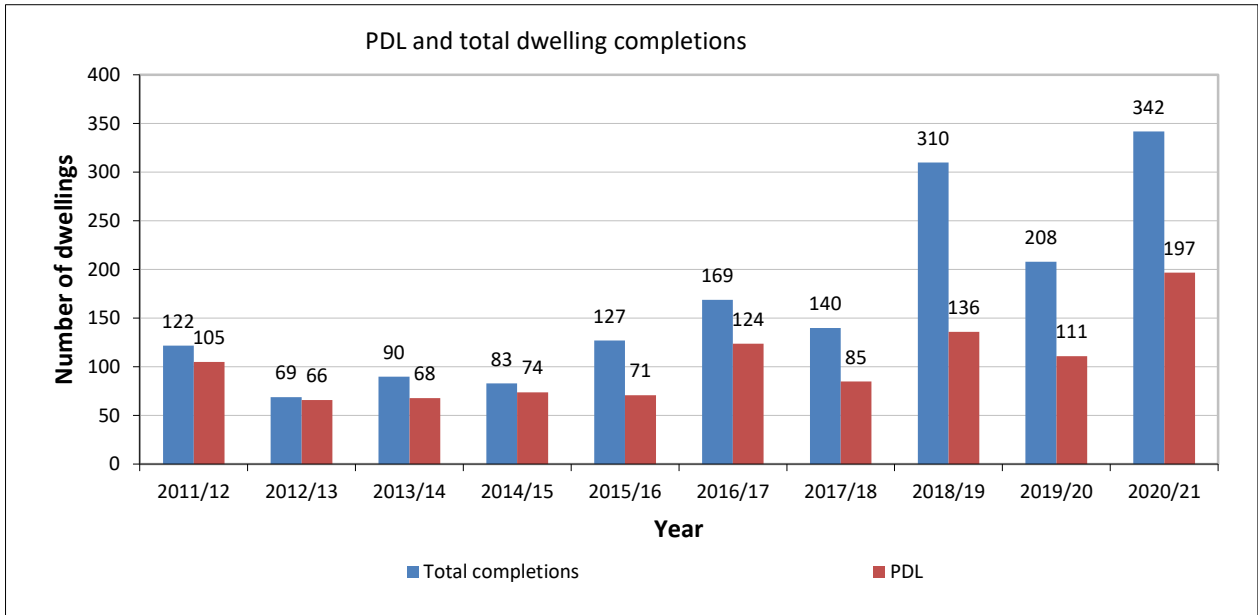
Although the number of new permissions granted in 2020/21 is higher than that for the previous monitoring period (for 89 units), the amount of new homes permitted annually is substantially below the level required to maintain full delivery of the adopted housing requirement (currently being reviewed).

Since the start of the plan period there has been a growing stock of consents for new dwellings which has in recent years fallen somewhat. This is unsurprising given the higher rate of housing delivery which has been achieved in Pendle.

The rate of delivery will need to increase significantly if the borough is to make up the current shortfall in delivery and meet the housing requirement by the end of the plan period. In terms of the distribution of dwellings with an extant planning permission is broadly in line with that set out in Policy SDP3 (LP1) – M65 Corridor (80%), West Craven Towns (11%) and Rural Pendle (10%). This shows a slight imbalance in favour of the M65 Corridor against the West Craven Towns with more limited planning consents in the pipeline within the West Craven Towns spatial area. This may reflect the recent lapse in planning permission at Barnsey Shed, Barnoldswick which made a major contribution to supply in the town but also the general constraints to development which are experienced within neighbouring Earby.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS04</b><br><b>Number of new dwellings completed on PDL</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP2, LIV1   |

**Data:**



## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to demonstrate that previously developed land – also referred to as PDL or Brownfield land – is being recycled for new housing, thereby helping to regenerate the borough's urban areas.

Pendle Council is committed to promoting the regeneration of its urban areas and supporting sustainable development. The redevelopment of Brownfield sites for new housing is a key component in helping to achieve these objectives.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records and recorded annually in the housing land monitoring database.

### Current monitoring period

Approximately 58% of all new dwellings (net) completed in the 2020/21 monitoring period were constructed on Brownfield sites. This represents a slight improvement on 2019/20 where 53% of development took place on previously developed land.

### Longer-term trends

Since 2011 the proportion of new housing development which has taken place on brownfield land has averaged 62%. Brownfield delivery as a proportion of new homes delivered in Pendle has declined over the plan period (though this recently has improved). However actual delivery on brownfield sites has almost doubled in the last five years in contrast to the first five years of the plan period (increasing from an average of 77 dwellings per year to 130 dwellings per year)

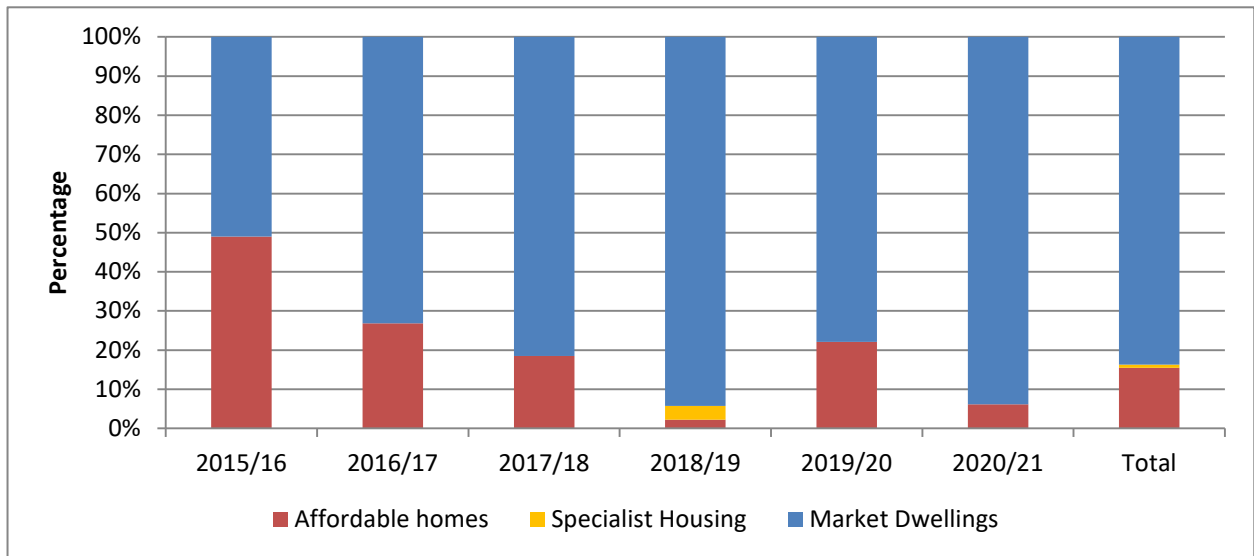
The introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012, whilst continuing to promote the re-use of PDL, removed the "Brownfield first" approach, and established the need for Council's to determine their own housing requirement. For a period the Council could not demonstrate a five year land supply and so the presumption in favour of sustainable development was engaged for decision making. This has resulted in a number of large greenfield sites gaining planning permission in recent years which are now contributing to the housing land supply. This, together with viability issues, is seen as the main reason why the percentage of development on PDL. Taking into account committed housing land supply it is anticipated that the amount of Greenfield land being developed would continue to be maintained or increased as a proportion of overall housing delivery.



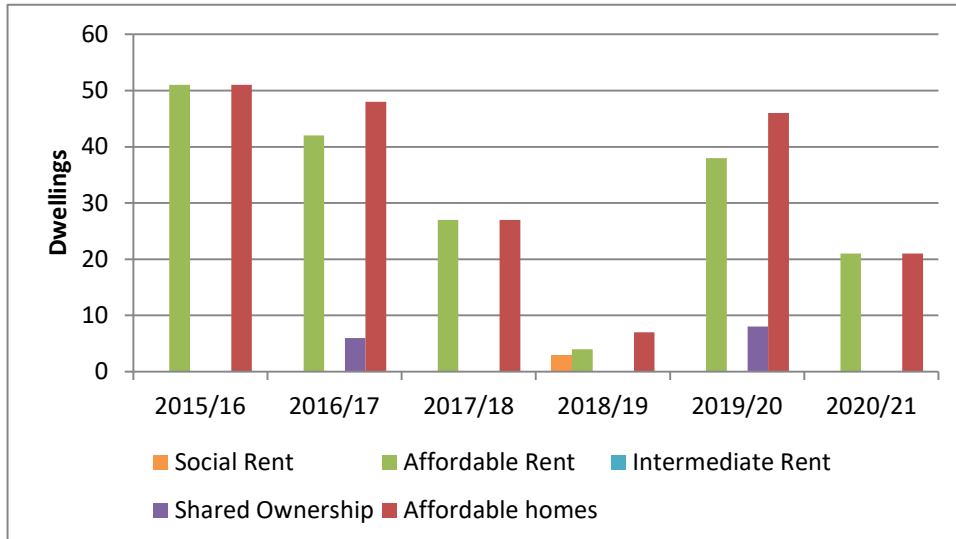
|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS05<br/>Number of affordable homes completed</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV4   |

**Data:**

**Percentage of new affordable dwellings completed 2015/16 to 2020/21**



**Breakdown of new affordable dwellings completed 2015/16 to 2020/21**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to illustrate the number of affordable homes being built in Pendle and their tenure.

Policy LIV4 (LP1) promotes the provision of affordable housing. Specifically it establishes targets to help increase the number of affordable homes being provided in different parts of the borough.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records.

#### **Current monitoring period**

Of the 342 homes completed in 2020/21, 321 (94%) were for market housing and 21 (6%) were of an affordable (all affordable rent). No specialist housing was provided.

The number and percentage of affordable homes delivered is lower than in 2019/20. The amount of affordable homes provided as a percentage of all dwellings delivered is one of the lowest recorded though this is in part due to the high amount of market dwellings recorded for this monitoring year.

The data shows that securing the delivery of affordable housing within Pendle remains a significant challenge. This is due to several factors including:

- Zero to low viability across the borough;
- Concentration of development within the M65 Corridor;
- Changes to the NPPF to remove affordable housing requirements at small sites.

#### **Longer-term trends**

As the viability of many sites in the borough was found to be poor and unlikely to be able to support any affordable housing, Policy LIV4 (LP1) does not set an overall affordable housing target for the borough. An aspirational target of 40% was identified through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). From adoption of the Core Strategy performance to date indicates that 20% of all new dwellings meet the definition of affordable housing.

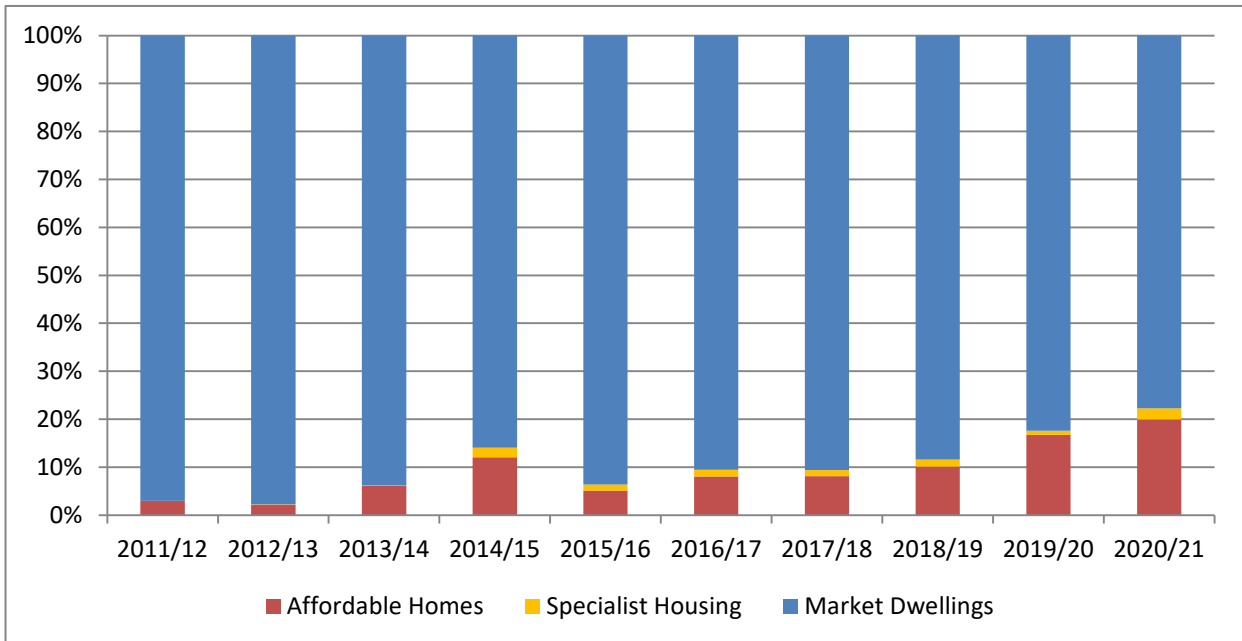
Only a small proportion of these dwellings have come forward as part of market housing schemes. The majority of new affordable homes have been provided on stand-alone developments constructed on behalf of a housing association using funding from Homes England (formerly the Homes and Communities Agency). This pattern is likely to continue into the future with approved 100% affordable schemes at Harrison Recreation Ground, Colne and Former James Nelson Sports Ground, Nelson both likely to make significant contributions to meeting the borough's affordable housing need over the next few years (see Indicator HS06).

The tenure of affordable housing stock provided since the adoption of the Core Strategy has been almost entirely made up on affordable rented products. This type of tenure is popular amongst Registered Providers, with very limited stock provided in shared ownership, despite evidence signally strong needs for this tenure. The latest revision made to the NPPF broadened again the definition of affordable housing to include First Homes. This broadening of affordable housing may encourage and secure further affordable housing over the remaining plan period.

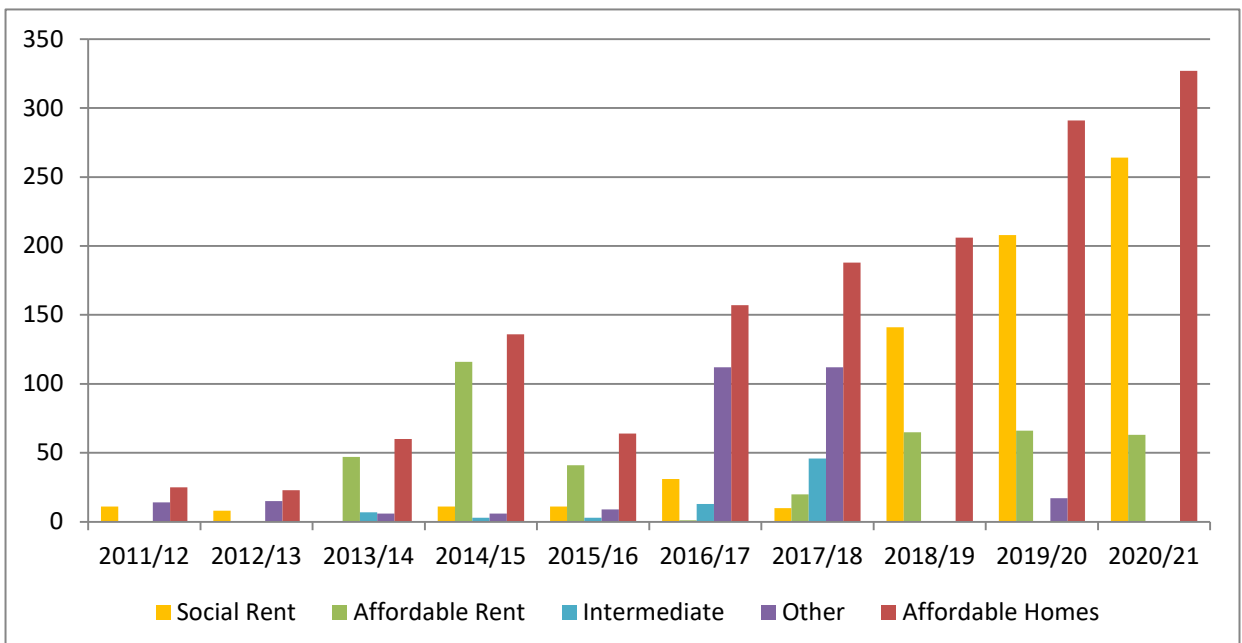
|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS06</b><br><b>Number of affordable homes granted planning permission</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV4   |

**Data:**

**Percentage of affordable homes with an extant planning permission 2011/12 to 2020/21**



**Number of affordable homes with an extant planning permission 2011/12 to 2020/21**



## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its main purpose is to show that progress is being made towards the achievement of the affordable housing targets set out in Policy LIV4 (LP1) by revealing the number of affordable homes with an extant planning permission.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records.

### Current monitoring period

Policy LIV4 (LP1) requires the provision of affordable housing on developments above a certain site size threshold, in those areas of the borough where evidence suggests that this is viable. The policy establishes different targets for different areas of the borough. These targets are influenced by the economic viability and market attractiveness of the area concerned. The policy also acknowledges that the provision of affordable housing can sometimes threaten the viability of a development. Where suitable evidence is submitted alongside the planning application the Council may enter into negotiations with the applicant to explore the need to lower or remove the affordable housing requirement.

The stock of planning permissions at the end of the 2020/21 monitoring period will deliver 327 affordable units, which represents 20% of the total stock of extant planning consents. This proportion is below the 40% aspirational target set out in Policy LIV4 (LP1).

The vast majority of these affordable units are to be provided within the M65 Corridor (311 dwellings) with this being focussed at three major sites (Trough Laithe, Former James Nelson Sports Ground, and Harrison Drive Recreation Ground).

Full affordable housing schemes make a significant contribution to supply providing 65% of units. Of the remainder 86% is to be delivered at Trough Laithe. This illustrates the strategic importance Trough Laithe makes to housing land supply in the borough and in particular the M65 Corridor. It also highlights viability problems within the wider borough and the limited scope this provides to enable affordable housing provision in Pendle.

### Longer-term trends

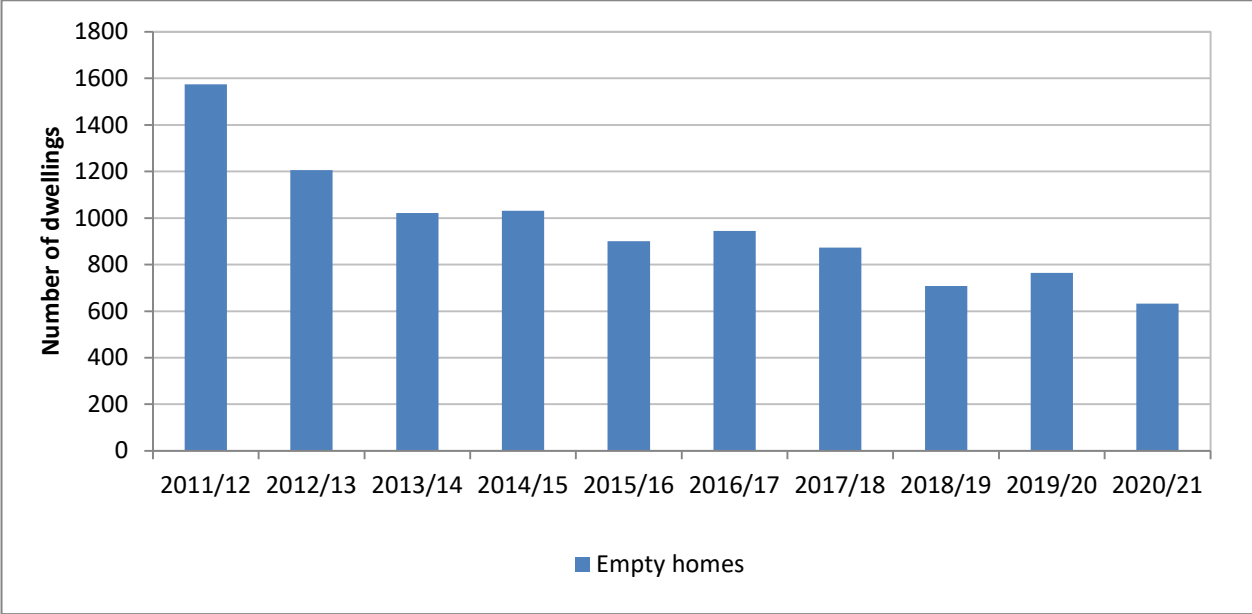
The total stock of planning permissions for affordable housing in 2020/21 indicates that the number of permissions for affordable housing remains significantly lower than those for market housing. However, the number and proportion is the highest it has been since the start of the plan period with the rate of consented affordable housing more than doubling in the most recent 3-years.

The viability of development sites is an issue that continues to adversely affect the delivery of affordable housing. Developers continue to apply to the Council seeking to vary, or remove, a condition on their planning application requiring the on-site provision of affordable housing, or financial contributions towards off-site provision.

The development of 100% affordable housing sites at the former James Nelson Sports Ground, Nelson, and Harrison Drive Recreation Ground, Colne will make a significant contribution to meeting affordable housing needs in the short term. Beyond these sites, and the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe between Nelson and Barrowford, the potential supply of affordable housing is limited.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS07</b><br><b>Total number of, and change in number of, empty homes</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV1  |

**Data:**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator and a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its main purpose is to record the number of long-term empty homes and show how many have been brought back into use since the previous monitoring period.

Policy LIV1 (LP1) establishes that the reoccupation of long-term empty homes can make a significant contribution to meeting the overall housing requirement for the borough (see Indicator HS01), thereby helping to reduce the pressure to develop new housing on Greenfield sites.

The data for this indicator is obtained from the Council Tax Base record. This is submitted to the Government by the Financial Services Manager in October each year as part of the Council’s claim for the New Homes Bonus.

**Current monitoring period**

The latest data shows that a total of 633 dwellings have been vacant for six months or more as of October 2021 with 132 dwellings net occupations in the last year. Data for the total housing stock of the borough for 2021 is not yet available and so an up-to-date comparison of vacancy in the borough as a percentage of total stock cannot be drawn. In 2020 (where the rate was higher), the borough had a vacancy rate of 1.9%. This is quite significantly below the national average of 2.7%.

**Longer-term trends**

The graph clearly shows that since the start of the plan period the number of long-term empty homes in the borough has been falling steadily, though the rate of reduction has slowed more recently. This is largely due to the success of the Empty Homes Strategy and associated Action Plan, which focussed on targeted intervention to bring properties back into use.

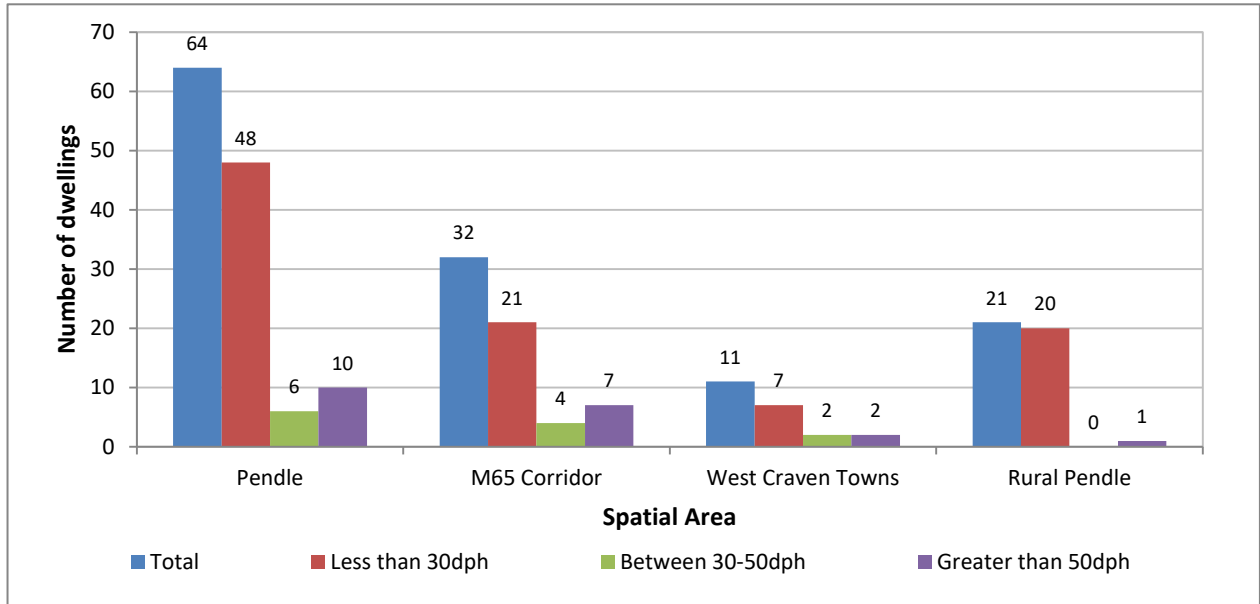
The percentage of empty homes in Pendle is now below the national average, and represents a finite supply. As demonstrated by recent years, it is questionable whether significant inroads can continue to be made in the long term.

Where the number of empty homes increases (e.g. 2016/17) Policy LIV1 (LP1) is clear that these dwellings must be added onto the requirement for the period (see indicator HS02). This occurred in 2019/20.

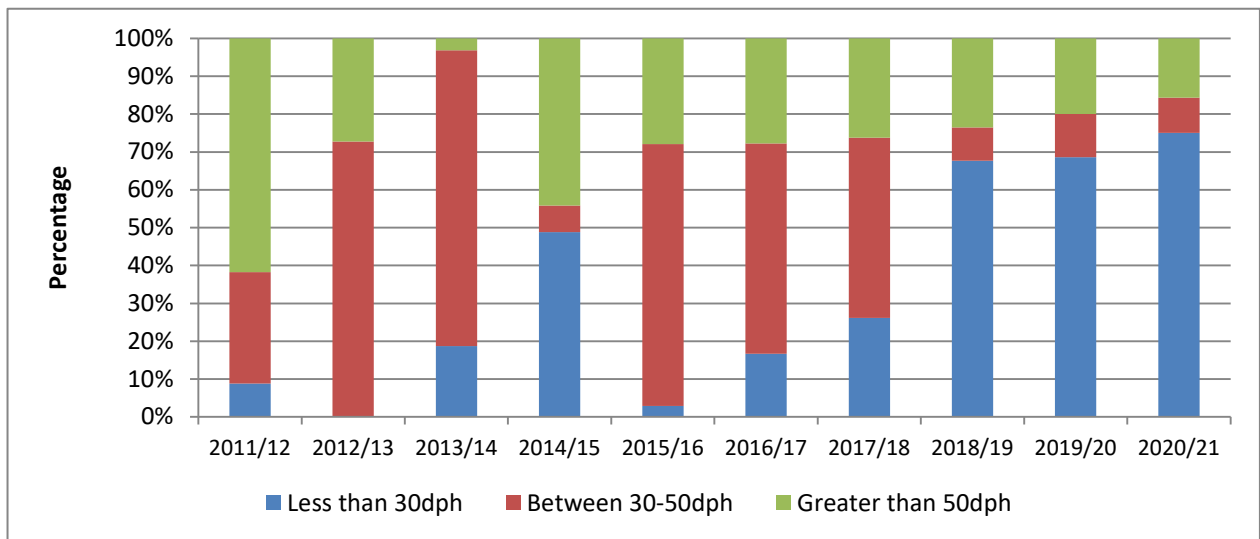
|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS09</b><br><b>Housing density of fully completed sites</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV5   |

**Data:**

**Density of new housing by Spatial Area 2020/21**



**Density of new housing developments by year**



## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to help demonstrate that the best use of land is being made by reporting on the housing densities that have been achieved on sites that are fully completed during the monitoring period.

Policy LIV5 (LP1) indicates that new housing should make the most efficient use of land and be built at a density appropriate to its location, taking account of townscape and landscape character. It suggests that developments should normally seek to achieve a density of between 30 and 50dph.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records, with follow-up site visits conducted as necessary.

### Current monitoring period

Of the new-build housing sites that were fully completed in 2020/21, the majority (75%) were built at a density of less than 30dph. 16% of schemes were built at a density of 50dph or higher. 2020/21 saw a large proportion of site completions at sites which contributed a single dwelling to the supply. A considerable contribution towards overall completions was also made by greenfield sites which were permitted by the Council whilst it was unable to demonstrate a five year housing land supply. Housing completions in Rural Pendle were also relatively high. These factors combine to provide a picture of lower than normal density of housing sites completed in Pendle. Notwithstanding this, the density of schemes developed within the settlement boundary of the borough's urban areas remain on target.

### Longer-term trends

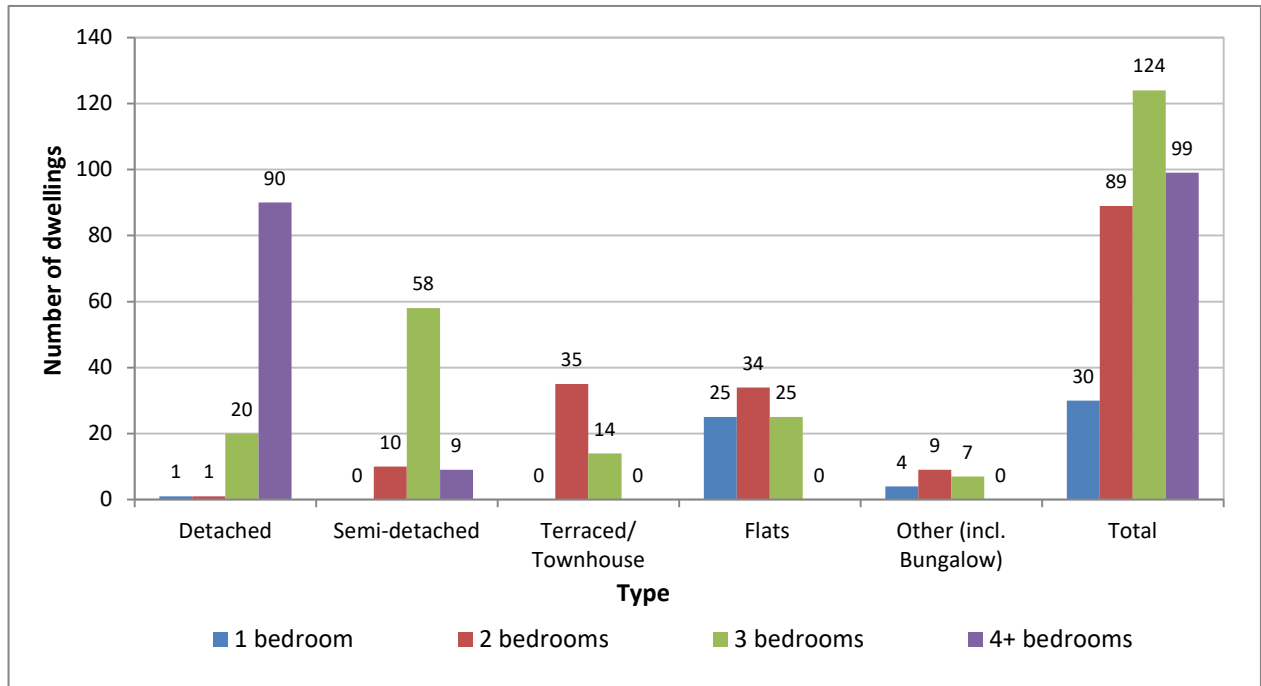
In five of the seven years since the start of the plan period, the majority of new housing has been built at a density of between 30 and 50dph. This has since lowered with sites under 30dph now more prominent. This is below the target of planning policy and reflects circumstances of the geography and type of housing completions delivered within recent monitoring years partially as a result of the Council's housing land position. The Council can now demonstrate a five year housing land supply, and the consented supply is reducing within the rural parts of the borough. It is anticipated that housing density of sites delivered within Pendle will start to increase.



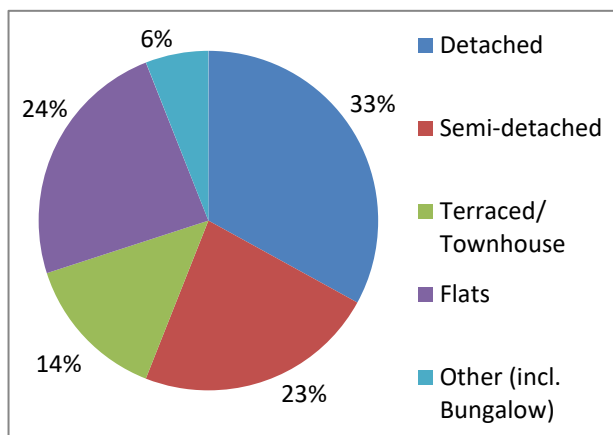
|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS11 (i)<br/>Types, sizes and tenures of completed dwellings</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV3, LIV4, LIV5  |

**Data:**

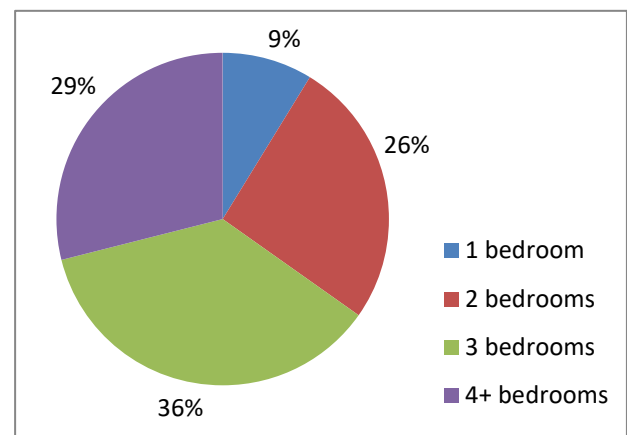
**Type and size of dwellings completed in 2020/21**



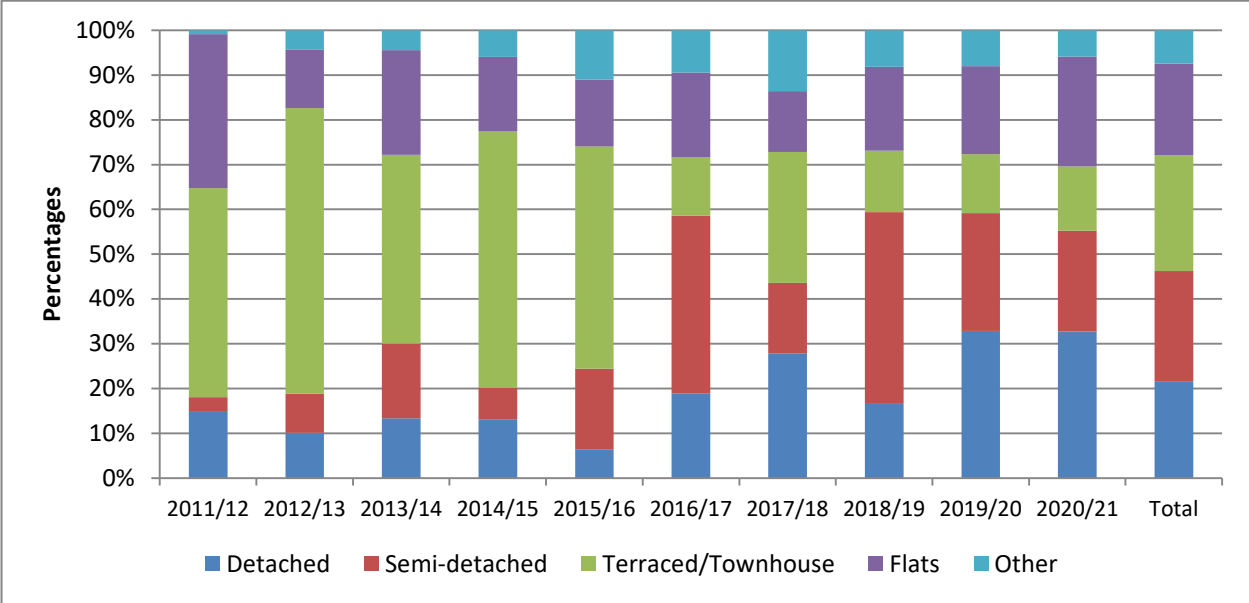
**Types of dwellings completed 2020/21**



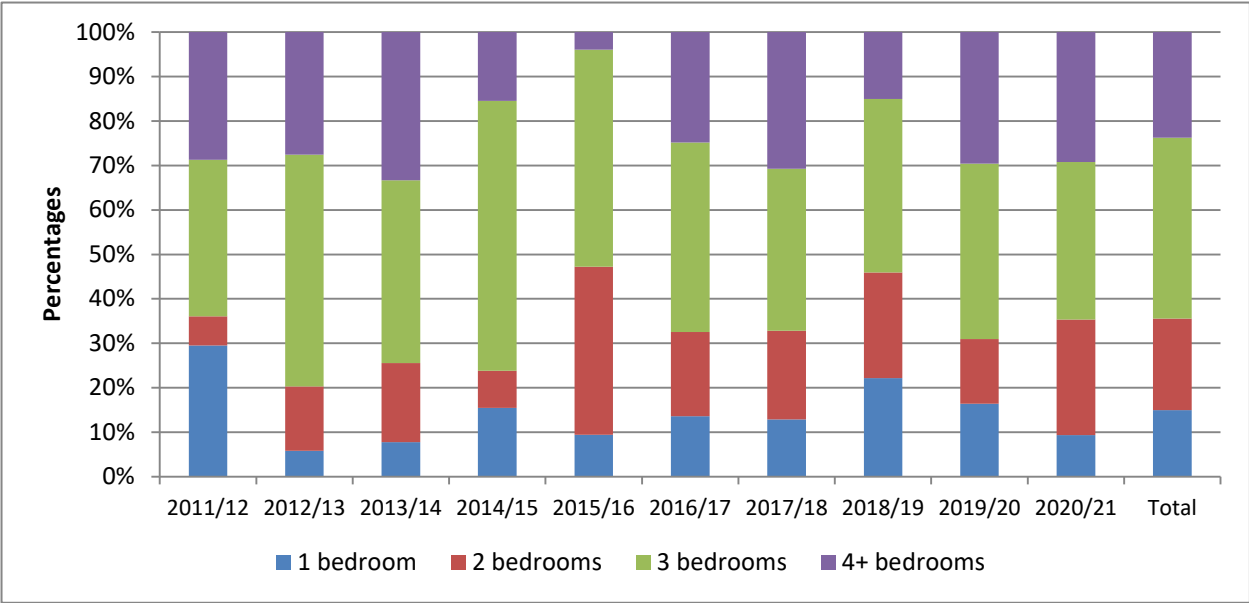
**Size of dwellings completed 2020/21**



Percentage of different dwelling types completed by year



Percentage of different dwelling sizes completed by year



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the size and types of dwellings being completed in the borough in order to indicate whether they are helping to address the boroughs housing needs.

Policy LIV3 (LP1) uses information from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to set out a desired profile for the delivery of new homes, which would help to achieve a more balanced stock of homes in Pendle, in terms of type and size, by the end of the plan period (2030). This indicator helps to assess whether the suggested profile is being achieved.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records, with follow-up site visits conducted as necessary.

### **Current monitoring period**

For the 2020/21 monitoring period the data reveals that 3-bed semi-detached properties were the most prevalent house type delivered. 120 3-bed dwellings were constructed equivalent to 36% of all completions.

In terms of property types, detached properties made up the largest proportion of completions with 33%. This is explained by the contribution made to the housing land supply for new dwellings at a relatively small number of large edge of settlement sites.

### **Longer-term trends**

The size/type profile outlined in the Local Plan suggests that high proportions of detached (25%) and semi-detached (35%) properties are required to help rebalance the housing stock. It also indicates that less terraced housing needs to be delivered (10%).

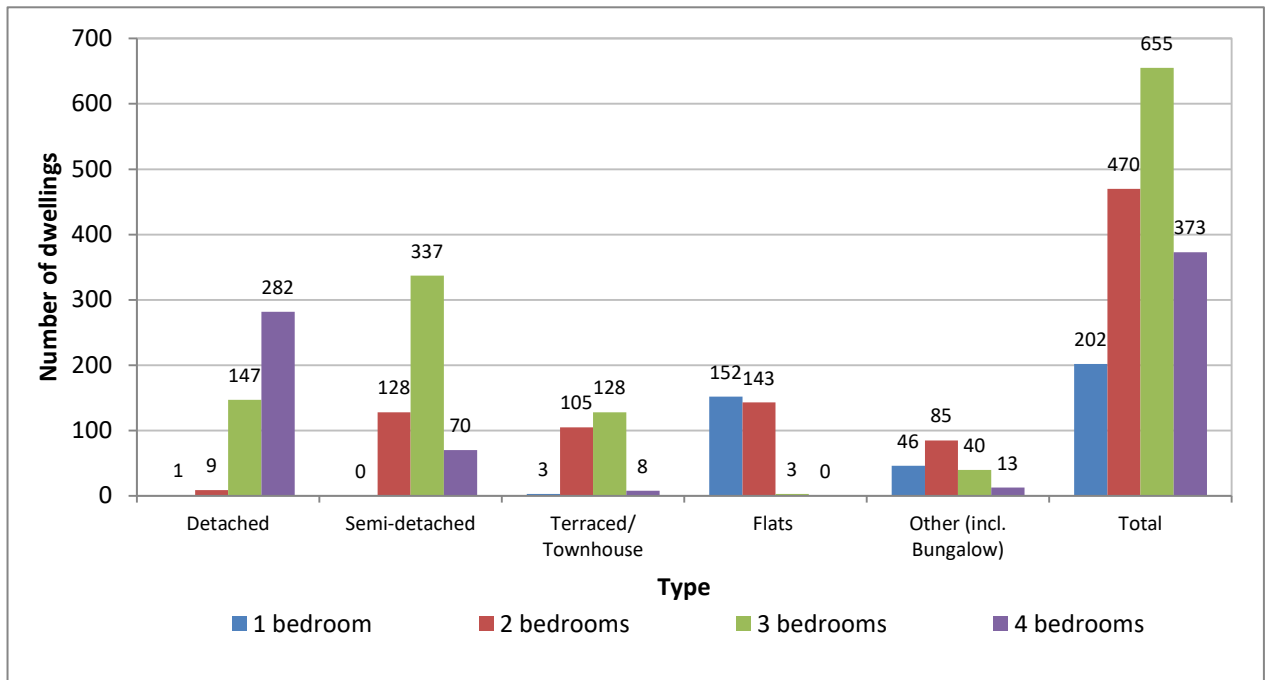
The proportion of terraced homes completed in 2020/21 was broadly consistent with this plan aim, whilst the percentage of semi-detached properties completed was lower than the suggested profile, and the proportion of detached properties completed was higher than the suggested profile. Overall housing delivery since the start of the plan period is becoming more closely aligned with the desired profile set out in Policy LIV5, with the amount of semi-detached dwellings being delivered within the borough increasing as a proportion of the housing land supply.

In terms of the size of properties, 3 bed dwellings have been the most dominant, with 40% of all dwellings completed so far in the plan period delivered as 3-bed dwellings. The provision of 2 bed dwellings and 4 bed dwellings is relatively balanced at 21% and 24% respectively. Overall the size of new homes provided in the borough is consistent with plan targets, helping to diversify the housing stock of Pendle.

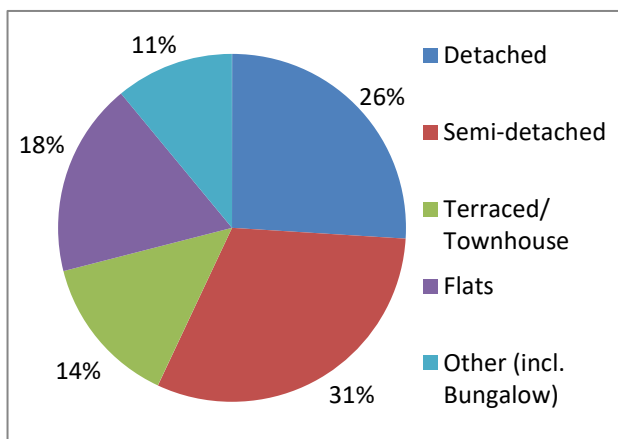
|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS11 (ii)<br/>Types, sizes and tenures of available dwellings</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV3, LIV4, LIV5   |

**Data:**

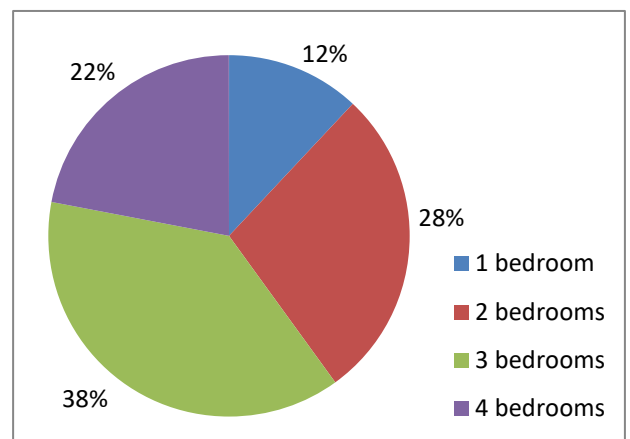
**Type and size of dwellings with planning permission (31 March 2021)**



**Types of dwelling with planning permission**



**Size of dwellings with planning permission**



## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the size and types of dwellings granted planning permission in order to indicate whether these are helping to address the boroughs housing needs.

Policy LIV3 (LP1) uses information from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to set out a desired profile for the delivery of new homes, which would help to achieve a more balanced stock of homes in Pendle, in terms of type and size, by the end of the plan period (2030). This indicator helps to assess whether the suggested profile is being achieved.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records.

### Current monitoring period

An analysis of the committed supply (sites under construction/sites with planning permission) as of the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 shows that there is a potential supply of 1700 dwellings.

Three-bed and semi-detached dwellings make up the largest proportion of the committed supply with 38% and 31% respectively. The characteristics of the supply is heavily affected by a small number of larger schemes which make a significant contribution to the housing land supply of the Borough. This includes Harrison Drive Recreation Ground, Colne, the detailed scheme at Trough Laithe, Barrowford, Former James Nelson Sports Ground, Nelson, and Further Clough Head, Nelson.

Notwithstanding this the type and size of dwellings within the committed supply is broadly consistent with the targets of the Core Strategy. If built as planned and in full, the committed supply will continue efforts to broaden the housing land supply of the Borough, improve the quality of available stock, and provide stock which is responsive to the needs and aspirations of the existing community.

Where sites have outlined consent and the type and size of dwellings proposed is not yet known, an assumption on the dwelling mix has been made based on a policy compliant position. Taking this into account, the actual mix of dwellings provided on these sites may differ. Future monitoring will update this position once the detailed schemes have been submitted and approved by the Council.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS12</b><br><b>Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV4  |

**Data:**

| 2017/18                         | Pitches with Planning Consent |         | Pitches Completed |         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|                                 | Permanent                     | Transit | Permanent         | Transit |
| Gypsy and Traveller Community   | 0                             | 0       | 0                 | 0       |
| Travelling Showpeople Community | 0                             | 0       | 0                 | 0       |

| Overall                         | Pitches with Planning Consent |         | Pitches Completed |         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|                                 | Permanent                     | Transit | Permanent         | Transit |
| Gypsy and Traveller Community   | 0                             | 0       | 0                 | 0       |
| Travelling Showpeople Community | 0                             | 0       | 0                 | 0       |

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the number of sites that have been developed and the number planning permissions that have been granted to address the accommodation requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities.

The [Pendle Housing Needs Assessment](#) (Lichfields 2020) finds that there is no unmet demand for accommodation for the Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople communities in Pendle. Should demand arise in the future, Policy LIV3 (LP1) sets out the criteria to be followed when determining the suitability of a potential site for permanent and/or transit pitches.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records.

**Current monitoring period**

In addition to delivering the required number of homes for the settled population, the Council must also meet the housing needs of the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities.

No applications for the provision of pitches were submitted or approved during the 2020/21 monitoring period.

There are currently no Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople sites with an extant planning permission, and no pitches have been developed during the plan period.

This reflects the low level of demand in the borough, as highlighted within the Pendle Housing Needs Assessment (Lichfields, 2020). The latter document indicates that there is no overall need for the provision of permanent pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community in Pendle.

Future housing needs assessments and monitoring will help to indicate if the demand for permanent or transit pitches increases and whether there is a need to update this assessment.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS13</b><br><b>Number of new dwellings completed that address a specific housing need</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | LIV3   |

**Data:**

| Type of need  | Specialist Housing Provision (units) |                     |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
|   | With planning permission             | Completed (2020/21) |
| Agricultural and forestry workers                   | 5                                    | 2                   |
| Supported living                                    | 33                                   | 0                   |
| Live/work units                                     | 0                                    | 2                   |
| Care Home (C2 uses)                                 | 0                                    | 0                   |
| Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) (C4 use class) | 10                                   | -16                 |

\*Data not currently available.

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator. Its main purpose is to record the provision of new dwellings that meet specific housing needs.

Policy LIV3 (LP1) uses data from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to identify the specific household types in Pendle that require new housing provision. This need is not expressed as a numerical requirement, but as a priority in terms of the level of need (i.e. high, medium, low).

Monitoring the number of dwellings that meet the needs of different groups within the local community is not a straightforward task, as many new homes that meet an identified housing need have not been specifically built to do so. It is therefore useful to also refer to Indicators HS05 and HS11.

Specific housing needs are often associated with the type and size of the dwelling. For example there is a need to provide larger homes for families, particularly within the black and minority ethnic (BME) community. Indicator HS11 provides data on the size and type of dwellings and this information provides the basis for highlighting whether a specific housing need is being met.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records. Dwellings for the use of agricultural and forestry workers are recorded as part of the annual monitoring of housing completions.

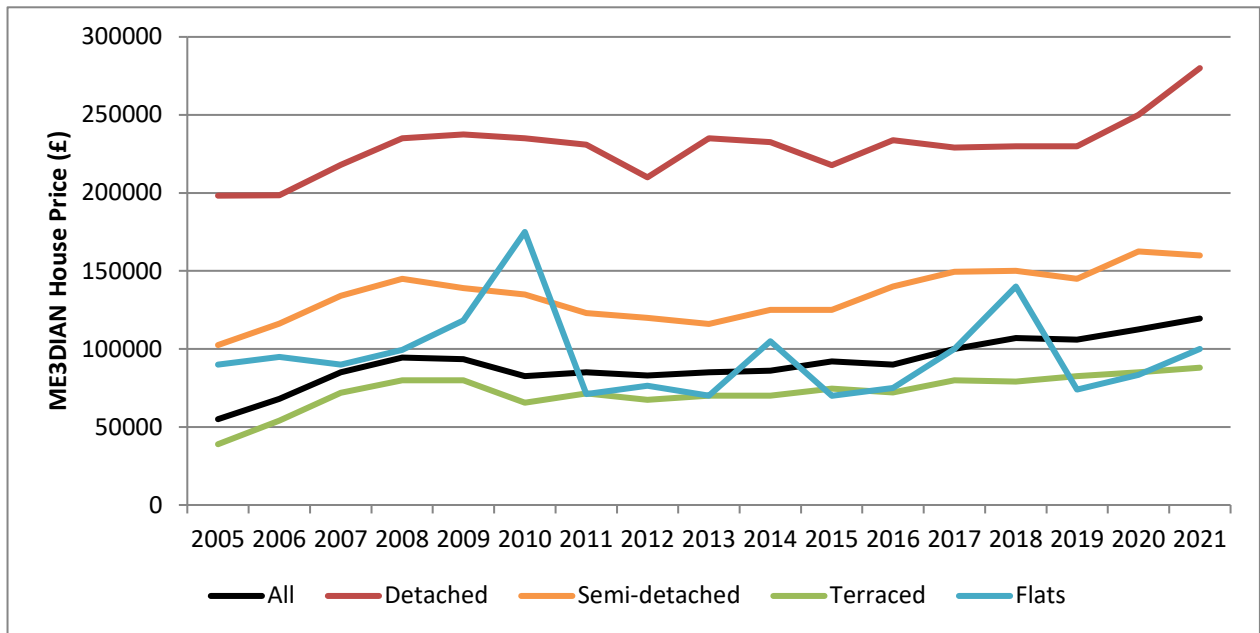
**Current monitoring period**

During the 2020/21 monitoring period only limited provision was made for specialist housing with these limited to agricultural/forestry workers or live/work units. A HMO of 16 bedrooms was lost through its conversion to 8 flats. No care homes or supported living units were completed within the Borough. A total of 20 Bungalows which may serve the housing needs of the elderly were however completed.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>HS15<br/>Median property prices</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | None                                   |

**Data:**

**Median House Prices in Pendle 2005-2021 (March)**



Source: [Office for National Statistics \(HPSSA dataset 9\)](#)

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its main purpose is to record the average price of new homes in the borough.

The median house price<sup>8</sup> provides a useful indicator to help illustrate the current state of the local housing market. Monitoring long-term trends in house prices can also help to show whether there is growing demand for housing in a particular area or whether the market is under performing or failing. Price data in conjunction with other datasets can also be used to show whether there is a growing affordability issue in the borough.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Office for National Statistics HPSSA Data Set 9: Median house prices for administrative geographies.<sup>9</sup>

**Current monitoring period**

At the end of the 2020/21 monitoring period the median house price in Pendle was £119,500. For terraced housing which still accounts for the largest proportion of the local housing stock, the median house price increased from £85,000 in 2020 to £88,000 in 2021 continuing the upward curve which has been observed over the latest 3-year period. The median house price for detached house is rising sharply rising from £250,000 in 2020 to £280,000 in 2021. The median price of semi-detached stock is stable

<sup>8</sup> The median is the middle value in a data set.

<sup>9</sup> HPSSA = Housing Prices Statistics for Small Areas



albeit rising at a shallow rate. The market for flats and apartments continues to be volatile recovering to £99,950 in 2021 from £83,475 in 2020.

### **Longer-term trends**

Between 2005 and 2021 the median house price in Pendle is generally shown to be increasing at a relatively slow rate. Median prices are now almost double today than they were in 2005 (16 years ago) and are now at their highest ever level.

The price of terraced housing in Pendle has followed a similar trend to the overall average, reflecting the fact that a large proportion of the housing stock is made up of terraced properties. This proportion serves to suppress the Median property price in Pendle. The median price of detached dwellings has increased exponentially in recent years. The high demand created reflects the limited extent that detached dwellings feature as a proportion of the overall dwelling stock of Pendle. The substantial increase in prices observed recently underlines the desire of the community to move into larger properties with their own garden, driveway and garage, which often doesn't feature at terraced properties which dominate supply. The price disparity between detached and terraced stock also reflects the geographical disparity in land values and deprivation which are found within Pendle particularly between the M65 Corridor and Rural Pendle.

Whilst prices of semi-detached properties have increased between 2005 and 2021, the change has been less significant. Semi-detached properties reflect a higher proportion of the dwelling stock of Pendle in comparison to detached properties, with a supply available within most parts of the borough. The spread of semi-detached properties hides geographical variation in prices for this type of property when reported at the borough level.

The average price of flats has varied quite significantly over the last 16 years with considerable peaks and troughs (a high of £175,000 in 2010 to a low of £69,975 in 2015). This in part reflects the limited number of flats available in the borough and the wide variety in the types of flats/apartments that are on the market. Within the last 5-years median prices have peaked at £140,000 in 2018, before almost halving in value in 2019, and recovering to £99,950 in 2021.

**Working: creating a dynamic and competitive economy**  
*(including retail and town centres)*

- 4.28 Pendle has a diverse and vibrant economy which has strengths in advanced manufacturing and engineering, but particularly within the highly skilled high value aerospace sector. Out-of-centre retail growth was strong to the middle of the plan period, but this has not been at the expense of the borough’s town centres. Barnoldswick won the best local centre category in the annual Great British High Street awards in 2014 and Colne was one of three finalists in the Market Town category in 2015.
- 4.29 The allocation of a strategic employment site, alongside Junction 12 on the M65 motorway, brings a much needed opportunity to build on the success of the adjacent Lomeshaye Industrial Estate. A design guide has been prepared to ensure that the new site provides an environment that is attractive to local businesses looking to grow and attractive to inward investment that will help to diversify and strengthen the local economy.
- 4.30 This section considers data relating to the local economy with monitoring reflecting use classes as defined prior to September 2020 (see Appendix x for Use Class Conversion Table). This includes developments in the traditional employment use classes (B1 – Business, B2 – General Industry, B8 – Storage and Distribution) and those in the retail and leisure use classes (A1 – Shops, A2 – Financial and Professional, A3 – Restaurants and Cafes, A4 – Drinking Establishments, A5 – Hot Food Takeaways and D2 – Assembly and Leisure), which also provide a significant number of employment opportunities.
- 4.31 The targets and trigger points used to help measure the performance of planning policies in Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [“LP1”], which address matters associated with the employment, are set out in Table 4.14.
- 4.32 The commentary for each indicator will provide details of whether the appropriate targets are being met, or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data reveals that the appropriate triggers have been reached.

**Table 4.14 – Spatial development targets and triggers**

| Policy | Targets  | Triggers   |
|--------|--|--|
| SDP4   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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%)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% or less of new employment development has occurred in the M65 Corridor by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• 15% or less of new employment development has occurred in the West Craven Towns by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• 10% or more of new employment development has occurred in the Rural Areas by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul> |
| SDP5   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver retail provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% or more of approved major retail development are located outside the three main town centres by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul>   |

| Policy | Targets   | Triggers  |
|--------|---|---|
| WRK1   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase employment levels, particularly in growth sectors.</li> <li>• Diversify and strengthen the local economy.</li> <li>• Reduce unemployment levels.</li> <li>• Increase average wage levels.</li> <li>• Improve the range and level of skills in the local workforce.</li> <li>• Increase provision of new business floorspace.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No net increase in the proportion of the economically active population in employment by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• No reduction in the proportion of the economically active population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) by 2020.</li> <li>• No net increase in median gross annual earnings by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• The proportion of VAT registered business births does not meet or exceed the North West average by 2025.</li> <li>• 20ha or less of the net employment land requirement has been developed by 2020.</li> </ul> |
| WRK2   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 45.09ha (net) of employment land between 2011 and 2030.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20ha or less of the net employment land requirement has been developed by 2020.</li> <li>• 30ha or less of the net employment land requirement has been developed by 2025.</li> </ul>  |
| WRK3   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver strategic employment site within the first five years of the plan.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developer not on-site by 2017.</li> <li>• Development Brief not prepared by the end of 2016.</li> </ul>  |
| WRK4   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop new floorspace for both convenience and comparison retail uses.</li> <li>• Increase the take-up of existing floorspace for retail uses.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of vacant premises in designated shopping centres.</li> <li>• Increase employment in retailing.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of convenience and comparison retail floorspace are not in line with the projections in the Retail Capacity Study by 2023.</li> <li>• The number and/or percentage of town centre premises in non-retail uses shows an increase in three consecutive years.</li> <li>• The number and/or percentage of vacant town centre premises shows an increase in three consecutive years.</li> <li>• No net increase in retail employment by 2020.</li> </ul>  |
| WRK5   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create additional floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses.</li> <li>• Increase the number and percentage of people employed in tourism.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No net increase in floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses by 2020.</li> <li>• No net increase in tourism employment by 2020.</li> </ul>   |
| WRK6   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of new commercial premises achieving a BREEAM rating.</li> <li>• Increase the amount of open space created in new employment developments.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% or less of new buildings (where applicable) achieve a BREEAM rating by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• No increase in the amount of open space arising from new employment development by 2020.</li> </ul>   |

4.33 Table 4.15 provides details of the indicators included within this topic area and whether they are being reported in the current monitoring year.

Table 4.15 – Monitoring spatial development

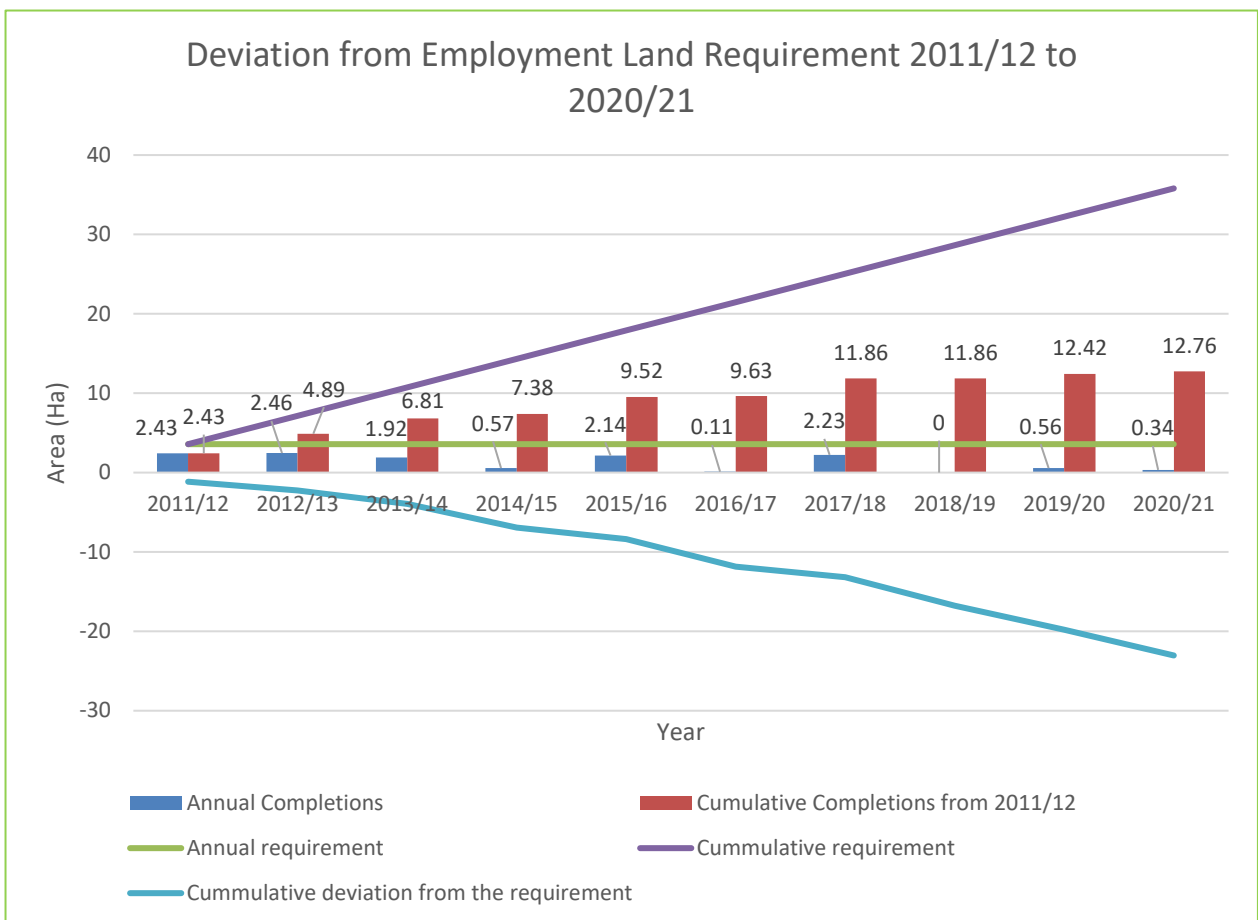
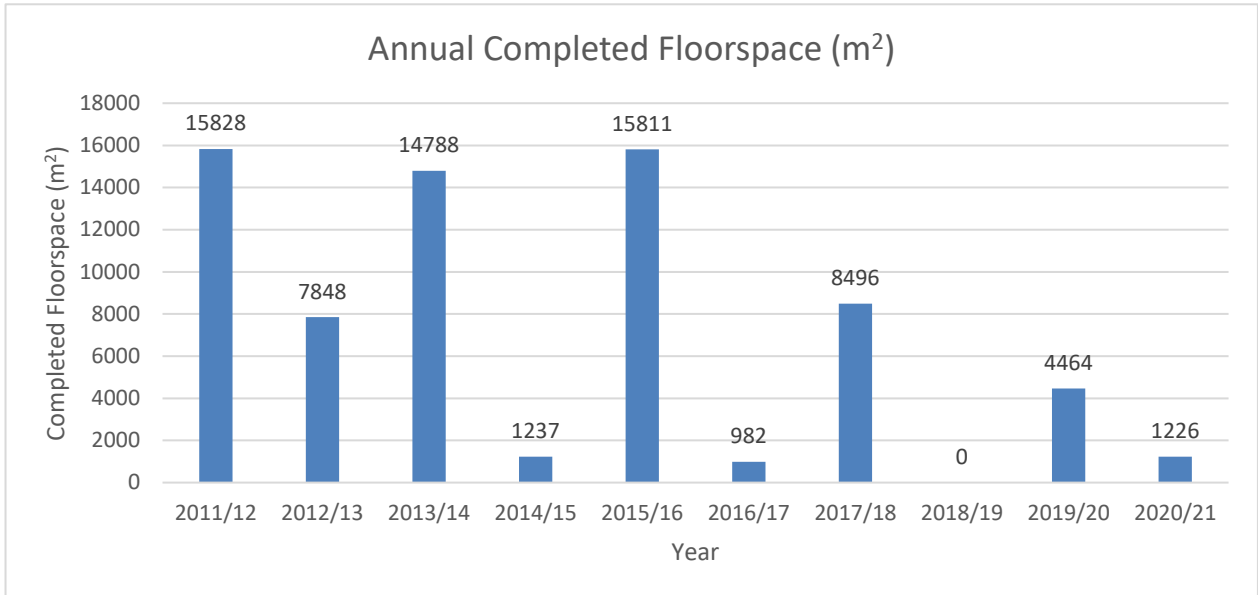
| Indicator |   | Comments  | Reported |
|-----------|---|---|----------|
| EC01      | Amount of new employment floorspace   | Planning application records in Uniform, plus follow-up site visits.  | ✓        |
| EC02      | Amount of new employment floorspace completed on PDL                        | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>Uses the site area data captured in the employment land database.   | ✓        |
| EC03      | Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent         | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>Uses the site area data captured in the employment land database.   | ✓        |
| EC04      | Amount of employment land / floorspace lost to alternative uses by location | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>Uses the site area data captured in the housing, employment, retail and leisure databases.  | ✓        |
| EC05      | Unemployment levels   | Data is taken from NOMIS Job seekers allowance (JSA) and worklessness figures.  | ✓        |
| EC06      | Number and change in VAT and PAYE registered businesses                     | Data is available from the Business demography UK dataset (ONS).  | ✓        |
| EC07      | Employment levels   | Data is available via the Annual Population Survey (NOMIS).   | ✓        |
| EC08      | Average wage levels   | Data is available via the Earnings and hours worked, place of residence by local authority: ASHE Table 8 (ONS).   | ✓        |
| EC09      | Estimates of household earnings   | Data is sourced from the report on gross disposable household income, published by Lancashire County Council.   | ✗        |
| EC10      | Development Bradley AAP Employment Allocation                               | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.  | ✗        |
| EC11      | Number of employment development completed in accessible locations          | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>GIS mapping is used to map all new employment developments and identify those that have been completed within a defined accessibility area. | ✓        |
| EC12      | Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed                     | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>Uses the site area data captured in the retail and leisure land database.   | ✓        |

| Indicator |  | Comments  | Reported |
|-----------|--|---|----------|
| EC13      | Town centre occupancy levels   | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.  | ✓        |
| EC14      | Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>Uses the site area data captured in the retail and leisure land database. | ✓        |
| EC15      | Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace competed on PDL                      | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>Uses the site area data captured in the retail and leisure land database. | ✓        |
| EC16      | Amount of floorspace completed for Tourism, Leisure and Culture                    | Data collected as part of the annual monitoring process.<br>Uses the site area data captured in the retail and leisure land database. | ✗        |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC01</b><br><b>Amount of new floorspace completed</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | RPLP23, SDP4, WRK1, WRK2                                 |

**Data:**

Employment floorspace completed in Pendle from 2011/12 – 2020/21



## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator and core output indicator for the AMR.

Completions data is used to show progress against the employment land requirement set-out in Policy WRK2 (LP1), which is taken from Pendle Employment Land Review (2013). The floor area for new build schemes, premises conversions and changes of use is recorded. The results are converted to an employment land requirement (hectares) using conversion factors from the Employment Densities Guide 3rd Edition (Homes England, 2015).

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records and recorded annually in the employment land monitoring database.

### Current monitoring period

Employment land take-up in 2020/21 was amongst the lowest recorded since the start of the plan period. In 2020/21 a total of 1226m<sup>2</sup> (gross) of new employment floorspace was created in Pendle. This required an estimated land take-up of 0.34ha, which is well below than the annual average take-up rate since the start of the plan period (1.28ha).

All floorspace delivered within the latest monitoring year was either B1c Light Industrial or B2 General Industrial, with this split 52:48 in favour of B2 floorspace.

There continues to be a significant loss of floorspace to non-employment uses. Changes of use between employment 'B' use classes also continue to be high.<sup>10</sup> In 2020/21 these equated to a loss of 5,151m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace (see Indicator EC04 for details).

### Longer-term trends

The amount of employment land take-up in 2020/21 was lower than that recorded in the 2019/20 monitoring period (0.34ha in contrast to 0.56ha). Gross employment completion rates in the borough have dropped significantly in the last 5 years in contrast to the first five years of the plan period. In 2018/19 no new employment land was delivered within the borough. The recent drop in employment completions has resulted in the average take-up rate now being just 1.28ha per annum. Though this rate has not been achieved in the 3 years collectively. The annual requirement of 2.58ha has not been achieved in any of the last 10 years. Cumulative delivery has been around half of that required.

The location and quality of land, and the cost of delivery, together with changing needs since adoption of the Core Strategy are likely to all form reasons for the low delivery of employment land in the borough. Availability of land is however likely to have a significant effect on delivery of employment land. With the absence of suitable strategic sites constraining delivery.

In 2020/21 employment land commitments (see indicator EC03) grew to the highest level recorded since the start of the monitoring period and is now more than double than when the Core Strategy was adopted. The majority of this growth is located at three major sites (two extensions of Lomeshaye Industrial Estate, and Riverside Business Park); the largest of which (Lomeshaye Phase 2) received outline consent during the latest monitoring year. Delivery at any of these sites, would significantly increase employment land take up recorded in the borough, and would quickly address the recorded shortfall in delivery.

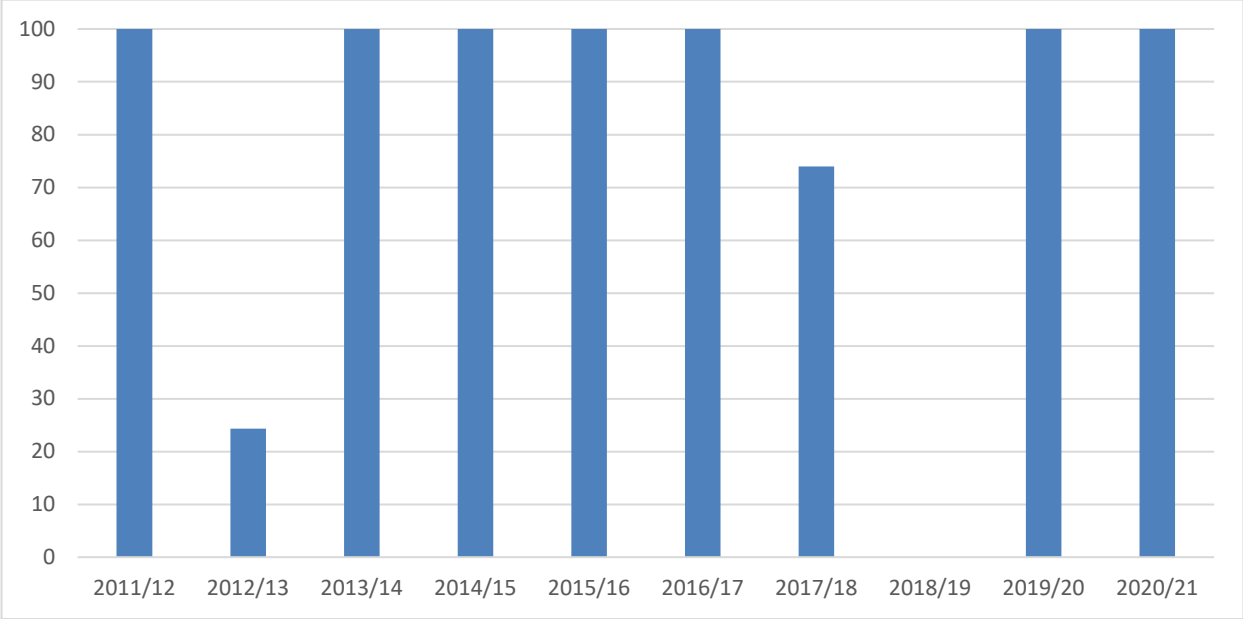
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<sup>10</sup> Losses are recorded for each use class. Changes between the employment use classes are recorded as a loss to one use class and a gain to another. The net overall provision takes into account both of these figures.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC02</b><br><b>Amount of new employment floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | RPLP23, SDP2, WRK2   |

**Data:**

**Percentage of New Employment Floorspace Completed on PDL**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the amount of new employment floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land – also referred to as PDL or Brownfield land – to demonstrate that regeneration activity is helping to create new employment opportunities on recycled land.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records and recorded annually in the employment land monitoring database.

**Current monitoring period**

In the 2020/21 monitoring period all employment development took place on previously developed land. This indicates that land and premises continue to be recycled for employment use. The take-up of employment land was largely associated with changes of use and the extension of existing premises rather than the redevelopment of derelict sites.

**Longer-term trends**

In seven of ten monitoring periods, all employment floorspace has been completed on previously developed land. The noticeable exception was 2012/13 when the completion of a large facility for Senior Aerospace Weston on a greenfield site at the West Craven Business Park distorted the figures. No new employment floorspace was delivered in the Borough in 2018/19.

Moving forwards, should committed developments come forward at the approved extensions of Lomeshaye Industrial Estate and Riverside Business Park, employment completions would radically favour

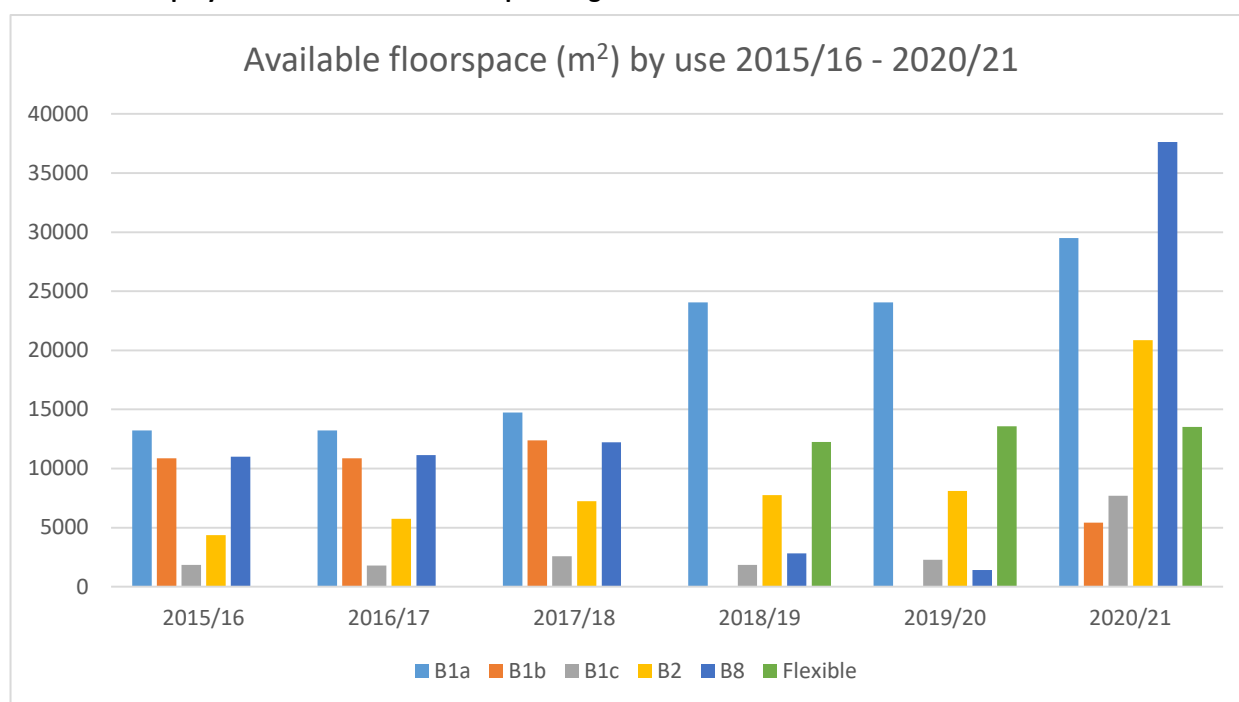


greenfield sites. Whilst this pattern of development would run contrary to this indicator, all sites form part of the adopted strategy for employment growth in the Borough as set out within the Core Strategy and play a fundamental role in promoting economic growth for Pendle.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC03</b><br><b>Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | RPLP23, WRK2  |

**Data:**

**Amount of employment land with an extant planning consent at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the amount of employment floorspace with an extant planning consent, on sites where development is still under construction or has not started.

Together with published employment forecasts, this trend data is used to help to inform future requirements for employment land in Pendle.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records and recorded annually in the employment land monitoring database.

**Current monitoring period**

Permission currently exists for 114,644m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace in Pendle. Of this 33% is for B8 storage use, 26% B1a Office use, 18% B2 General Industrial use, 12% where the use is flexible (more than one type of employment use), 7% B1c light industrial use, and 5% B1b research and development. Over half of available employment land is located at Lomeshaye Phase 2 allocated by the Core Strategy which benefits from outline planning consent. The majority of available office space is provided at Riverside Business Park, Barrowford which has detailed consent.

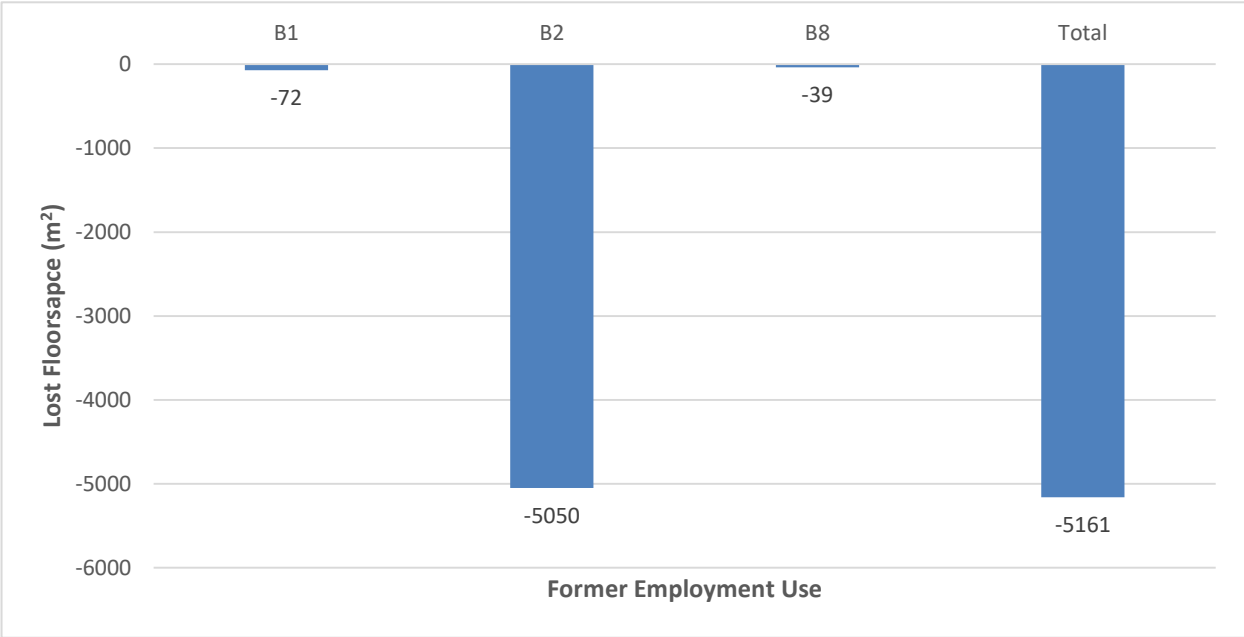
**Longer-term trends**

The amount of employment land available within the borough has until this year remained relatively constant at between 40,000m<sup>2</sup> and 50,000m<sup>2</sup>. In the latest monitoring year this position more than doubled with outline planning permission granted at the borough's latest strategic employment site at Lomeshaye Phase 2. Three major sites at Lomeshaye (two approved extensions) and Riverside Business Park account for 93,693m<sup>2</sup> of approved employment space; 82% of total approved space. This underlines the importance these sites hold in securing the delivery of new employment land in the borough in at least the short to medium term.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC04</b><br><b>Amount of employment land/floorspace lost to alternative uses</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK2  |

**Data:**

**Loss of employment floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) in 2020/21**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a local output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the loss of employment land and floorspace to non-employment uses. Recording the redevelopment of former textile mills also helps to indicate a potential loss of industrial heritage.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records and recorded annually in the employment land monitoring database.

**Current monitoring period**

A total of 5,161m<sup>2</sup> (gross) of employment floorspace was lost to other uses during the 2019/20 monitoring period, significantly higher than the figures for 2019/20 (260m<sup>2</sup>) and 2020/21 (380m<sup>2</sup>).

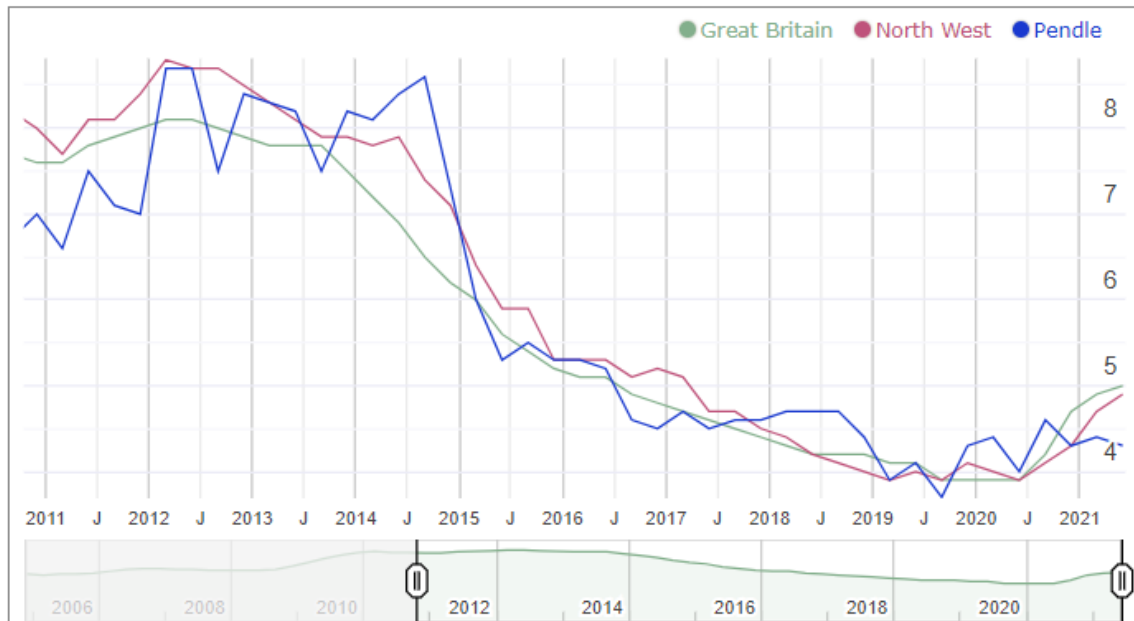
Almost all of this recorded loss (98%) is associated with the re-development of the former site of Brierfield Mills. This former textile weaving and distribution centre is being converted into a mixed-use leisure, residential and employment complex known as Northlight.

Taking into account completed floorspace (indicator EC01), the amount of completed employment floorspace in Pendle declined by -3,935m<sup>2</sup>.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC05<br/>Unemployment and Benefits</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK1                                      |

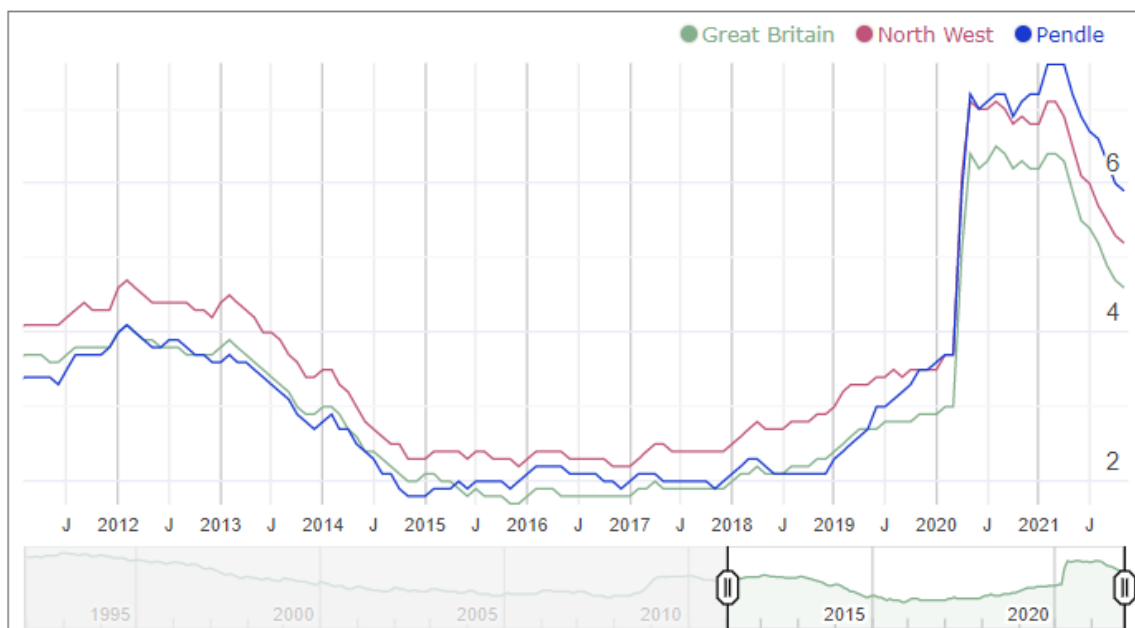
**Data:**

**Percentage of Economically Active Residents Unemployed**



Source: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk)  
 Accessed December 2021

**Percentage of Population Claiming Universal Credit**



Source: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk)  
 Accessed December 2021

## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a local output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the level of unemployment and people on benefits within the borough and record changes over time.

The data for this indicator is taken from the UK Government's official Labour Market Statistics.

### Current monitoring period

Unemployment of the economically active population of Pendle is estimated to be at 4.3% of the population. This is lower than the regional (4.9%) and national averages (5%).

At 5.9% of the population, the proportion of the population claiming universal credit in the Borough is higher than the regional (5.2%) and national averages (4.2%).

### Long term trends

Unemployment levels amongst the economically active workforce are slowly recovering following a dip recorded in figures in 2019-20. Whilst the level of economically active people in employment dropped in 2019-20, the recorded level was still substantially below the levels of unemployment recorded in the borough between 2012 and 2015.

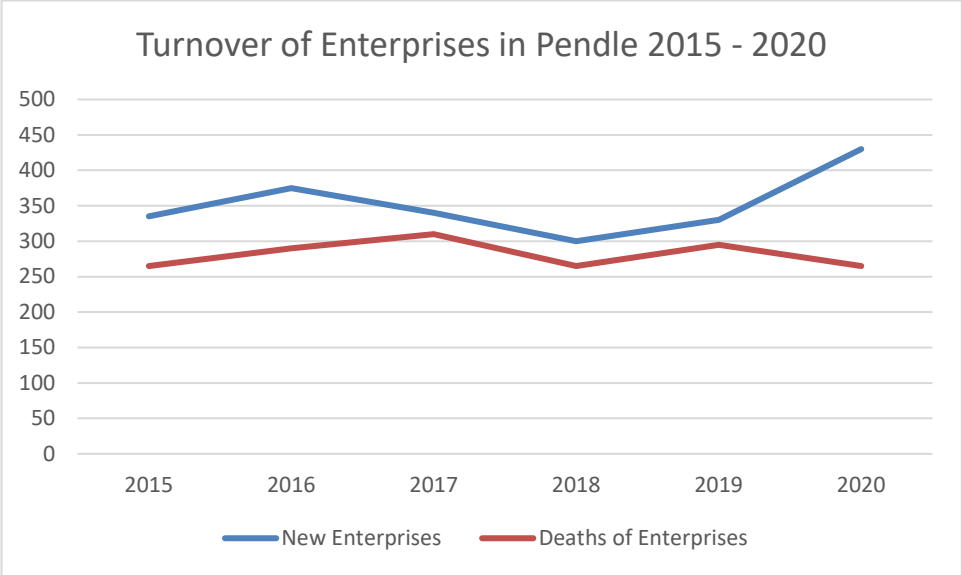
The number of people claiming Universal Credit jumped significantly following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (increasing four fold). In the latest calendar year, the number of people claiming Universal Credit in the borough has started to reduce, and at a rate which has broadly tracked the regional and national average. The number of people claiming Universal Credit has however not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels (previously circa 2-3%) and is currently twice that level.

The Universal Credit indicator demonstrates the severity of the pandemic for the residents of Pendle and its economy. Whilst Universal Credit has a broad scope and application and does not relate only to job seekers, it helps to highlight how the pandemic has affected residents. A continued reliance on Universal Credit, to make ends meet, by a higher proportion of the local population, when compared to pre-pandemic levels, indicates the potential for lasting harm. It demonstrates that for many, household incomes are now lower than pre-pandemic levels despite the relatively low rate of unemployment. It also suggests that a proportion of people have had to change sectors in order to remain in employment, but are being paid less in their new roles, increasing the reliance on state benefits. Indicators for household debt, deprivation and waiting lists for affordable housing over the next few years will confirm whether this is the situation. Connected with this are indicators relating to health, wellbeing and crime.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC06</b><br><b>Number and change in VAT and PAYE registered businesses</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK1  |

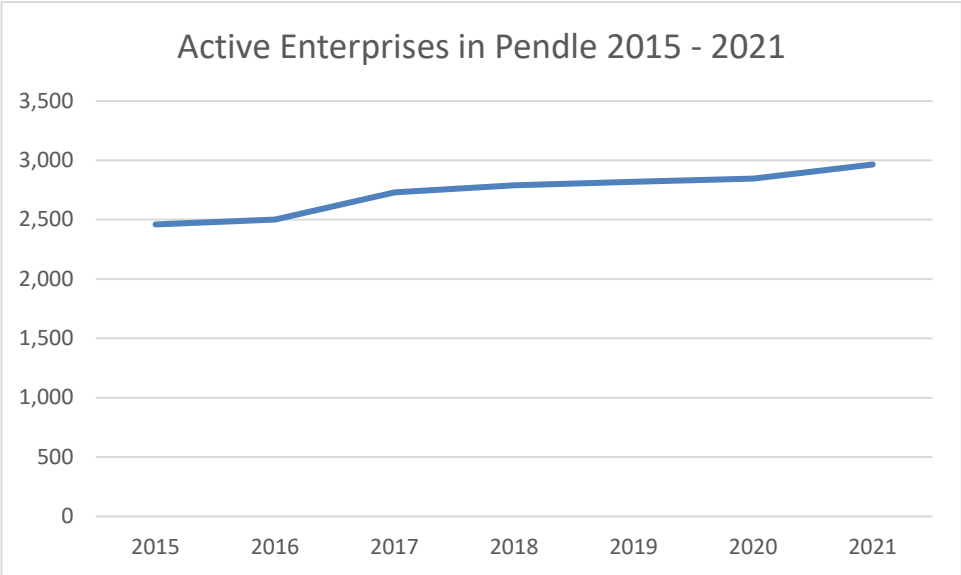
**Data:**

**Turnover of Enterprises in Pendle 2015-2020**



Source: [Business demography, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/business-demography)  
Accessed December 2021

**Active Enterprises 2015-2021**



Source: [Business demography, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/business-demography)  
Accessed December 2021

## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a local output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the level of enterprises within the borough and record changes over time.

The data for this indicator is provided by ONS.

### Current monitoring period

The number of new enterprises established within Pendle continues to be higher than those which have been lost. The latest available data is from 2020.

In 2021, the total number of enterprises in Pendle is 2,965 businesses. This has increased from 2,845 in 2020. The majority of these businesses employ 0 to 9 people (88.5%), with only 10 businesses employing more than 250 people (0.3%). This is consistent with the regional average.

### Long term trends

After a short period of decline, business starts in the borough have in 2020 increased to their highest level since 2015. The number of enterprises in Pendle has been steadily increasing since 2015. This growth has been fuelled by the establishment of micro enterprises (employing 9 people or less), with number of businesses within the borough employing 10 people or more remaining static. This is unsurprising given the lack of new employment land coming forward in the borough in recent years, including the absence of delivery at Lomeshaye Phase 2 allocated through the Core Strategy. The recent increasing in micro businesses may also be caused by the pandemic, as people who lost their job during the pandemic take the opportunity to set up their own business.



|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC07<br/>Employment Levels by Occupation</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK1  |

**Data:**

**Employment by Occupation 2020**

| Industry                               | Pendle<br>(Total) | Pendle<br>(%) | North West<br>(%) | Great Britain<br>(%) |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Mining and Quarrying                   | 0                 | 0             | 0.1               | 0.2                  |
| Manufacturing                          | 10,000            | 30.3          | 9.7               | 7.9                  |
| Electricity, Gas Supply Etc            | 20                | 0.1           | 0.6               | 0.5                  |
| Water Supply/Management etc            | 250               | 0.8           | 0.7               | 0.7                  |
| Construction                           | 1,250             | 3.8           | 4.2               | 4.8                  |
| Wholesale Retail, Motor vehicles       | 6,000             | 18.2          | 16.7              | 14.9                 |
| Transportation and Storage             | 500               | 1.5           | 5.0               | 5.1                  |
| Hospitality                            | 1,750             | 5.3           | 6.8               | 7.2                  |
| ICT/Communications                     | 1,500             | 4.5           | 3.1               | 4.5                  |
| Finance and Insurance                  | 300               | 0.9           | 2.6               | 3.5                  |
| Real Estate                            | 300               | 0.9           | 1.6               | 1.8                  |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical | 1,500             | 4.5           | 8.9               | 8.7                  |
| Administrative                         | 2,250             | 6.8           | 8.4               | 8.8                  |
| Public Service                         | 600               | 1.8           | 4.6               | 4.6                  |
| Education                              | 3,500             | 10.6          | 8.5               | 9.0                  |
| Health and Social Care                 | 3,500             | 10.6          | 14.4              | 13.6                 |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation     | 450               | 1.4           | 2.2               | 2.2                  |
| Other                                  | 300               | 0.9           | 1.8               | 1.9                  |
| <b>Total</b>                           | <b>33,000</b>     | <b>100.0</b>  | <b>100.0</b>      | <b>100.0</b>         |
| Full Time                              | 23,000            | 69.7          | 67.7              | 67.9                 |
| Part Time                              | 11,000            | 33.3          | 32.3              | 32.1                 |

Source: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk)

Accessed December 2021

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a local output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the contribution made to the Pendle Economy by each industrial sector.

The data for this indicator is taken from the UK Government’s official Labour Market Statistics.

**Current monitoring period**

The latest available data relates to 2020. It is unclear whether this data takes into account the effects of the pandemic on the Pendle economy and level of jobs available within the borough and each sector. Future monitoring is important to assess the long term effects of the pandemic for Pendle.

The table illustrates the significant role and contribution made by the manufacturing sector in with almost a third of jobs within this sector. This is principally focussed within the aerospace cluster situated within West Craven, but also includes manufacturing facilities focused within Lomeshaye, Colne and

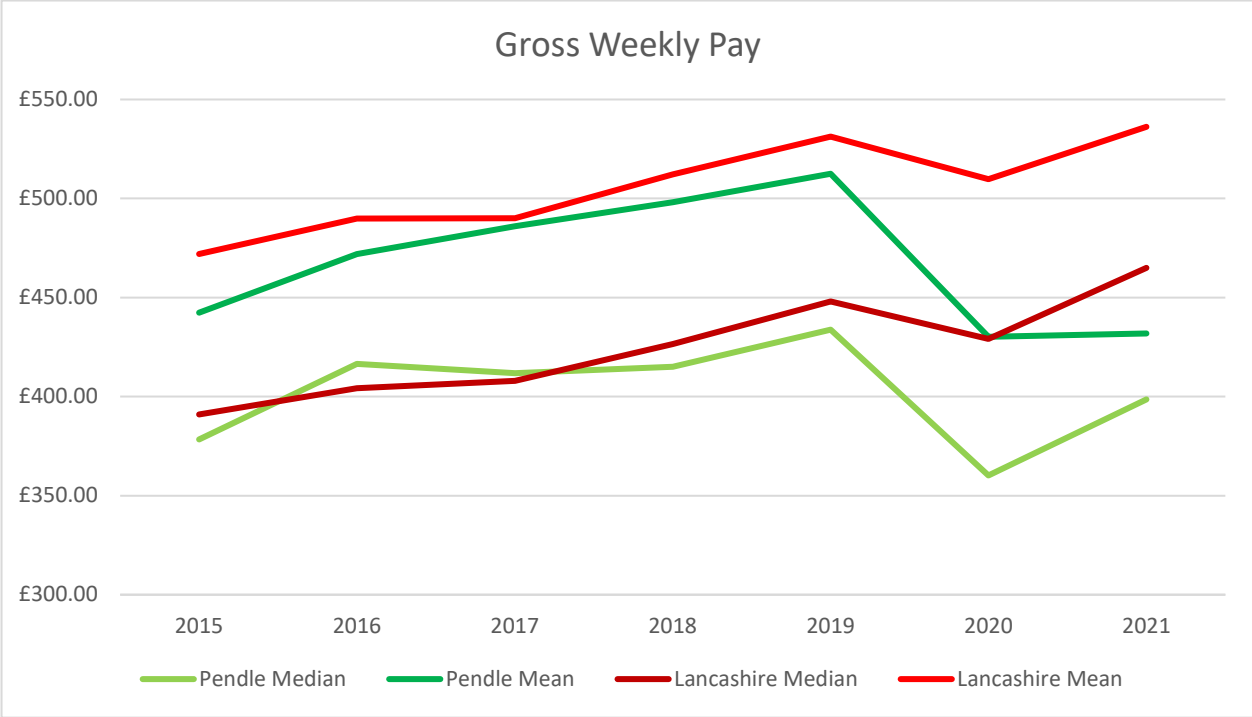
Nelson. The retail sector also features prominently within the economy, employing nearly 20% of the workforce with Boundary Mill being the largest single employer in the borough. Education and health jointly employ the third largest section of the workforce at 10% each. These four sectors (manufacturing, retail, education and healthcare) account for 70% of employment in Pendle.

The industrial make up of Pendle economy makes the borough significantly exposed to the adverse effects of economic cycles and/or shocks. The economy of Pendle took much longer than the UK, North West and Lancashire to recover from the 2008 recession, and the pandemic has resulted in a deeper effect to the Pendle economy than anywhere else in Lancashire, leaving the borough and its residents much worse off.

|                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC08<br/>Average Wages Levels</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK1                                 |

**Data:**

**Gross Weekly Pay 2015 – 2021**



Source: [Earnings and hours worked, place of residence by local authority: ASHE Table 8 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/earnings/earnings-and-hours-worked)  
 Accessed December 2021

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a local output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to record the change in median and mean wages within the Borough.

The data for this indicator is provided by ONS.

**Current monitoring period**

The current monitoring period shows minimal recovery to the median and mean wages of the Borough since the significant reductions observed during 2020. This is at odds with the picture for Lancashire where wages have recovered to a position where they are now higher than prior to the start of the pandemic. It is clear from the data that higher paid jobs were most significantly affected during the pandemic. This is likely to be influenced by redundancies at Rolls Royce and connected contractors with the aviation industry particularly affected by the pandemic. As a result Pendle now has the lowest median and mean weekly gross pay across all local authorities within Lancashire.

**Long term trends**

The trajectory demonstrates how hard the borough (and County) has been hit by the effects of the Pandemic so far, with deep lasting effects visible. Unlike the wider County and indeed other authorities within Lancashire, gross wages in Pendle have not yet recovered the losses suffered during the pandemic, with this recovery likely to take several years. Gross Wages in Pendle are now broadly as they were in 2015. Accounting for inflation and significant recent increases in the cost of living take home pay is now lower than in 2015 meaning that households today are worse off than they were 6-years ago. The reduction in take home pay likely explains the high rate of households whom are reliant on Universal Credit as observed through indicator EC06.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC11</b><br><b>Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | RPLP23, SDP2, ENV4  |

**Data:**

Data not collected in this monitoring period due to limited amount of development completed.

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator. Its main purpose is to show that new employment opportunities are being provided in accessible locations.

Accessibility to employment is an important part of sustainable development. Policies SDP2 and ENV4 of the Core Strategy look to promote new development in accessible locations to reduce the need to travel.

The high accessibility locations in Pendle are defined as:

- the six town or local shopping centres designated in Policy SDP5 (LP1);
- any location within 400 metres of the A56/A6068, between the borough boundary at Reedley and Colne Bus Station, which hosts the borough’s only high frequency bus route;
- any of the following transport nodes: Nelson Bus/Rail Interchange, Colne Bus Station, Colne Railway Station and Brierfield Railway Station.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records and recorded annually in the employment land monitoring database.

**Current monitoring period**

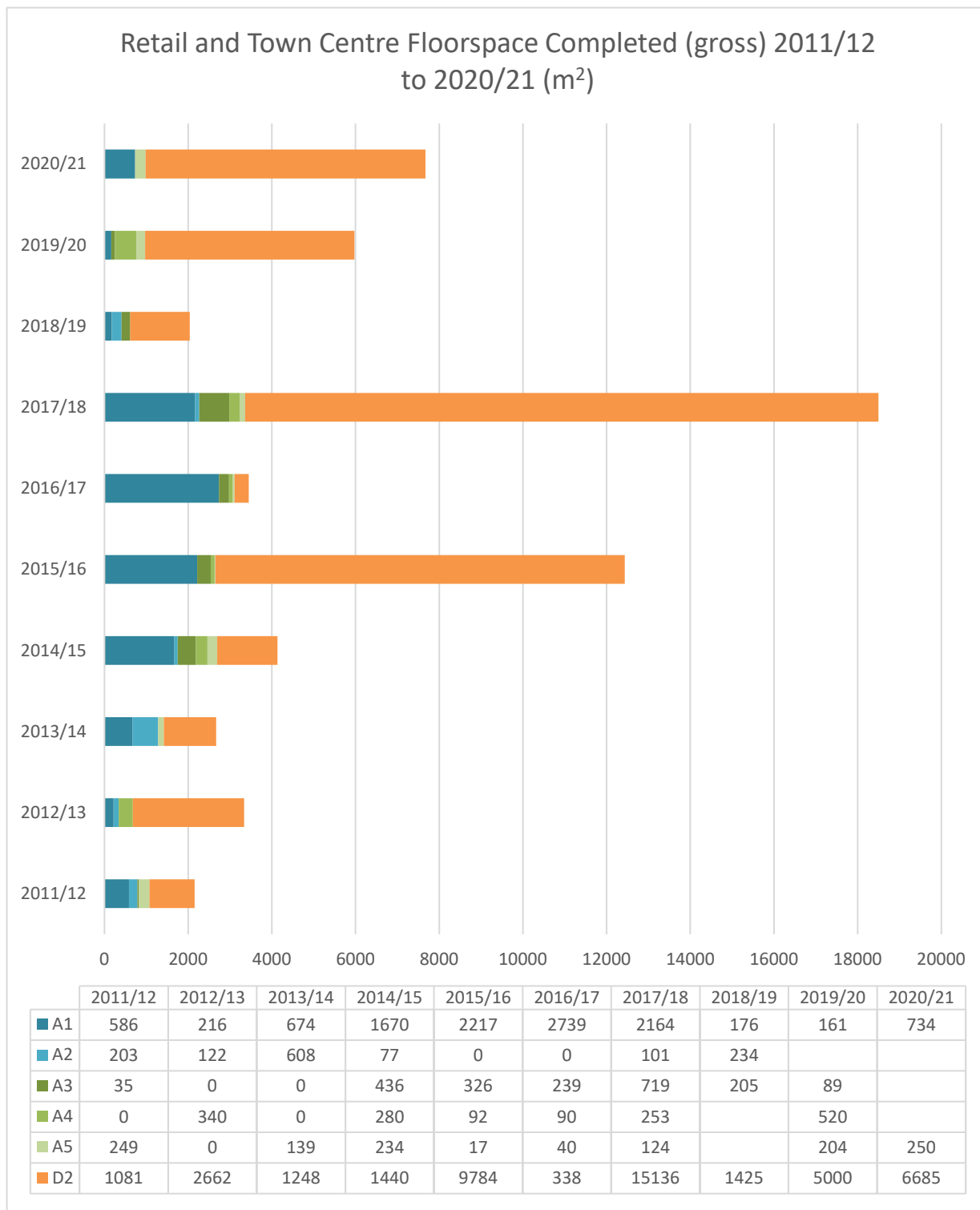
Only four developments of limited scale were completed in 2020/21. The pattern of development provided as a result of these developments do not individually or cumulatively have strategic level implications. As such this indicator has not been assessed for this monitoring year.

The indicator shall be reviewed for the 2021/22 monitoring report.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC12</b><br><b>Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK4  |

**Data:**

**Graph EC012 1**



## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to show how much floorspace is being developed within the borough for each of the 'main town centre uses'.

Town centres play an important economic and social role in our communities. The NPPF encourages local planning authorities to support competitive town centres that provide consumers with a diverse offer and individuality. The continued vitality and vibrancy of our town centres is essential if they are to remain viable and attractive destinations for local residents and visitors to the area.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's planning application records and recorded annually in the retail and leisure land monitoring database.

### Current monitoring period

The data shows that during the 2020/21 monitoring period a total of 7669m<sup>2</sup> gross floorspace was completed for retail and other "main town centre uses" as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Of this total, almost 6,700m<sup>2</sup> (87%) was associated with D2 uses largely at Brierfield Mills (not previously recorded as complete due to COVID restrictions affecting monitoring for the previous year).

The provision of retail floorspace within the 'A' use classes increased to its highest level since 2017/18. Very few other uses were completed.

For the second year in a row no new A2 floorspace was provided.

Further information on retail and leisure development can be found under Indicator EC13, which includes information on the occupancy of units within the borough's town and local shopping centres in 2020/21.

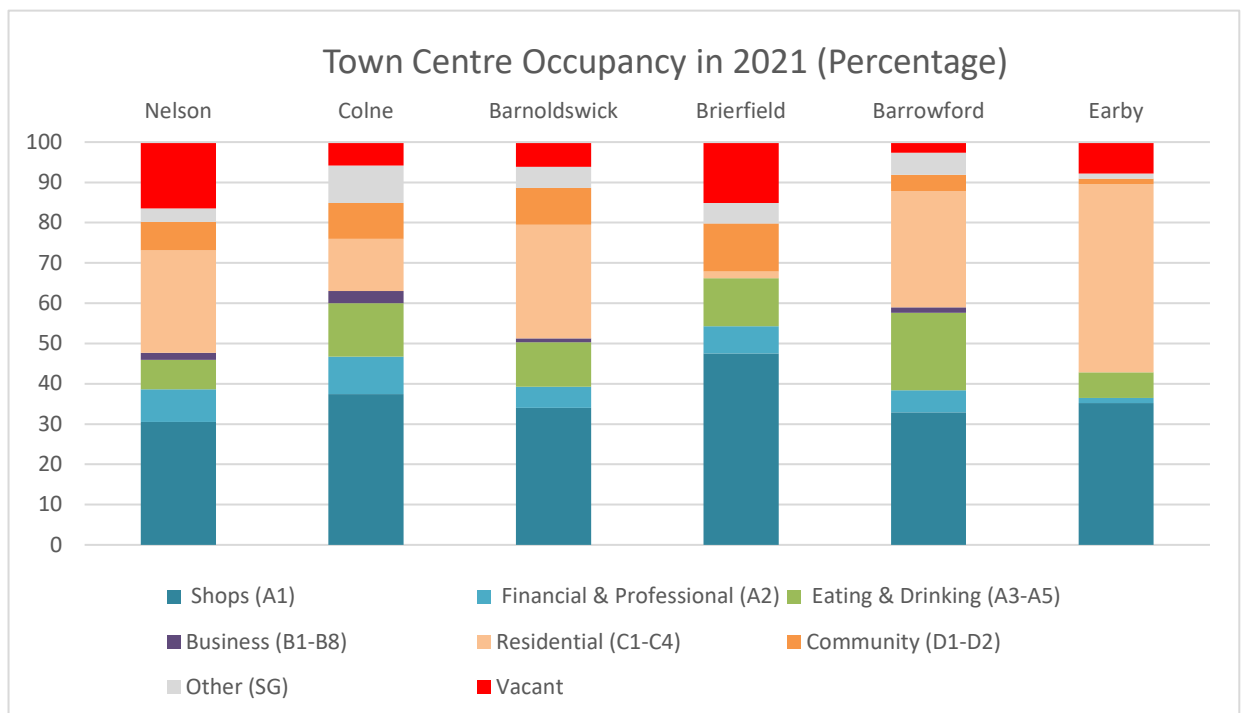
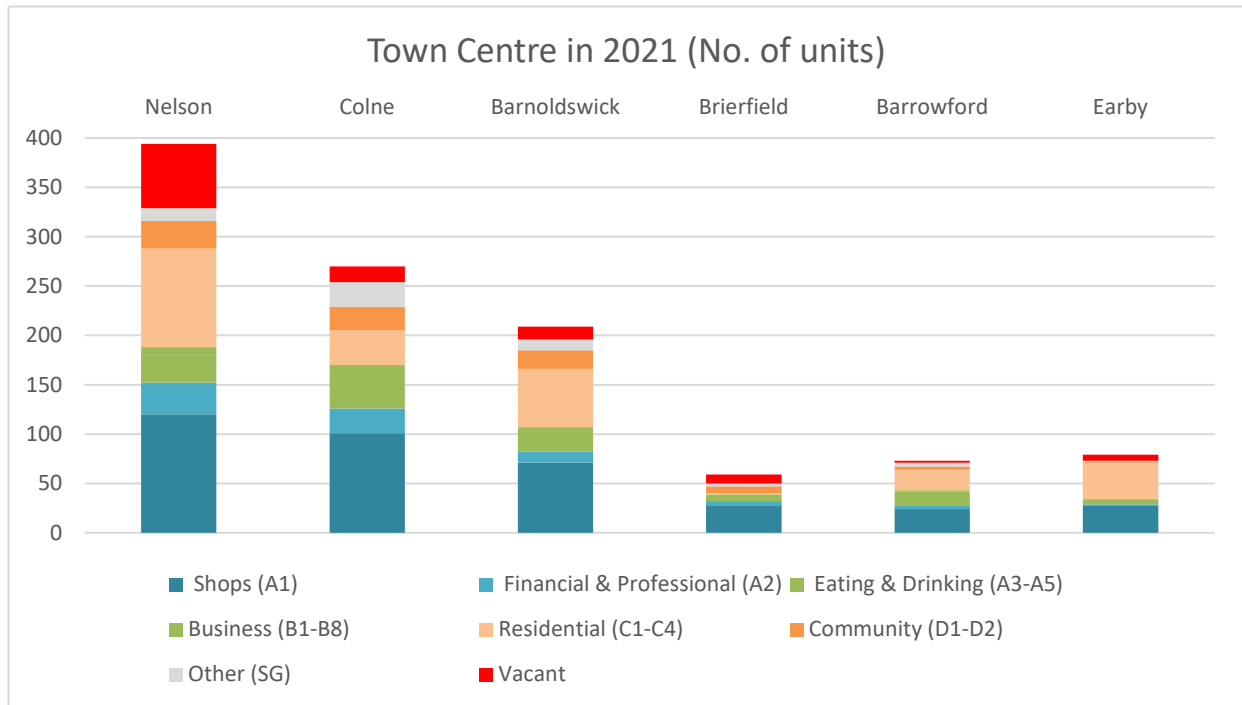
### Longer-term trends

After a sharp decline in 2018/19, the development of town centre uses has recovered part way to highs achieved in 2015/16 and 2017/18. This recovery is however largely driven by D2 proposals which take up large floorspace therefore masking continued patterns of limited A1-A5 development within the borough.

Changes made to the use class order and permitted development rights in 2020 means that moving forwards the low completion of A1-A5 uses (now partly Class E) will continue as developments changing use which do not require planning permission take place without entering into the planning system. The changes made mean that predicting changes in the high street will become more difficult, together with finding effective policy responses to address any unsustainable or undesirable patterns of development. Monitoring through EC13 will however allow policy makers to grasp what changes are occurring in our Town Centres.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC13<br/>Town centre occupancy levels</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK4   |

**Data:**





## Commentary:

### About the indicator

This is a Local Plan indicator, a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal and a core output indicator for the AMR. Its main purpose is to illustrate the occupancy of town centre premises by each of the 'main town centre uses'. It also shows the level of vacancy within each centre.

Maintaining a diverse mix of uses helps to promote healthy town centres. To help maintain their vitality and vibrancy thresholds have been established for the proportion of non-shopping uses within designated shopping frontages at ground floor level. These seek to retain higher levels of shopping uses in the primary frontages with a greater representation of other main town centre uses in the secondary frontages.

Where non-shopping uses show a significant increase over time it may be necessary to review existing boundaries or frontages to ensure that relevant planning policies can continue to operate effectively.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council's monitoring of town centre occupancy, which is usually carried out in July each year.

Monitoring of town centres was not possible during 2020 due to pandemic related restrictions.

Amendments made to the Use Class Order effective from the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020 significantly alter the role and purpose of this indicator with local plan, and present new challenges as to how and what this indicator is to be recorded and presented. As a result, this indicator is to be reviewed for the next monitoring year. For the purpose of this report the old use classes (as defined pre-September 2020) are referenced (See Appendix B for conversion table).

### Current monitoring period

Appendix D includes a 'retail dashboard' to show the current make-up of each of the borough's six town and local shopping centres and how levels of occupancy and vacancy have changed since 2006. The individual charts show:

- Occupancy of units within the town or local shopping centre boundary (2020/21)
- Occupancy of units within primary and secondary shopping frontages (2020/21)
- Changes in occupancy 2006 to 2020/21
- Changes in the vacancy rate 2006 to 2020/21

In 2021, shops (identified as A1 use class in this assessment) continue to occupy the majority of premises in the borough's town and local shopping centres, accounting for 34.3% of all premises (372 out of 1,084).

In retail planning a distinction is made between the sale of everyday items bought on a regular basis from local shops (convenience goods) and items bought on an occasional basis, usually after evaluating prices, features and quality levels against similar products (comparison goods).

In Pendle premises within the A1 use class are primarily occupied by comparison retailers. Many of these shops are owned by local independents, rather than national high street chains, and the average size is just 125m<sup>2</sup>. Convenience outlets are also relatively small and primarily orientated towards top-up shopping. The average size of convenience units in Pendle's six town and local shopping centres is 129m<sup>2</sup>.

Nelson is by far the largest town centre in the borough with 394 units and 63,013m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace. Of these premises 120 are in A1 use and account for 19,589m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace. Retail provision in the two remaining town centres – Colne and Barnoldswick – is significantly larger than that in the three local shopping centres; Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby which provide much smaller centres.

In 2021 occupancy of ground floor units within Nelson Town Centre was at around 83%. Whilst the vacancy rate is no doubt high, the rate currently experienced is consistent with the average recorded for Nelson since monitoring began in 2006. Occupancy within the Borough's two other main town centres at Colne and Barnoldswick is much healthier at a rate at around 94%. Occupancy rates at Colne show a

steadily improving rate since declining to a low in 2011. Meanwhile in Barnoldswick occupancy rates are fairly flat with limited year on year fluctuation. The three smaller retailer centres at Barrowford, Brierfield and Earby experience divergent rates of occupancy though these centres are highly susceptible to year on year variation given their limited size. Barrowford has a near 98% occupancy, whilst Earby has a rate of 92%. Brierfield's occupancy rate is much lower at near 85%.

### **Current Uncertainties Affecting the High Street**

The pandemic continues to affect our everyday lives. The risk of new waves of infections as a result of mutations of the virus remains a strong possibility. The longer the pandemic continues the more significant the effect could be for our High Streets especially where measures to reduce social contact are imposed which reduce footfall, capacity and/or operating hours.

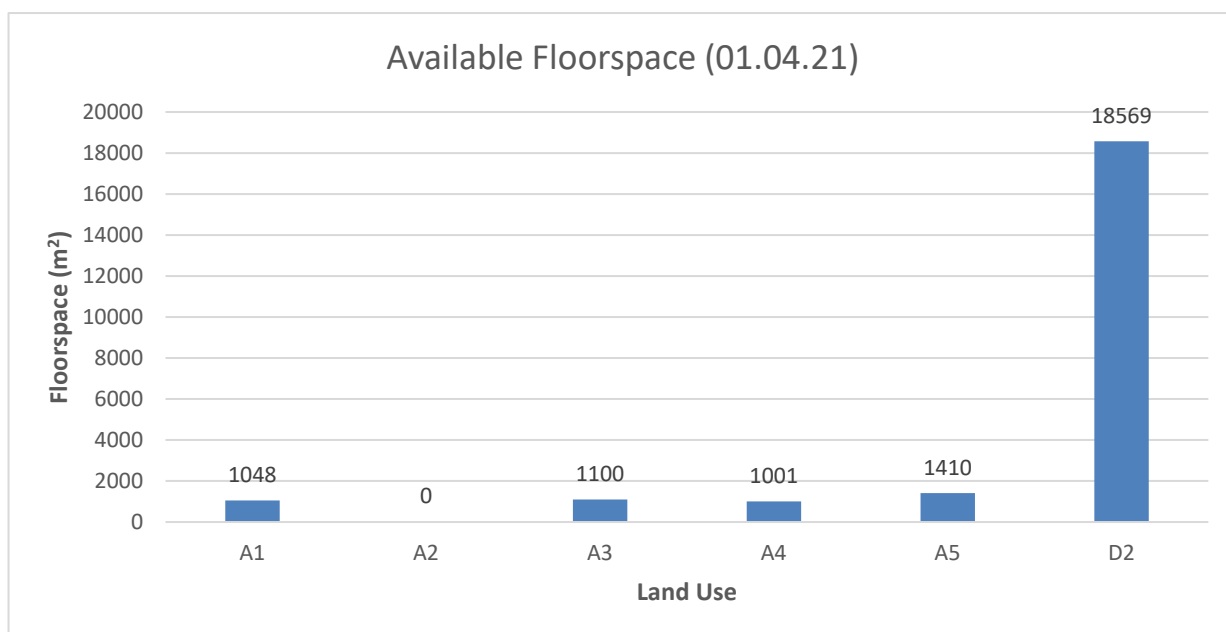
The recent departure from the EU customs union, is likely to have at least a short term impact on imports and exports to the continent. Shortages in goods and increased costs may affect High Streets whilst new measures become established and markets adjust to new regulations, processes, and potential changes to distribution and manufacturing chains.

In Summer 2020, the Government introduced significant changes to the Use Class Order which combined and re-categorised certain uses. The intention of this change was to respond to changing practices and uses of the High Street arising from online shopping, experiences, and café-culture to promote their longer term vitality. The alterations made to the Use Class Order mean that some changes of use which previously required a planning application are no longer considered to be development. This allows for greater flexibility for owners of property, and could serve to reduce the potential of vacant units within town centres. However it may also mean that the role of our town centres could move away from the current focus for shopping towards other uses.

In Spring 2021, the Government expanded Permitted Development Rights (PDR) to enable changes of use from Class E to Class C3 development. The change is proposed to assist with the delivery of government policy aims to boost significant housing land supply and improve access to affordable home ownership. The implementation of this regulation could have a profound effect on the functionality and appearance of our town centres changing from centres of retail and commercial activity towards residential areas.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC14</b><br><b>Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | WRK4   |

**Data:**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator. Its main purpose is to show the amount and type of development that has taken place within the borough’s six town and local shopping centres within the current monitoring period.

The results show how the borough’s town and local shopping centres are adapting in response to increased competition from out-of-centre and online retailing.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records and recorded annually in the retail and leisure land monitoring database.

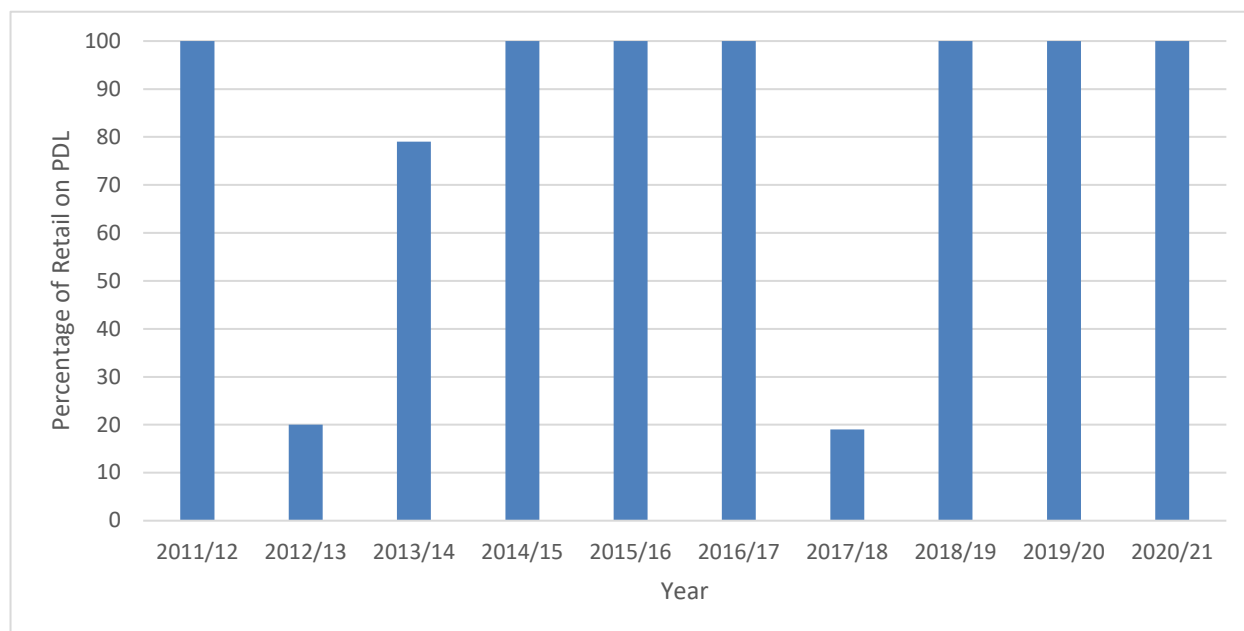
**Current monitoring period**

A total of 23,128m<sup>2</sup> had an extant planning permission for retail or other town centre uses at the end of the 2020/21 monitoring period.

There are currently no major proposals for shopping, eating, drinking, or professional/financial services within the Borough, with permitted schemes largely comprised of relatively minor developments such as changes of use. The largest commercial schemes are not within designated centres but at allocated commercial sites at Lomeshaye Phase 2 and Riverside Business Park and have yet to commence construction works. The majority of approved floorspace is Leisure use.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>EC15</b><br><b>Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SDP2, WRK4   |

**Data:**



**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a Local Plan indicator. Its main purpose is to show whether policy is operating effectively by directing retailing and other main town centre uses towards sites that help to regenerate and recycle previously developed land (PDL) in Pendle.

The PDL figures record new development on brownfield sites, the conversion of existing buildings and change of use applications.

The data for this indicator is taken from the Council’s planning application records and recorded annually in the retail and leisure land monitoring database.

**Current monitoring period**

In 2020/21 100% of all retail/leisure floorspace was created on previously developed land. The majority of activity relates to changes of use, continuing recent trends. Conversion and redevelopment of previously developed sites such as Brierfield Mills and Colne Heath Centre also made significant contributions towards supply.

**Longer-term trends**

In most years a high proportion of retail and leisure development takes place on PDL. Exceptions to this trend in 2012/13 and 2017/18 are associated with new outdoor sports provision.

These results indicate that policies promoting the reuse of existing premises and the recycling of PDL appear to be working effectively. Policies SDP5 and WRK4 (LP1) both require retail proposals to be located within a designated town or local shopping centre boundary in the first instance, to ensure that new retail developments are provided in sustainable locations and prioritise the reuse of PDL where this is appropriate.

Relatively limited planning permission currently exists for the development of retail and leisure floorspace in the Borough. The proportion of PDL developed in relation to these uses may start to fall should retail/leisure related consents come forward at Lomeshaye Phase 2 and Riverside Business Park which are both greenfield sites.

**Supporting: creating healthy and confident communities**

- 4.34 Creating communities that are mixed and balanced by tenure and household income is one of the government’s aims for sustainable development. It should be promoted by Local Plans through incremental small scale and large scale developments, which foster social diversity, redress social exclusion and strengthen communities' sense of responsibility for, and identity with, their neighbourhoods.
- 4.35 In addition to providing new housing and employment opportunities of the right type in the right places, good access to community facilities is fundamental to creating sustainable communities. Similarly, opportunities to participate in the cultural life of communities can contribute greatly to the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities as a whole.
- 4.36 This section provides data and information on issues relating to development associated with the provision of new community facilities; the loss of existing community facilities; and the number of developments meeting standards of design which help to reduce levels of crime.
- 4.37 The targets and trigger points used to help measure the performance of planning policies in Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [“LP1”], which address matters associated with development to address community initiatives are set out in Table 4.16.
- 4.38 The commentary for each indicator will provide details of whether the appropriate targets are being met, or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data reveals that the appropriate triggers have been reached.
- 4.39 A number of the indicators in this section only came into effect with the adoption of LP1 in late 2015. As such data collection regimes have yet to be fully established to capture this information.

**Table 4.16 – Spatial development targets and triggers**

| Policy | Targets   | Triggers  |
|--------|---|---|
| SUP1   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deliver new and improved community facilities to meet identified needs and deficiencies.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No net increase in the number of new community facilities by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul>   |
| SUP2   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deliver new and improved health and social care facilities.</li> <li>• To deliver well-linked open space to enable healthy lifestyles.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No net increase in the number of new and improved health and social care facilities by 2020 and 2025.</li> <li>• 80% or less of new residential development provide a form of open space in their scheme or have made a contribution where appropriate.</li> </ul> |
| SUP3   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deliver key developments to improve the education and training offer in the borough.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No net increase in the number of new and improved education and training facilities by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul>   |
| SUP4   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the design quality of public buildings and spaces.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% or less of new buildings (where applicable) achieve a BREEAM rating by 2020 and 2025.</li> </ul>   |

4.40 Table 4.17 provides details of the indicators included within this topic area and whether they are being reported in the current monitoring year.

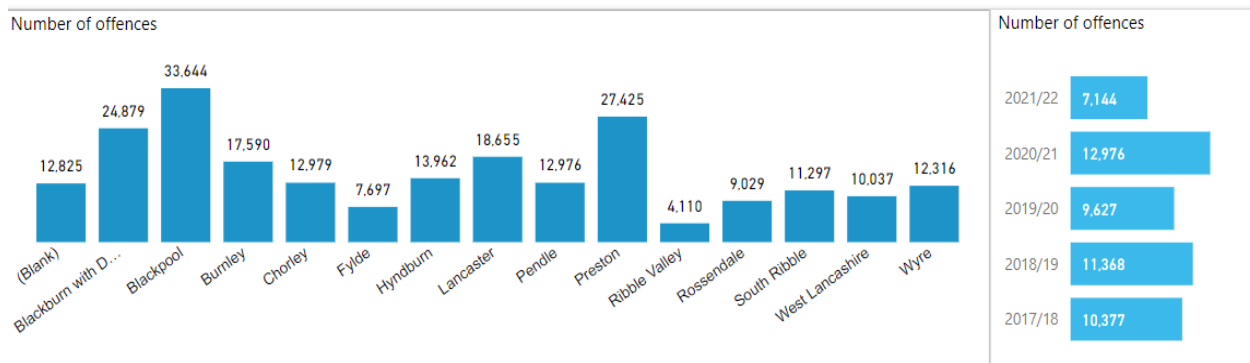
**Table 4.17 – Monitoring spatial development**

| Indicator |  | Comments  | Reported |
|-----------|--|---|----------|
| CM01      | Number of schemes granted permission and completed with a Secured by Design award            | Data is obtained from the documents accompanying individual planning applications (e.g. Design & Access Statements).  | x        |
| CM02      | Crime levels   | Data is obtained from the Safer Lancashire website. The data was updated on an annual basis by LCC, but was temporarily suspended as of June 2019.<br><a href="http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/offline.asp">http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/offline.asp</a> | ✓        |
| CM03      | Number of extant planning consents for community facilities                                  | A reliable source of data that is updated on a regular basis and relatively easy to collect has yet to be identified.   | x        |
| CM04      | Number of completed community facilities developments  | A reliable source of data that is updated on a regular basis and relatively easy to collect has yet to be identified.   | x        |
| CM05      | Number of community facilities lost to an alternative uses                                   | A reliable source of data that is updated on a regular basis and relatively easy to collect has yet to be identified.   | x        |
| CM06      | Changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation in the Bradley AAP area                         | Data is available from .Gov.uk.<br><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015</a>  | x        |
| CM07      | Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together | Data is taken from the Pendle Perception Survey (renamed Living in Pendle), but is not updated annually.  | ✓        |

|                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>CM02<br/>Crime levels</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | SUP4                         |

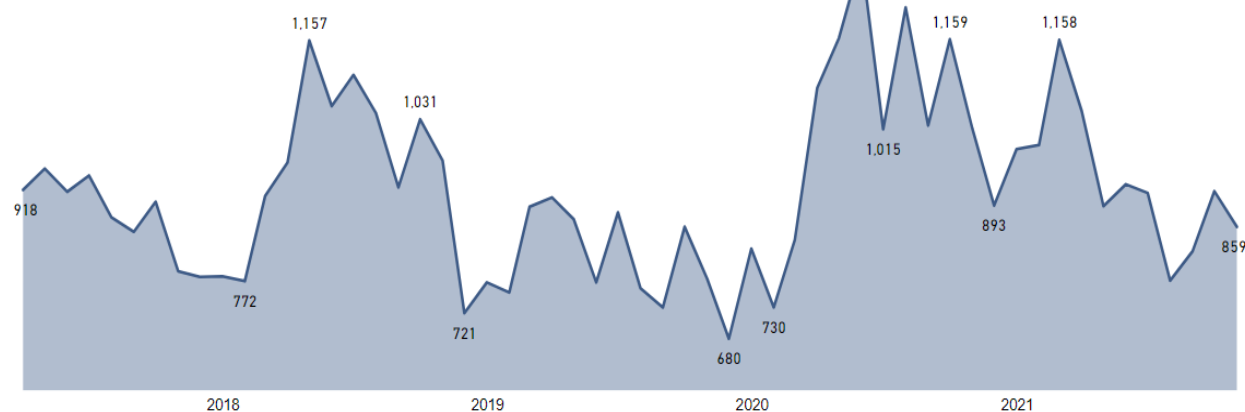
**Data:**

**All Crimes Reported 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 Lancashire Districts.**



Number of offences, selected district

**Crimes reported in Pendle 2017 – 2021**



**Crime Rate per 1,000 in Lancashire 2020/21**

| Local Authority | Total Crimes Reported 01/04/20 to 31/03/21 | Mid-year 2020 Population Estimate | Reported Crime per 1,000 people (County Rank) |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Lancashire 14   | 229,365                                    | 1,515,487                         | 152   |
| <b>Pendle</b>   | <b>12,958</b>                              | <b>92,145</b>                     | <b>141 (6<sup>th</sup>)</b>                   |
| Blackburn       | 24,861                                     | 150,030                           | 166 (4 <sup>th</sup> )                        |
| Blackpool       | 33,644                                     | 138,381                           | 243 (1 <sup>st</sup> )                        |
| Burnley         | 17,590                                     | 89,344                            | 197 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )                        |
| Chorley         | 12,979                                     | 118,870                           | 109 (9 <sup>th</sup> )                        |
| Fylde           | 7,697                                      | 81,211                            | 95 (12 <sup>th</sup> )                        |
| Hyndburn        | 13,962                                     | 81,133                            | 172 (5 <sup>th</sup> )                        |



| Local Authority | Total Crimes Reported<br>01/04/20 to 31/03/21 | Mid-year 2020<br>Population Estimate | Reported Crime per<br>1,000 people<br>(County Rank) |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Preston         | 27,425  | 144,147                              | 190 (3 <sup>rd</sup> )                              |
| Ribble Valley   | 4,110   | 62,026                               | 66 (14 <sup>th</sup> )                              |
| Rossendale      | 9,029   | 71,432                               | 126 (=7 <sup>th</sup> )                             |
| South Ribble    | 11,297  | 111,086                              | 102 (11 <sup>th</sup> )                             |
| West Lancashire | 10,037  | 114,496                              | 88 (13 <sup>th</sup> )                              |
| Wyre            | 12,296  | 113,067                              | 109 (10 <sup>th</sup> )                             |

**Crimes Reported by Type – Pendle and Lancashire 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021**

| Crime by Type                | Lancashire      | Pendle        | Pendle Rank in<br>Lancashire (where 1 <sup>st</sup> =<br>highest level of<br>recorded offences) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Anti-social Behaviour        | 103,828 (45.3%) | 6,346 (49%)   | 8 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Bicycle Theft                | 933 (0.4%)      | 27 (0.2%)     | 11 <sup>th</sup>  |
| Burglary                     | 8,605 (3.8%)    | 460 (3.8%)    | 7 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Criminal Damage and Arson    | 15,736 (6.9%)   | 804 (6.2%)    | 8 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Drugs                        | 3,261 (1.4%)    | 162 (1.3%)    | 7 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Other Crime                  | 3,260 (1.4%)    | 166 (1.3%)    | 9 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Other Theft                  | 10,307 (4.5%)   | 646 (5%)      | 6 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Possession of Weapons        | 1,124 (0.5%)    | 58 (0.4%)     | 6 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Public Order                 | 9,736 (4.2%)    | 511 (3.9%)    | 7 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Robbery                      | 875 (0.4%)      | 26 (0.2%)     | 10 <sup>th</sup>  |
| Shoplifting                  | 5,570 (2.4%)    | 297 (2.3%)    | 9 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Theft from Person            | 653 (0.3%)      | 27 (0.2%)     | 7 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Vehicle Crime                | 6,583 (2.9%)    | 294 (2.3%)    | 11 <sup>th</sup>  |
| Violence and Sexual Offences | 58,894 (25.7%)  | 3,134 (24.2%) | 7 <sup>th</sup>   |

Data Source: Lancashire Insight Accessed December 2021.

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

It is not possible to make direct links between increases and decreases in the incidents reported for different crimes. However, the design of buildings and the public realm, together with any crime prevention measures that are put in place in new developments can help to deter and prevent crime.

Crime rates vary considerably within the borough, being closely associated with factors such as levels of local deprivation, housing and income levels, health and the number of transient visitors

Monitoring the level of crime in Pendle provides contextual information, which can help to show indirectly whether policies relating to the design of new development are having a positive influence.

Crime figures are heavily affected by the pandemic, particularly during periods of lockdown. Pandemic figures may not therefore reflect full trends.

**Current monitoring period**

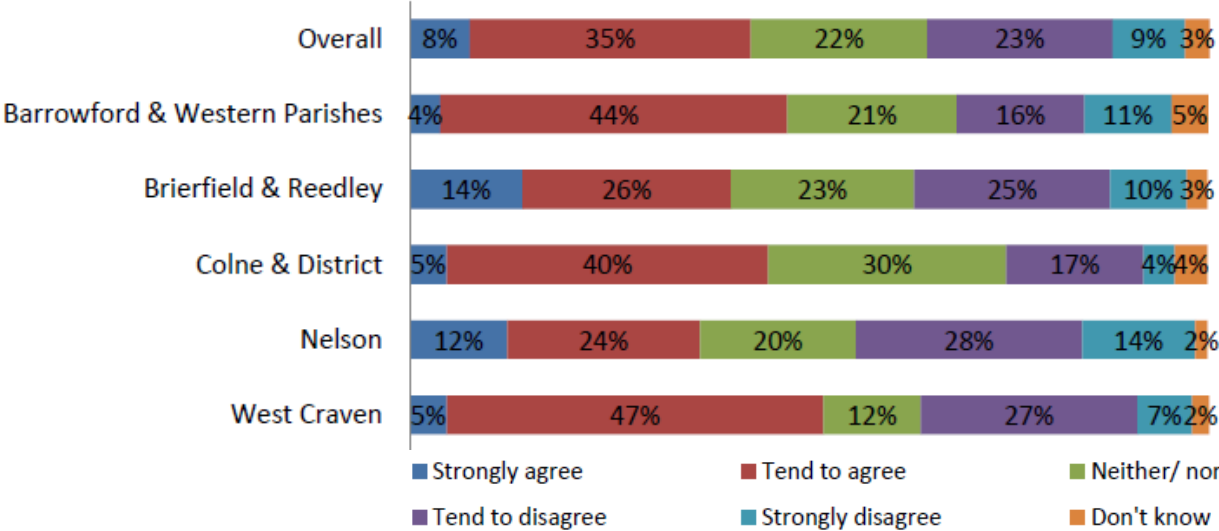
The total number of reported crimes was the 8<sup>th</sup> highest within Lancashire for 2020/21. The crime rate per 1,000 people in Pendle in 2020/21 is 141 which is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in Lancashire but below the County average (at 152 per 1,000). The crime rate in Pendle is more than double that recorded in Ribble Valley which is the safest district in the County. Anti-social behaviour (49% of reported crimes) followed by violence and sexual offences (24% of reported crimes) were the most commonly reported crimes within Pendle. Pendle has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate per 1,000 within Lancashire of reported offences related to anti-social behaviour with a rate which is consistent with the county average.

**Longer-term trends**

Crime is continuing to increase in Lancashire and Pendle. In 2020/21 the Crime rate in Pendle is 141 per 1,000 population in 2020/21. In 2017/18 this rate was 114 per 1,000. This pattern of increase reflects patterns recorded at a county level and within the county itself with all authorities recording a worsening crime rate between 2017/18 and 2020/21. During this period Pendle has dropped a place from the 8<sup>th</sup> safest authority in the County to the 9<sup>th</sup> safest (out of 14). The growth in crime rates recorded within Pendle and Lancashire would appear to largely relate to an increase in reports of Anti-Social behaviour.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>CM07</b><br><b>Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together</b> |
| <b>Policy Links</b> | Contextual   |

**Data:**



Source: Pendle Perception Survey, 2016

**Commentary:**

**About the indicator**

This is a significant effects indicator for the Sustainability Appraisal. Its main purpose is to provide an indication of community cohesion in Pendle.

This indicator is used as an indirect measure of how new community facilities and other communal developments help to change the perceptions of people living in the area.

The above data reflects the findings of the 2016 Survey. A new survey was undertaken in December 2021 however the findings of this survey are not currently available. The findings of the 2021 survey will be reported through the next AMR (the 2021/22 edition).

**Current monitoring period**

The results are taken from the answers provided in response to Question 25 of the Pendle Perception Survey 2016 (now known as “Life in Pendle”). They reveal that 43% of all respondents felt that people from different backgrounds living in Pendle get on well together. This is lower than the most recent comparable figures recorded in 2014 (46%), 2012 (55%) and 2010 (47%).

Approximately one-third (32%) of all respondents indicated that they disagreed with the statement that people of different backgrounds get on well together. This is significantly higher than the 26% figure recorded in 2014, but lower than that recorded in 2012 (34%).

The results are different across Pendle. But as a general rule of thumb, perceptions tend to improve from west to east (i.e. Brierfield through Nelson and Barrowford towards Colne and Barnoldswick), reflecting the differing profile of the population between the borough’s settlements.



## Appendix A: Data collection methodology

- A1.1 Data relating to the granting of planning permission and the completion of development for Housing, Employment, Retail and Leisure uses has been collected by Pendle Council for many years. The methodology employed for collecting this data has evolved over time to take account of changes to policy and the need to collect additional information.
- A1.2 As confirmed within the main report, for the purpose of this AMR, Use Classes refer to those as defined prior to September 2020 and as summarised in the bullet point list below. Appendix B provides explanation of how these Use Classes translate across to the new Use Class system which is implemented from September 2020 onwards. The decision was made to continue to reference the previous Use Class System for the purpose of the AMR to ensure continuity of data and allow for meaningful analysis. A review of this position will be taken prior to data collection for the 2021/22 AMR.
- A1.3 Summary of Use Class system as applied through the AMR (as implemented pre September 2020):
- Shops (A1);
  - Financial and Professional Services (A2);
  - Restaurants and Cafes (A3);
  - Drinking Establishments (A4);
  - Hot Food Takeaways (A5);
  - Office (B1a);
  - Research and Development (B1b);
  - Light industrial (B1c);
  - General Industrial (B2);
  - Storage and Distribution (B8);
  - Hotels (C1);
  - Institutional Accommodation (C2);
  - Dwellings (C3);
  - Houses in Multiple Occupation (C4);
  - Non-residential Institutions (D1); and
  - Assembly and Leisure (D2).
- A1.4 This appendix sets out the current methodology for the collection of data and undertaking site visits. Although the methodology is broadly similar for each typology that is monitored there are some minor differences, which require further explanation.

### **General methodology**

- A1.5 The data for each typology is held in three separate databases. The data recorded is guided by the monitoring requirements established at a national and local level. The indicators set out in Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2015) and other local plan documents have been used to inform data collection requirements. New fields are added over time to record any new information that may be required. Where feasible, this information is back-dated to allow for direct comparisons to be made over time.

- A1.6 Each site granted planning permission for new development in the 2020/21 monitoring period is logged as a new record. Preliminary information is obtained from the planning application files. Details such as site area and development density – based on a Geographic Information System (GIS) plot of each site – are then added.
- A1.7 Site visits are undertaken as soon as possible after the 1<sup>st</sup> April each year, to assess the status of each new site, together with those from previous years which continue to remain ‘available’. One of the following options is then assigned to each site to reflect its current status:
- **Available** – no work has been started, or work remains incomplete;
  - **Complete** – the planning permission granted has been implemented and work on the site has finished;
  - **Lapsed / Expired** – no work has been started and the expiration date for the permission has been exceeded.
- A1.8 In this way the survey maintains an accurate (rolling) record of the current stock of permissions.
- A1.9 Completed sites are also listed in the report. Sites that are partially complete remain ‘available’ (housing), or may be recorded as part complete (employment and retail only).
- A1.10 Completed units, on partially developed sites, count towards the annual completion total to allow for a yearly assessment of progress against established targets.

#### **Generic fields in all databases:**

- A1.11 Each of the three monitoring databases has the following fields to allow for the unique identification of sites:
- **Site Ref.** – provides a unique site identifier allowing for quick referral back to the relevant database record and any other information about the site.
  - **Site Name and Address** – taken directly from the planning decision notice.
  - **App. No.** – the planning application reference number assigned by Pendle Council can be used with the online planning archive (see link below) to view details of the application:  
<https://publicaccess.pendle.gov.uk/online-applications/>
  - **Permission** – the description of the proposed development, as set out on the planning decision notice.
- A1.12 Losses to alternative uses are also recorded – e.g. if a shop is converted to a dwelling the loss of the shop is recorded and the new house delivered counts towards total housing completions.

#### **Specific fields in the housing database**

- A1.13 The housing land monitoring database includes the additional fields set out below:
- **Total No. of Units** – the total number of new dwellings (units), taken from the planning decision notice.

- **Granted** – the total number of units granted on the site in a particular monitoring year – new planning permissions can be granted on existing sites, but only the additional units are recorded.
- **Total Com.** – the total number of units completed on the site since the relevant planning permission was granted – this may include completions from previous monitoring periods.
- **Total New Com.** – the total number of new units completed during the current monitoring period. This is the figure used, when added to the figure for units delivered on completed sites (Appendix K1) is used to calculate total housing completions for a particular monitoring period.
- **Not Start.** – the total number of units granted planning permission where construction work has not yet started.
- **Under Const.** – the total number of units granted planning permission where construction work has started, but the units remain incomplete.
- **Total Avail.** – the total number of units on the site classified as ‘available’ – i.e. the total number of units not started and/or under construction.
- **Area Avail. (ha)** – for partially completed sites the area in hectares that remains available for development – a proportion of the total site area, relative to the total number of units completed, is used.
- **Category of development** – the different categories of development are presented in Table A1 below.

**Table A1 – Category of development**

| Category  | Description   |
|---|---|
| Windfall :<br>Outline permission                  | Sites where outline planning permission has been granted on land not allocated in the Local Plan for housing purposes.  |
| Windfall :<br>Full permission                     | Sites where full planning permission has been granted on land not allocated in the Local Plan for housing purposes.   |
| Windfall :<br>Reserved Matters                    | Sites where planning permission for reserved matters has been granted on land not allocated in the Local Plan for housing purposes.   |
| Windfall :<br>Amended scheme                      | Sites where planning permission for an amended scheme has been granted on land not allocated in the Local Plan for housing purposes.  |
| Allocated :<br>Outline permission                 | Sites where outline planning permission has been granted on land allocated for housing purposes either in the current or a previous adopted Local Plan.   |
| Allocated :<br>Full permission                    | Sites where full planning permission has been granted on land allocated for housing purposes either in the current or a previous adopted Local Plan.  |
| Changes of use<br>(conversion)                    | Sites where planning permission has been granted to change the use of a building for residential use (i.e. convert a building from a previous use to housing) with the exceptions of sub-divisions of existing dwellings and agricultural barn conversions. |
| Conversion of existing<br>dwelling (sub-division) | Sites where planning permission has been granted to create additional dwelling(s) from an existing dwelling (e.g. subdivision of a house to flats).   |

| Category         | Description  |
|------------------|--|
| Barn conversions | Sites where planning permission has been granted to convert an agricultural barn to residential use. |

- **Expiry date** – the date on which the planning permission will expire if the scheme is not started. A site can remain listed on the availability schedule (see SHLAA) when the expiry date has been exceeded. This is because regulations permit a planning permission to remain open provided that work has started on-site. There may be cases where work on the site has commenced, but construction of the dwellings has not commenced. In such cases the availability schedule may record the dwellings as ‘not started’ and the permission date will be shown as expired. However because a “technical start has been made on-site” the permission will still be valid and count towards the overall number of available dwellings.
- **Type and Size** – the specific type of housing (detached, semi-detached etc.) and the number of bedrooms is recorded to see if the requirements of Policy LIV5 are being met. This seeks to provide a better mix of dwelling types and sizes within the housing stock and will inform future reviews of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).

### Specific fields in the employment database

A1.14 The employment land monitoring database includes the additional fields set out below:

- **Site Area (ha)** – total area of the site in hectares using information provided on the planning application form or a plot of the site using GIS mapping.
- **B1 (ha)** – element of the total site area approved for B1 development, in hectares.
- **B2 (ha)** – element of the total site area approved for B2 development, in hectares.
- **B8 (ha)** – element of the total site area approved for B8 development, in hectares.
- **Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)** – internal floorspace of the premises constructed on the site, in square metres. Where this is not stated on the application form it has been measured from the plans submitted.
- **B1a, B1b, B1c (m<sup>2</sup>)** – element of the total floorspace approved for B1 (a, b or c) development, in square metres.
- **B2 (m<sup>2</sup>)** – element of the total floorspace approved for B2 development in square metres.
- **B8 (m<sup>2</sup>)** – element of the total floorspace approved for B8 development in square metres.
- **Perm. Type** – identifies whether the planning permission granted is for Full or Outline permission or Reserved Matters.
- **Class.** – indicates whether the development is on a Brownfield site (previously developed land) or Greenfield site (undeveloped land, or previously developed land that has returned to a natural state).
- **Emp. Area** – indicates whether the development is located within a Protected Employment Area, as designated in Policy 22 of the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016).

A1.15 For the Site Area and Floorspace categories the figures for total amount of land remaining available; the annual and cumulative completion totals are recorded.



### **Specific fields in the retail and leisure database**

A1.16 The retail and leisure land monitoring database includes the additional fields set out below:

- **Site Area (ha)** – total area of the site in hectares using information provided on the planning application form or a plot of the site using GIS mapping.
- **Internal floor space (m<sup>2</sup>)** – internal floorspace of the premises constructed on the site, in square metres. Where this is not stated on the application form it has been measured from the plans submitted.
- **Location of Dev.** – indicates whether the development is located within a designated location. The potential options are Town Centre, Local Shopping Centre, Local Shopping Frontage, Edge of Centre and Out of Centre shopping area. If a development is not situated in one of these locations it is recorded as “Elsewhere”.

## Appendix B: Changes made to the Use Class Order (Effective 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020)

- B1.1 As confirmed within the main report, for the purpose of this AMR, reference is made the Use Classes Order as implemented prior to September 2020. This to provide continuity and allow for meaningful analysis and comparison of data. This decision only relates to the monitoring of data, it does not affect the implementation of the current Use Classes Order for decision making as required by Planning Regulations.
- B1.2 To provide clarity, Table B1 below maps out the changes brought into effect by [The Town and Country Planning \(Use Classes\) \(Amendment\) \(England\) Regulations 2020](#). These changes are significant. They extend permitted development rights<sup>1</sup> beyond those previously granted.
- B1.3 The changes amend which proposed changes of use between Use Classes types of development require planning consent. This affects both the implementation of planning policy and monitoring of the High Street. The approach to reporting on the retail, leisure and employment indicators affected by this change, in future monitoring reports, will be reviewed ahead of publication of the next AMR in December 2022.

**Table B1 Summary of changes to the Use Classes Order (effective 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020)**

| Use   | Use Class 2007<br>(as reported in previous AMR) | Use Class 2020<br>(as currently implemented through the Planning System) |
|---|---|--|
| Shops   | A1  | E(a)   |
| Financial and Professional Services   | A2  | E(c)   |
| Food & Drink (mainly on the premises)   | A3  | E(b)   |
| Business (office, research and development and light industry)                                | B1  | E(g)   |
| Non-residential institutions (medical or health services, crèches, day nurseries and centres) | D1  | E(e/f)   |
| Assembly and Leisure (indoor sport, recreation or fitness, gyms)                              | D2  | E(d)   |

<sup>1</sup> Permitted development rights are an automatic grant of planning permission which allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without having to make a planning application.

| Use  | Use Class 2007<br>(as reported in previous AMR) | Use Class 2020<br>(as currently implemented through the Planning System) |
|--|---|--|
| Non-residential institutions (education, art gallery, museum, public library, public exhibition hall, places of worship, law courts)   | D1  | F1   |
| Shops no larger than 280sqm (selling mostly essential goods and at least 1km from another similar shop); community hall, outdoor sport/recreation area, indoor or outdoor pool, skating rink | A1  | F2   |
| Public House, wine bar, drinking establishment   | A4  | Sui Generis  |
| Hot Food Takeaway  | A5  | Sui Generis  |
| Cinema, Concert Hall, Bingo Hall, Dance Hall, Live Music Venue   | D2  | Sui Generis  |

**Note:** Changes to the Use Classes Order made in September 2020 do not affect Use Class C1-C4 (residential), B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution).

## Appendix C: Changes to Ward Boundaries May 2021 Local Elections

- C1.1 In May 2021 the Council's 20 electoral wards was reduced to just 12 and the previous 49 seats was reduced to 33.
- C1.2 The ward boundaries in Pendle before May 2021 (Figure C1) and after May 2021 (Figure C2) are shown below. For continuity and to provide ease of reference with previous AMRs, particularly for the analysis of long-term trends, any data that has been broken down to ward level, reflects the situation prior to May 2021. Future AMRs will report based on the post May 2021 ward boundaries.

**Figure C1: Pendle Wards Prior to May 2021**

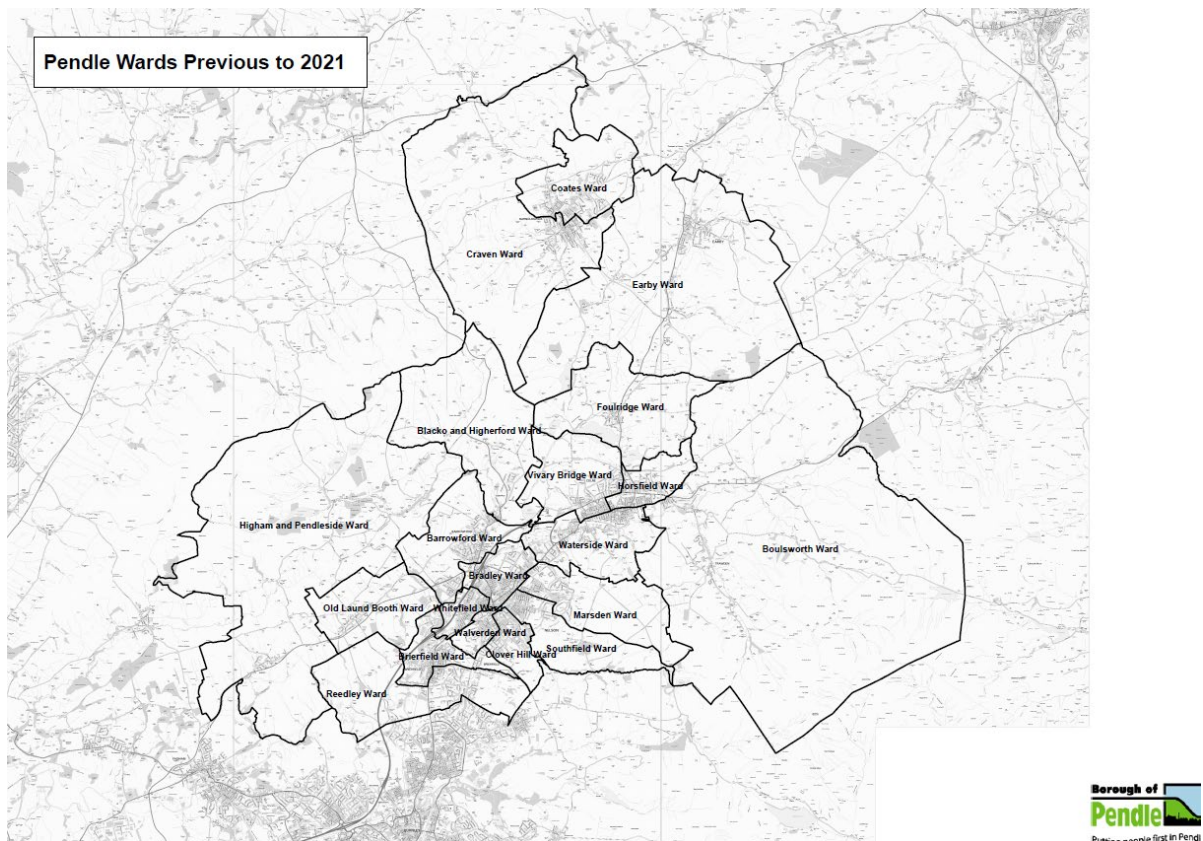
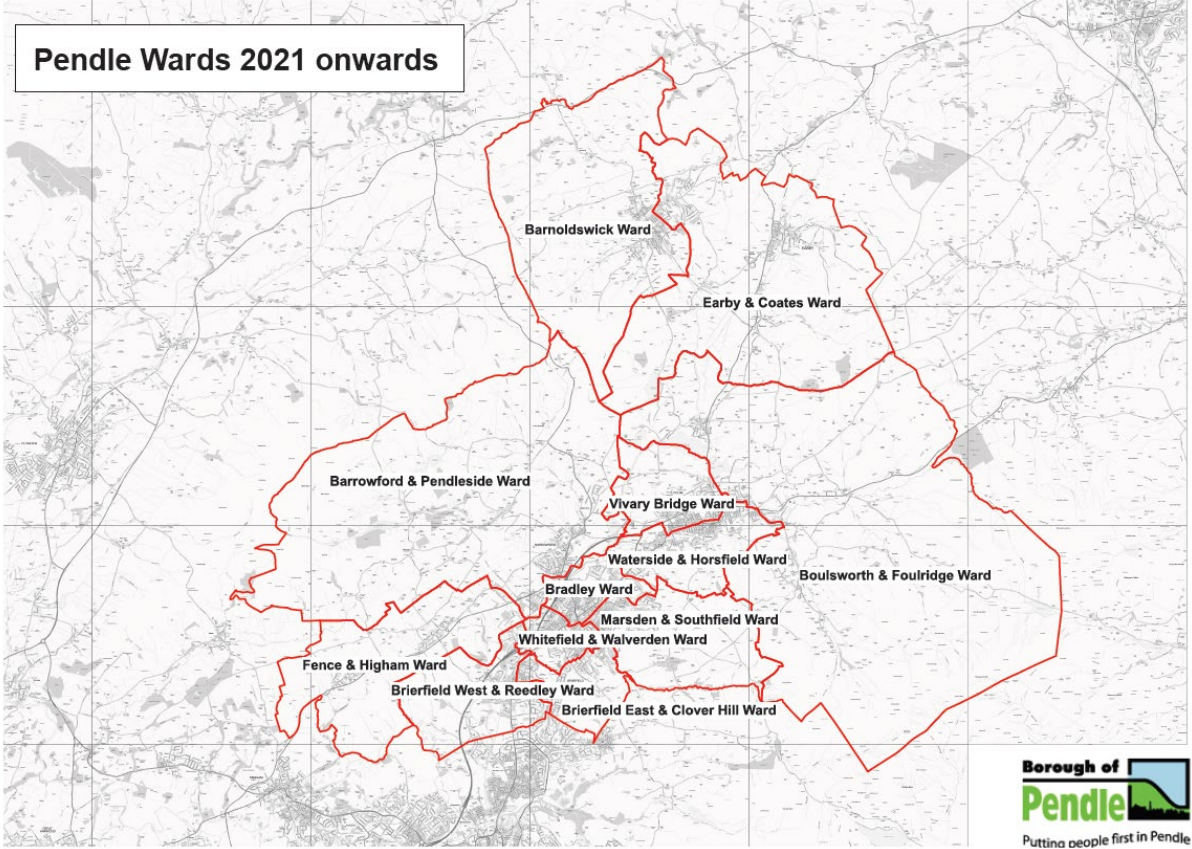


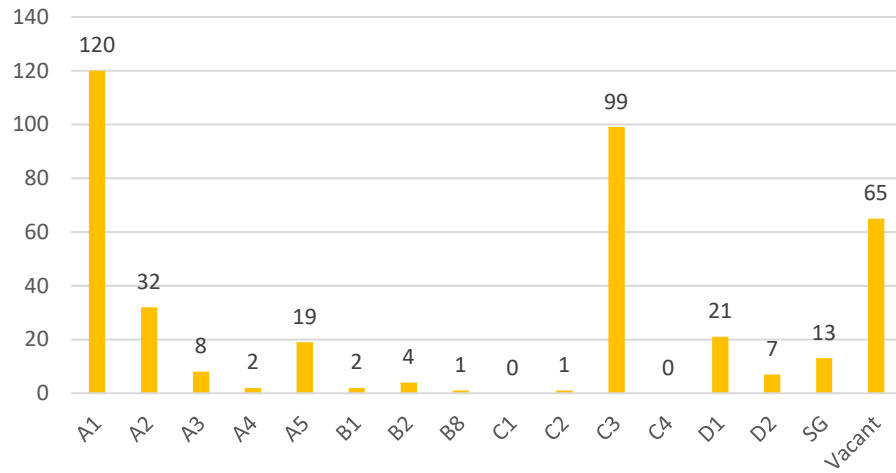
Figure C2: Pendle Wards from May 2021 Local Elections Onwards



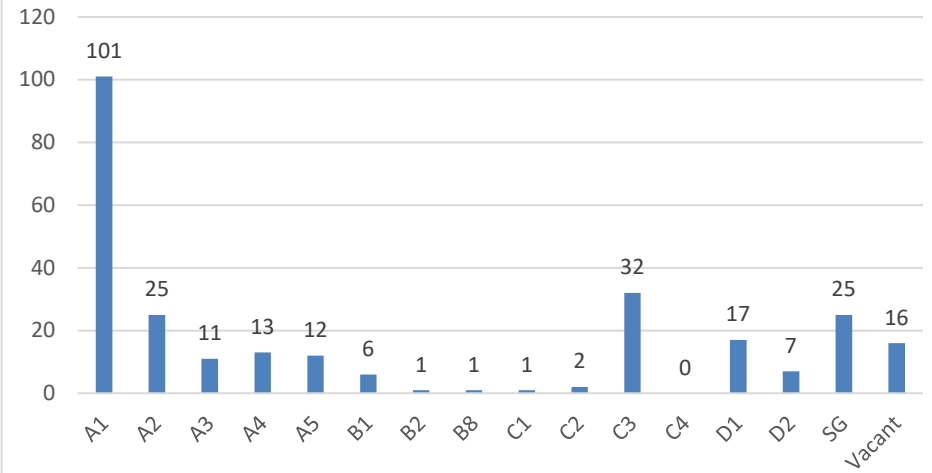
## Appendix D: Town centre Occupancy and Vacancy

D1.1 The following page provides a graphical display of the data recorded for retail occupancy and vacancy in the borough's six town and local shopping centres in the 2020/21 monitoring period. It also shows trend data for the period 2006-2021.

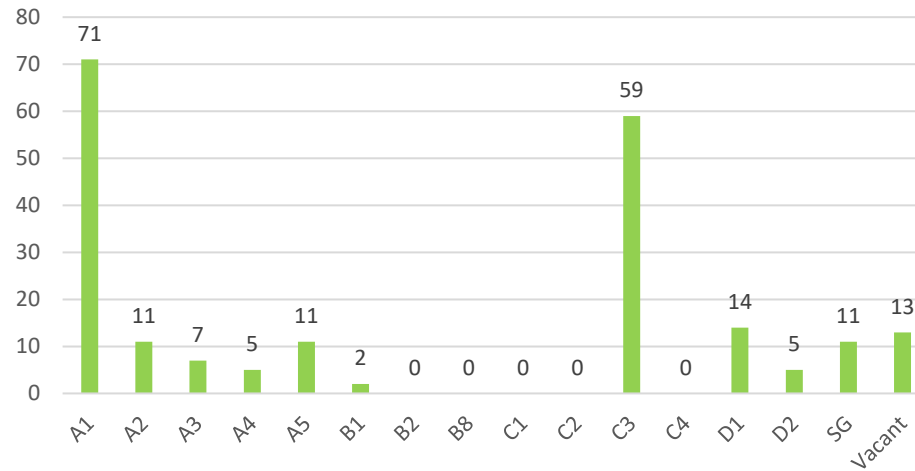
### Nelson Town Centre Uses in 2021



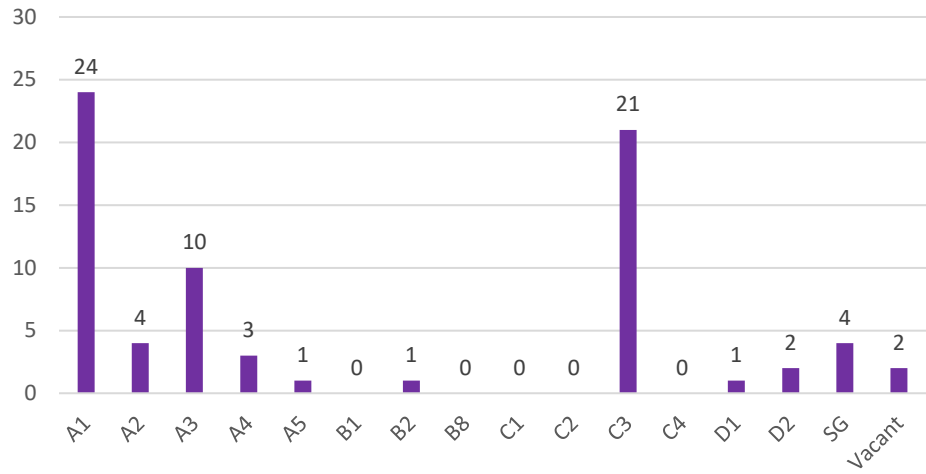
### Colne Town Centre Uses in 2021



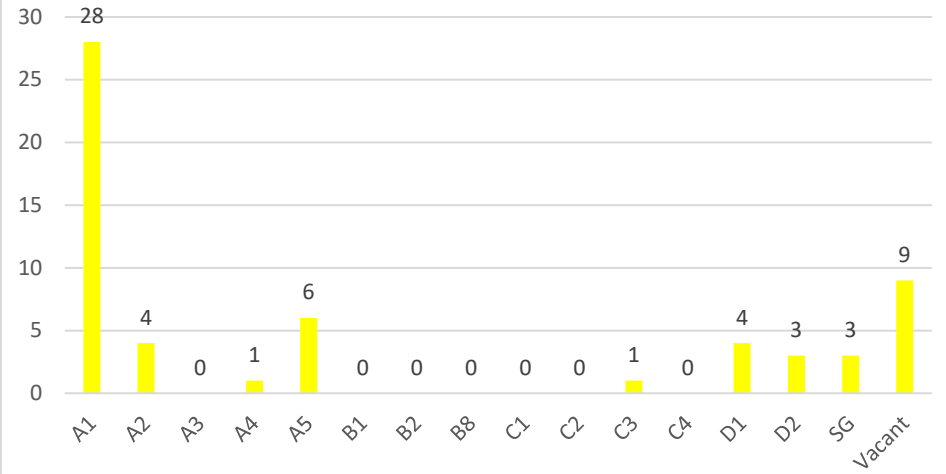
### Barnoldswick Town Centre Uses in 2021



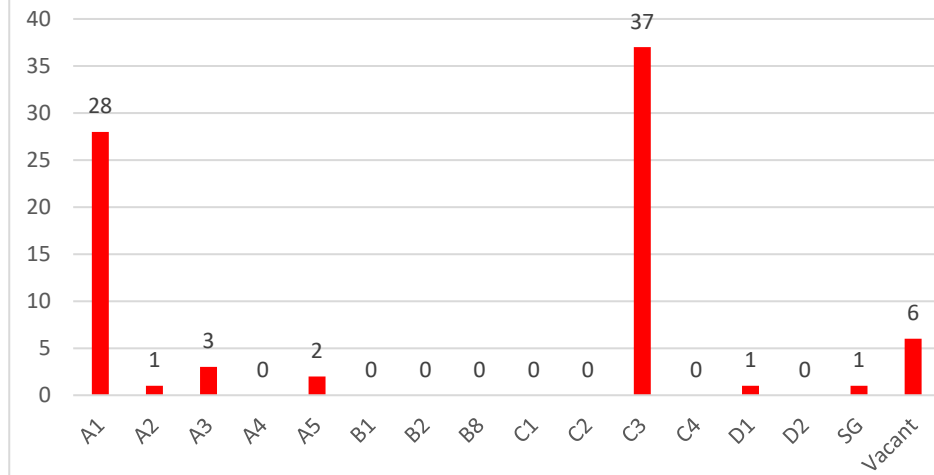
Barrowford Village Centre Uses in 2021



Brierfield Town Centre Uses in 2021

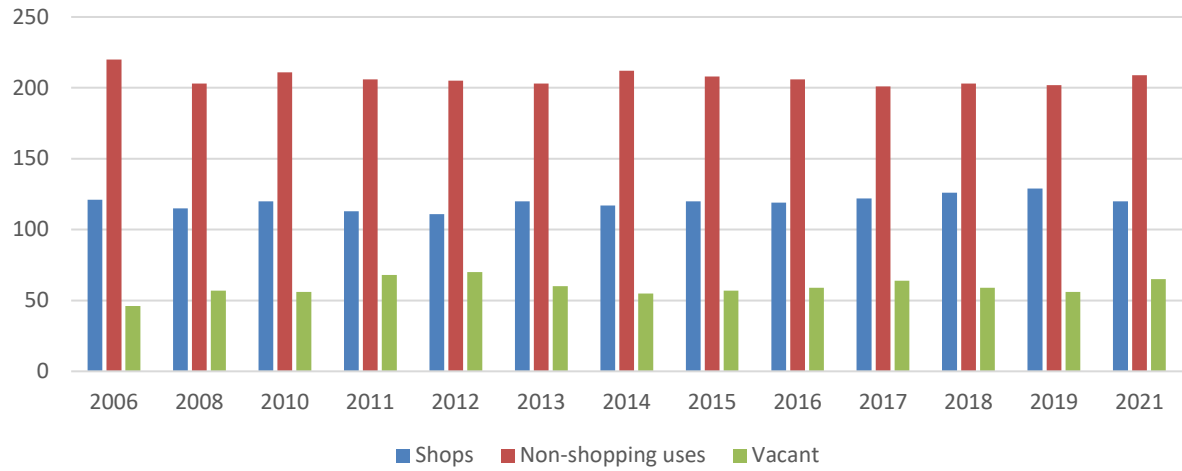


Earby Town Centre Uses in 2021

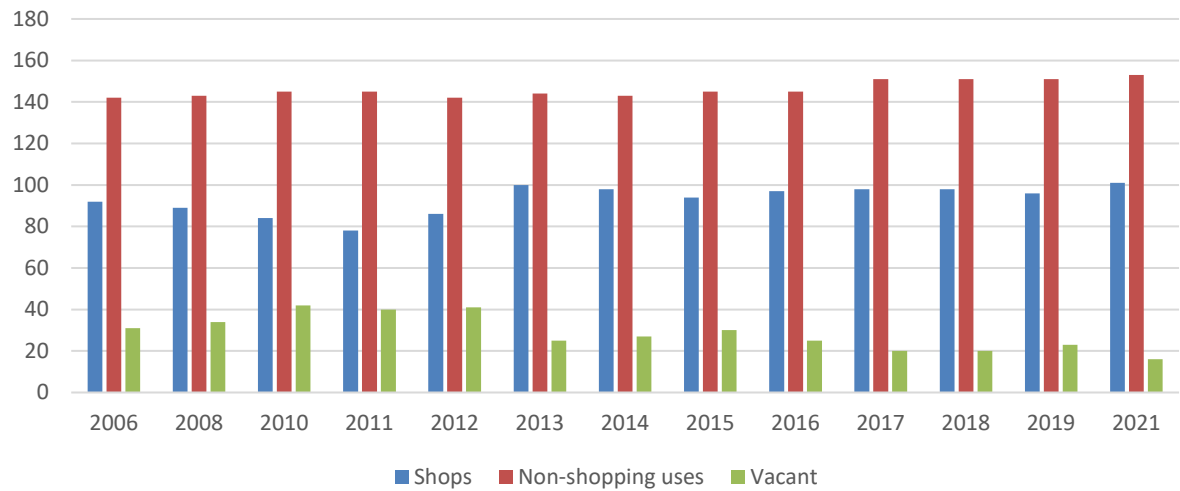




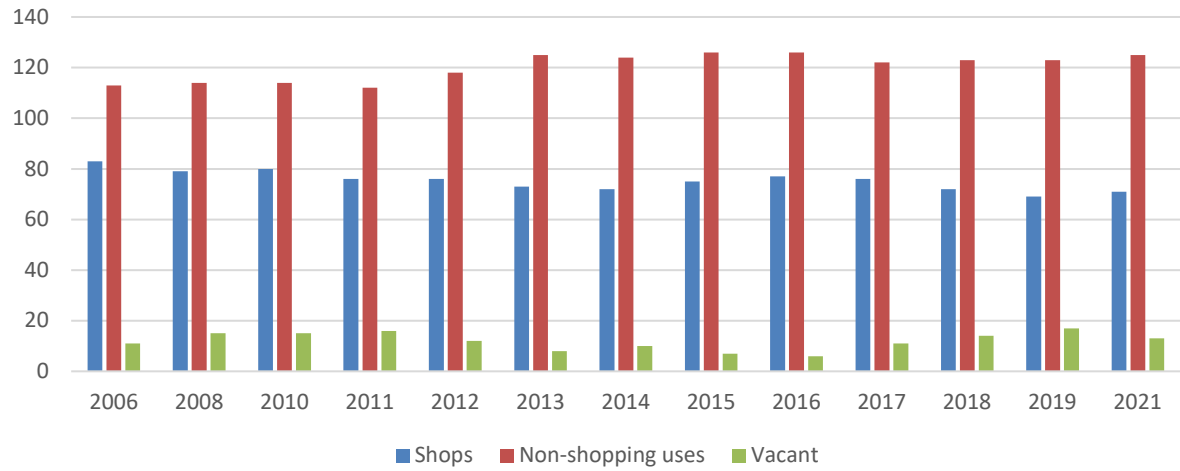
Nelson Town Centre Occupancy 2006 - 2021



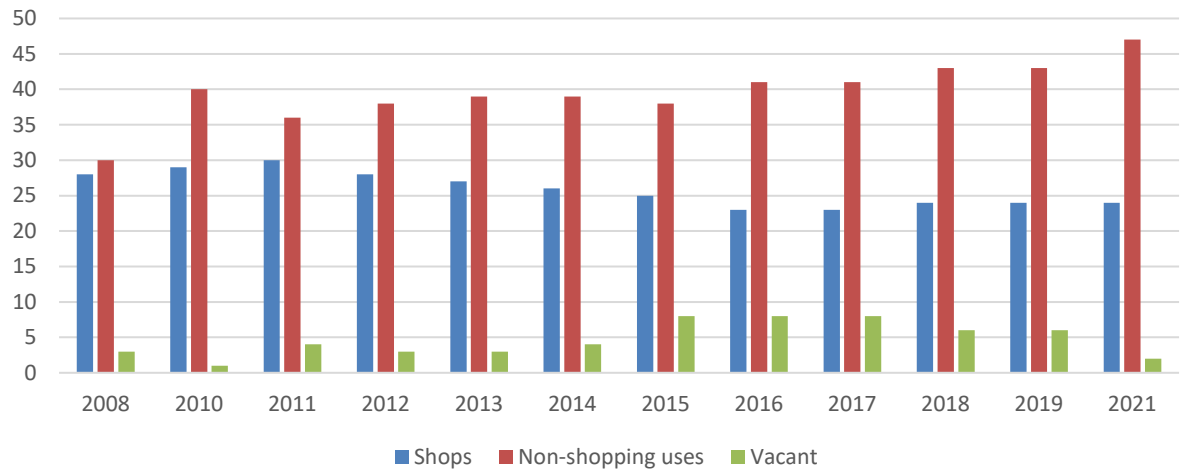
Colne Town Centre Occupancy 2006 - 2021



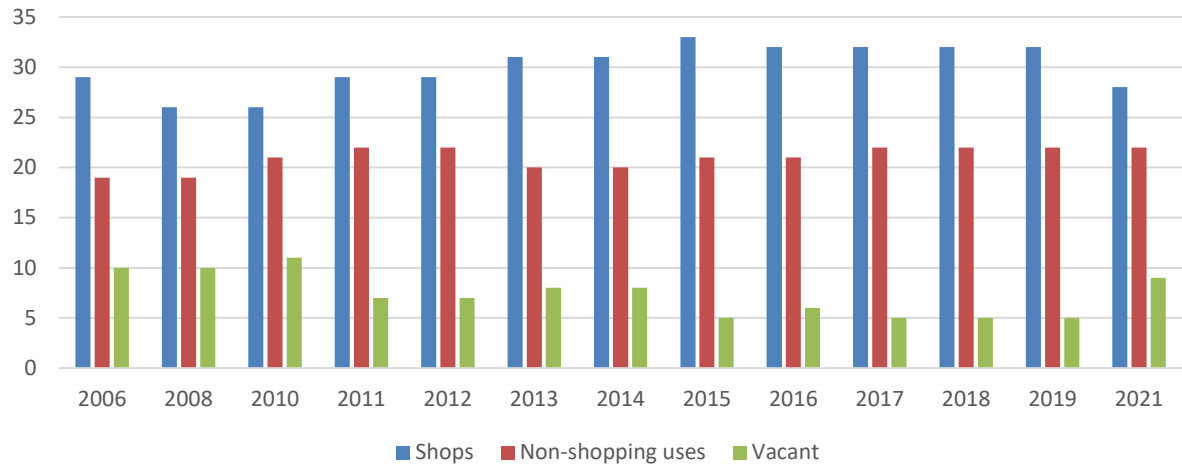
Barnoldswick Town Centre Occupancy 2006 - 2021



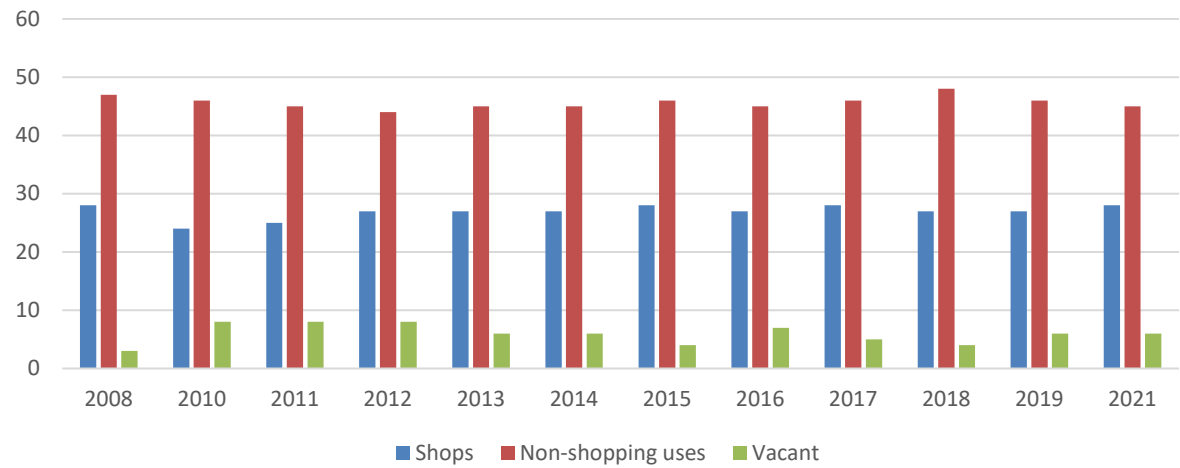
Barrowford Village Centre Occupancy 2008 - 2021



Brierfield Town Centre Occupancy 2006 - 2021



Earby Town Centre Occupancy 2008 - 2021



## Appendix E: Glossary

J1.1 This appendix provides brief descriptions for the key planning terms and acronyms used throughout this report.

| Term and common abbreviation         |             | Brief Description   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| <b>Affordable housing</b>            | -           | Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the definitions set out in the <a href="#">NPPF</a>  |
| <b>Affordable rented housing</b>     | -           | Housing let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).  |
| <b>Air Quality Management Area</b>   | <b>AQMA</b> | Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.   |
| <b>Ancient semi-natural woodland</b> | <b>ASNW</b> | In England, the term ancient woodland is used to refer to land that has been continuously wooded since 1600. Areas of ancient woodland that have never been cleared or replanted are known as ancient semi-natural woodland. This resource cannot increase and is irreplaceable.  |
| <b>Authority Monitoring Report</b>   | <b>AMR</b>  | Previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report this document sets out how the Council's planning policies have been used in the previous financial year (April to March) and whether it has achieved the milestones set out in its Local Development Scheme.<br>▶ Local Development Scheme.   |
| <b>Appropriate Assessment</b>        | <b>AA</b>   | Appropriate Assessment is the process and documentation associated with the statutory requirement under the EU Habitats and Species Directive.<br>▶ Habitat Regulations Assessment  |
| <b>Area Action Plan</b>              | <b>AAP</b>  | A document that provides the planning framework for a specific location that is usually the subject of a conservation or regeneration initiative. A key feature is its focus on implementation.<br>▶ Development Plan Document  |
| <b>Article 4 Direction</b>           | -           | An order which requires work which would normally be exempt from the need to obtain planning permission (i.e. "permitted development") to obtain formal consent.  |
| <b>Biodiversity</b>                  | -           | Derived from the term "biological diversity" it is most often used to refer to the number and variety of plants, animals and micro-organisms found within a specified area (or ecosystem).<br>▶ Biodiversity Action Plan  |
| <b>Biodiversity Action Plan</b>      | <b>BAP</b>  | A strategy aimed at conserving biological diversity within a given area through a series of actions focusing on protection and restoration.<br>▶ Biodiversity   |
| <b>Brownfield land</b>               | -           | Also referred to as previously developed land, or PDL for short. The term refers to land previously occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural, or forestry buildings) and any associated fixed (surface) infrastructure. The term can also be applied to land occupied by under-used or vacant premises.<br>▶ Greenfield land ▶ Previously Developed Land |

| Term and common abbreviation         |            | Brief Description  |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| <b>Brownfield Land Register</b>      | -          | A list maintained by local authorities, which provides up-to-date and consistent information on previously developed land, which is considered appropriate for residential development, having regard to the criteria set out in <a href="#">The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017</a> .   |
| <b>Building for Life</b>             | <b>BfL</b> | An initiative which promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry. The Building for Life criteria are the measure by which design quality in new housing is assessed. They cover three main themes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrating into the neighbourhood</li> <li>2. Creating a place</li> <li>3. Street and home</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Build to Rent</b>                 | <b>BtR</b> | Purpose built housing that is typically 100% rented out. It can form part of a wider multi-tenure development comprising either flats or houses, but should be on the same site and/or contiguous with the main development. Schemes will usually offer longer tenancy agreements of three years or more, and will typically be professionally managed stock in single ownership and management control.   |
| <b>Climate change</b>                | -          | A reference to significant long-term change in the 'average weather' conditions (temperature, precipitation and wind patterns) experienced in a particular area.<br>These changes can be caused by external forces, such as variations in sunlight intensity, and more recently by human activities, in particular the consumption of fossil fuels.  |
| <b>Comparison goods</b>              | -          | Collective term for those items that consumers buy only occasionally and would normally compare prices before buying e.g. furniture, electrical equipment, clothes etc.<br>► Convenience Goods   |
| <b>Community facilities</b>          | -          | Collective term for establishments that provide for the social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community.   |
| <b>Community Infrastructure Levy</b> | <b>CIL</b> | This is a standard charge, which local authorities can levy on new developments by local authorities to reflect the impact they are likely to have on local services and amenities.<br>The local planning authority must publish a schedule identifying the charges to be imposed for different types of development. These may vary by area. Prior to adoption this schedule of charges must undergo public consultation and independent examination.<br>► Infrastructure |
| <b>Conservation Area</b>             | -          | Areas of special architectural or historical interest, the character, appearance or setting of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Properties within a conservation area may be subject to planning restrictions particularly relating to the exterior of the property.  |

| Term and common abbreviation        |           | Brief Description   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| <b>Consultation Statement</b>       | -         | <p>Demonstrates how each planning document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.</p> <p>The statement should set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which bodies and persons were invited to make representations at each stage;</li> <li>• how these bodies and persons were invited to make such representations;</li> <li>• a summary of the main issues raised by those representations; and</li> <li>• how those main issues have been addressed in the final document.</li> </ul> <p>► The Regulations</p> |
| <b>Contaminated land</b>            | -         | Land that has been polluted and needs to be treated before development can safely take place on the site.   |
| <b>Convenience goods</b>            | -         | <p>Collective term for relatively inexpensive goods that are purchased frequently at the most convenient location and with the minimum of deliberation e.g. most grocery items, newspapers, petrol etc.</p> <p>► Comparison goods</p>   |
| <b>Decentralised Energy Network</b> | -         | A network that produces heat and/or electricity at or near the point of consumption.  |
| <b>Deliverable</b>                  | -         | <p>As defined with Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework. To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years. See NPPF Annex 2 for further information.</p> <p>► Five Year Housing Land Supply ► National Planning Policy Framework</p>   |
| <b>Designated heritage asset</b>    | -         | A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.  |
| <b>Designated rural area</b>        | -         | National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and areas designated as 'rural' under Section 157 of the Housing Act 1985.  |
| <b>Development Management</b>       | <b>DM</b> | The process through which the local planning authority considers the merits of a planning application, having regard to the Local Plan and all other material considerations.   |

| Term and common abbreviation         |              | Brief Description   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| <b>Development Plan</b>              | -            | <p>The statutory Development Plan is made up of a series of documents, which contain the planning policies and site specific allocations to guide the nature and location of development in a particular area.</p> <p>In Pendle the Development Plan will include the following planning documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan Part One: Core Strategy</li> <li>• Pendle Local Plan Part Two: Site Allocations and Development Policies</li> <li>• Bradley Area Action Plan</li> <li>• Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy DPD</li> <li>• Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD</li> </ul> <p>Any Neighbourhood Plan also forms part of the Development Plan following a successful referendum..</p> <p>▶ Development Plan Documents ▶ Local Plans ▶ Neighbourhood Development Plan ▶ Site Specific Allocations ▶ Statutory</p> |
| <b>Development Plan Document</b>     | <b>DPD</b>   | <p>A statutory planning document that forms part of the Development Plan.</p> <p>▶ Area Action Plans ▶ Development Plan ▶ Proposals Map ▶ Statutory ▶ Sustainability Appraisal</p>  |
| <b>Dwelling</b>                      | -            | <p>A self-contained building, or part of a building, usually occupied by a single household. Examples of a dwelling include a house, bungalow, apartment, maisonette etc.</p>   |
| <b>Edge of centre</b>                | -            | <p>For retail purposes, a location that is well connected to, and up to 300 metres from, the primary shopping area. For all other main town centre uses, a location within 300 metres of a town centre boundary.</p> <p>▶ Primary Shopping Area</p>   |
| <b>Employment land</b>               | -            | <p>Land reserved for development by businesses engaged in light industrial or office uses (B1 use class), general industry (B2) or warehousing and distribution (B8).</p> <p>▶ Employment Land Review</p>   |
| <b>Employment Land Review</b>        | <b>ELR</b>   | <p>Prepared by local planning authorities to assess the demand for and supply of land for employment and the suitability of sites for employment development, in order to safeguard the best sites in the face of competition from competing uses.</p> <p>▶ Employment land</p>   |
| <b>Evidence base</b>                 | -            | <p>The body of information and data used to help justify the soundness of the policy approach taken within a planning document.</p> <p>▶ Soundness</p>  |
| <b>Five Year Housing Land Supply</b> | <b>5YHLS</b> | <p>Required by Paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Local Planning Authorities are required to identify and update annually as supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to maintain at least a five year land supply when assessed against the adopted housing requirement, or where plans are more than five years old, local housing needs.</p> <p>▶ Local Housing Need ▶ Deliverable ▶ National Planning Policy Framework</p>   |
| <b>Front loading</b>                 | -            | <p>The term used to reflect that public input and consensus will be sought at the earliest opportunity in the production of new planning documents.</p>   |

| Term and common abbreviation          |            | Brief Description  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|
| <b>General consultation bodies</b>    | -          | <p>The Regulations require local planning authorities to consult those ‘general consultation bodies’ as they consider appropriate, in the preparation of documents that will form part of the Local Plan. General consultation bodies include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit any part of the local planning authority’s area</li> <li>Bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the authority’s area.</li> <li>Bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the local planning authority’s area</li> <li>Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the local planning authority’s area.</li> <li>Bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the local planning authority’s area.</li> </ol> <p>► The Regulations ► Specific Consultation Bodies</p> |
| <b>Green Belt</b>                     | -          | <p>An area of land around built-up areas where there is a presumption against inappropriate development, in order to keep the land permanently open. The intention is to safeguard the countryside from urban encroachment; to prevent adjacent towns and villages from merging; to preserve the special character of historic towns and to assist urban regeneration by encouraging the re-use of Brownfield (previously developed) land.</p> <p><b>N.B.</b> Not to be confused with Greenfield land.</p> <p>► Brownfield Land ► Greenfield Land</p>  |
| <b>Green infrastructure</b>           | -          | <p>The term used to describe natural and managed areas of ‘green’ land lying both in, and between, our towns and villages, that together make up a network of inter-connected, high quality, multi-functional open spaces and the corridors that link them, which provide multiple social, economic and environmental benefits for both people and wildlife.</p> <p>► Infrastructure.</p>  |
| <b>Greenfield land</b>                | -          | <p>Describes a site that has either not previously been developed, or where nature has clearly ‘reclaimed’ a previously developed site.</p> <p><b>N.B.</b> Not to be confused with Green Belt.</p> <p>► Brownfield Land ► Green Belt ► Previously Developed Land</p>   |
| <b>Gypsies and Travellers</b>         | -          | <p>For the purposes of planning policy the term ‘gypsies and travellers’ refers to persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin.</p> <p>The term also includes such persons who on grounds of their own, their family’s or a dependents’ educational or health needs, or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently.</p> <p>The definition excludes members of an organised group circus or travelling showpeople who travel together as such.</p> <p>► Travelling Showpeople</p>  |
| <b>Habitat Regulations Assessment</b> | <b>HRA</b> | <p>A step-by-step process, which includes the process known as Appropriate Assessment required, under the European Habitats Directive. The purpose is to assess the potential impact emerging planning policies may have - either alone, or in combination with other projects or plans - on the structure, function or conservation objectives for a European site and, where appropriate, assesses these impacts examines alternative solutions.</p>   |



| Term and common abbreviation          |            | Brief Description   |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| <b>Housing association</b>            | -          | Term used to describe independent not-for-profit organisations, which own, let and manage rental housing. As not-for-profit organisations, revenue acquired through rent is ploughed back into the acquisition and maintenance of property. Most Housing Associations are Registered Social Landlords.<br>▶ Registered Social Landlord  |
| <b>Housing Delivery Test</b>          | <b>HDT</b> | Measure of housing delivery introduced through amendments made to the NPPF imposing specific measures if, over a rolling three year period, housing delivery has not been sufficient to meet defined housing needs.<br>▶ National Planning Policy Framework ▶ National Planning Practice Guidance   |
| <b>Housing Needs Assessment</b>       | <b>HNA</b> | Publication assessing housing needs of the Borough in terms of their quantum, type, size and tenure, including needs for affordable housing, specialist housing (such as homes for the elderly) and Gypsy, Traveller, Show people needs.<br>▶ Affordable Housing ▶ Local Housing Need ▶ Gypsies and Travellers ▶ Travelling Showpeople.   |
| <b>Infrastructure</b>                 | -          | Collective term for the basic services necessary for development to take place i.e. transport, electricity, sewage, water, education and health facilities.<br>▶ Green Infrastructure   |
| <b>Intermediate housing</b>           | -          | Homes for sale or rent, which are provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.<br>▶ Affordable Housing ▶ Affordable Rented Housing ▶ Social Rented Housing.  |
| <b>Landscape character</b>            | -          | Describes the recognisable pattern of elements – including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement - that occur consistently in parts of the landscape. Often defined by the four basic elements of form, line, colour, and texture.  |
| <b>Landscape Character Assessment</b> | -          | Study undertaken to define the key elements that make up the landscape character of an area.<br>▶ Landscape Character   |
| <b>Lifetime homes</b>                 | <b>LtH</b> | A set of 16 design criteria that can be applied universally to all new homes at minimal cost, to create adaptable and accessible dwellings. Each design feature adds to the comfort and convenience of the home and supports the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life.<br>N.B. The Government has restricted the use of this standard as part of its review of housing standards.<br>▶ Dwelling |
| <b>Local Development Document</b>     | <b>LDD</b> | The collective term for a set of documents specified in planning law, which a local planning authority creates to describe their strategy for development and use of land in their area.<br>▶ Development Plan Document ▶ Spatial ▶ Statement of Community Involvement ▶ Supplementary Planning Document  |
| <b>Local Development Scheme</b>       | <b>LDS</b> | Sets out the timetable for the production of all the documents that will form part of the new Pendle Local Plan.  |
| <b>Local Enterprise Partnership</b>   | <b>LEP</b> | A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.   |

| Term and common abbreviation               |             | Brief Description  |
|--|-------------|--|
| <b>Local Housing Need</b>                  | <b>LHN</b>  | <p>The amount of housing required within a local plan area as assessed using the Standardised Methodology required through the National Planning Policy Framework. This sets the minimum level of housing required for a local planning authority using a defined formula based on projected demographic needs (using the 2014-household projections) adjusted for affordability (as based on the median house price to median wage affordability ratio).</p> <p>► National Planning Policy Framework ► National Planning Practice Guidance<br/>► Housing Needs Assessment</p> |
| <b>Local Nature Partnership</b>            | <b>LNP</b>  | <p>A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, established for the purpose of protecting and improving the natural environment in an area and the benefits derived from it.</p>  |
| <b>Local Plan</b>                          | -           | <p>A document setting out detailed policies and site specific proposals to guide the development and use of land. It is used to guide day-to-day decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The document is drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with other stakeholders and engagement with the local community, as prescribed in the Regulations.</p> <p>► Proposals Map ► The Regulations</p>   |
| <b>Local Transport Plan</b>                | <b>LTP</b>  | <p>A bidding document to help secure funding for local transport projects. Lancashire County Council is responsible for preparing the Lancashire Transport Plan.</p>   |
| <b>Main town centre uses:</b>              | -           | <p>Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).</p>  |
| <b>Mineral Safeguarding Area</b>           | -           | <p>An area designated by minerals planning authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.</p>   |
| <b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>  | <b>NPPF</b> | <p>Published on 27th March 2012, this document forms the basis of the planning system in England. It sets out the Government's planning policies, with which all new development should be in conformity. Separate planning policy is provided for minerals and traveller sites.</p>   |
| <b>National Planning Practice Guidance</b> | <b>NPPG</b> | <p>Published on 6th March 2014, this online resource brings together planning practice guidance for England in an accessible and usable way. The guidance will go through a regular review process to ensure it is relevant, usable and up-to-date.</p>  |

| Term and common abbreviation          |            | Brief Description  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|
| <b>Neighbourhood Development Plan</b> | <b>NDP</b> | <p>Often referred to as 'Neighbourhood Plans', these are a new way for communities to decide the future of the places where they live and work. Neighbourhood planning is optional, not compulsory, but Parish Council's, or recognised neighbourhood forums, will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built.</li> <li>• Have their say on what those new buildings should look like.</li> <li>• Grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead.</li> </ul> <p>Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with national planning policy and communities cannot use them to block the building of new homes and businesses required by the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy). They can, however, use Neighbourhood Plans to influence the type, design, location and mix of new development in their community.</p> |
| <b>Open Space</b>                     | -          | <p>The term used to describe all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.</p>   |
| <b>Planning obligation</b>            | -          | <p>New development often creates a need for additional infrastructure or improved community services and facilities, without which there could be a detrimental effect on local amenity and the quality of the environment.</p> <p>A planning obligation is a private agreement negotiated, usually in the context of a planning application, between the local planning authority and the applicant. It is used to secure measures that are intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms. Planning obligations are normally secured by way of a Section 106 agreement.</p> <p>► Community Infrastructure Levy</p>  |
| <b>Previously Developed Land</b>      | <b>PDL</b> | <p>Term used to refer to land previously occupied by a permanent structure and any associated surface infrastructure.</p> <p>► Brownfield Land</p>   |
| <b>Policies Map</b>                   | -          | <p>Formerly known as the Proposals Map, it illustrates the spatial implications of the policies and proposals contained in the Development Plan on an Ordnance Survey map base. The map defines sites where particular developments or land uses are favoured, or those areas that are protected from development. Detailed inset maps are used where additional clarity is required.</p> <p>► Spatial</p>   |
| <b>Public realm</b>                   | -          | <p>Public and private open spaces in our built up areas, both between and within buildings, that are available without charge for public use.</p>  |
| <b>Registered Social Landlord</b>     | <b>RSL</b> | <p>Independent, not-for-profit private sector organisations, which provide social housing. They are registered with, and regulated by, the Homes and Communities Agency.</p> <p>► Housing Association</p>  |

| Term and common abbreviation          |            | Brief Description   |
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| <b>Regional Spatial Strategy</b>      | <b>RSS</b> | <p>Regional spatial strategies (RSS) were introduced in 2004 to provide regional level planning frameworks for the eight regions of England outside London.</p> <p>These Strategies have now been revoked and abolished by the Government and no longer form part of the Development Plan.</p> <p>► Development Plan ► Strategic Environmental Assessment</p>   |
| <b>The Regulations</b>                | -          | Reference to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, which govern all matters relating to the preparation of local development documents.  |
| <b>Renewable Energy</b>               | -          | An energy resource that is replaced rapidly by natural processes and essentially cannot be exhausted. Examples include wind energy, solar energy and hydro-electric power.  |
| <b>Secured by Design</b>              | <b>SBD</b> | A Police initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime by the use of effective crime prevention and security standards for a range of applications.   |
| <b>Self and Custom House Building</b> | -          | Self and Custom house building is where an individual or group of individuals build or complete houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals. The initial owner of the property must have primary input into its final design and layout.  |
| <b>Site specific allocations</b>      | -          | <p>The allocation of land for particular uses within a Development Plan Document.</p> <p>► Development Plan Document</p>  |
| <b>Social Rented Housing</b>          | -          | <p>Social rented housing is a type of affordable housing where guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime so that tenants in similar properties, in similar areas, pay similar rents.</p> <p>► Affordable Housing ► Affordable Rented Housing ► Intermediate Housing.</p>   |
| <b>Soundness</b>                      | -          | This means founded on a robust and credible evidence base and is the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. For something to be sound it must also be deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored.   |
| <b>Spatial</b>                        | -          | <p>Although often used instead of the term 'geographic', it has a much broader meaning in that it refers to an in depth understanding of the position, area and size of features in a particular location, and the relationship that this place has with other locations.</p> <p>► Spatial Planning</p>   |
| <b>Spatial planning</b>               | -          | <p>Spatial planning refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in a particular area. It goes beyond traditional land use planning, in that it brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.</p> <p>This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.</p> |

| Term and common abbreviation              |            | Brief Description   |
|---|------------|---|
| <b>Specific consultation bodies</b>       | -          | <p>The Regulations require local planning authorities to consult each of the 'specific consultation bodies', to the extent that they consider that the proposed subject matter affects the body, in the preparation of documents that will form part of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The list of specific consultation bodies is identified in the regulations, but includes organisations such as major government departments and regional agencies, neighbouring local authorities, parish councils in and adjacent to the borough and infrastructure providers.</p> <p>► General Consultation Bodies ► Regulations</p>  |
| <b>Stakeholder</b>                        | -          | <p>The term used to describe any organisation or individual that has a direct interest in, or is affected by, the actions or decisions of another individual or organisation.</p>   |
| <b>Statement of Community Involvement</b> | <b>SCI</b> | <p>Sets out how a local planning authority (e.g. Pendle Council) intends to consult the public and selected organisations in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all Local Development Documents and development management decisions. It explains how people and organisations can get involved in the preparation of new planning policy and how they will be consulted on planning applications.</p> <p>The SCI is no longer subject to independent examination but is still part of a comprehensive approach to engagement.</p> <p>► Local Development Documents</p>   |
| <b>Statutory</b>                          | -          | <p>Required by law (statute), usually through an Act of Parliament.</p>   |
| <b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b> | <b>SEA</b> | <p>A legally enforced assessment procedure required by EU Directive 42/2001/EC. The directive aims to introduce a systematic assessment of the environmental effects of strategic planning and land use decisions. The environmental assessment requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the preparation of an environmental report;</li> <li>• the carrying out of consultations;</li> <li>• taking into account the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision making;</li> <li>• the provision of information when a plan or programme is adopted; and</li> <li>• showing that the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account.</li> </ul> <p>For planning documents, the SEA requirements have been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>► Sustainability Appraisal</p> |

| Term and common abbreviation           |             | Brief Description  |
|--|-------------|--|
| <b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</b> | <b>SFRA</b> | <p>Refines flood mapping information on the probability of flooding, taking other sources of flooding and the impacts of climate change into account, in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a map-based planning tool that can be used to inform the preparation of planning policy and day-to-day decisions on individual planning applications.</li> <li>• Inform and anticipate the Environment Agency's response to the various stages of the planning process.</li> <li>• Help steer new development away from areas at highest risk of flooding.</li> <li>• Assist with emergency planning.</li> </ul>                                       |
| <b>Sub-regional</b>                    | -           | <p>The term used to describe any subdivision of a region, larger than a district authority. For example Lancashire and East Lancashire are both sub-regions of North West England.</p>   |
| <b>Supplementary Planning Document</b> | <b>SPD</b>  | <p>Cover a range of thematic or site specific issues in order to provide additional information and guidance that expands on the policies contained in 'parent' Development Plan Documents.</p> <p>They do not form part of the statutory Development Plan and cannot be used to allocate land or introduce new planning policies (Development Plan Document). Although SPDs go through public consultation procedures and sustainability appraisal, they are not subject to independent examination.</p> <p>SPDs will replace existing Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p> <p>▶ Development Plan ▶ Development Plan Documents ▶ Statutory<br/>▶ Sustainability Appraisal</p> |
| <b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>        | <b>SA</b>   | <p>The process of assessing the policies and site allocations in a Development Plan Document, for their global, national and local implications on social, economic and environmental objectives.</p> <p>▶ Development Plan Document ▶ Strategic Environmental Assessment</p>  |
| <b>Sustainable Development</b>         | -           | <p>Various definitions of sustainable development have been put forward over the years, but that most often used is the Brundtland definition: enabling development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <p>Planning seeks to promote sustainable development by helping to achieve a balance between economic growth, social advancement and environmental conservation.</p>   |
| <b>Travelling Showpeople</b>           | -           | <p>For the purposes of planning policy the term 'travelling showpeople' refers to members of a group organised for the purpose of holding fairs, circuses or shows.</p> <p>The term also includes such persons who on grounds of their own, their family's or a dependents' educational or health needs, or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently.</p> <p>The definition excludes Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>▶ Gypsies and Travellers</p>   |

| Term and common abbreviation |   | Brief Description   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Use Class</b>             | - | <p>A change in the use of land or buildings is considered as development and therefore normally requires planning permission.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987</a> (as amended) places the use of land and buildings into specific classes depending on the category of their use. In many cases involving similar types of use, a change of use of a building or land does not need planning permission.</p> <p>Significant changes were introduced by <a href="#">The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020</a>, in September 2020.</p> |
| <b>Wildlife corridor</b>     | - | Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.   |
| <b>Windfall sites</b>        | - | Sites, including building conversions, which are not included as part of the housing or employment land supply, but which unexpectedly become available for development.  |

**Pendle Council**  
**Planning, Economic Development & Regulatory Services**  
**Town Hall**  
**Market Street**  
**Nelson**  
**Lancashire**  
**BB9 7LG**

**Tel: 01282 661377**

**Email LDF@pendle.gov.uk**

**Website: www.pendle.gov.uk/planning**



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اگر آپ یہ معلومات کسی ایسی شکل میں چاہتے ہیں، جو کہ  
آپ کے لئے زیادہ مفید ہو تو برائے مہربانی ہمیں ٹیلیفون کریں۔



**Liberata**

