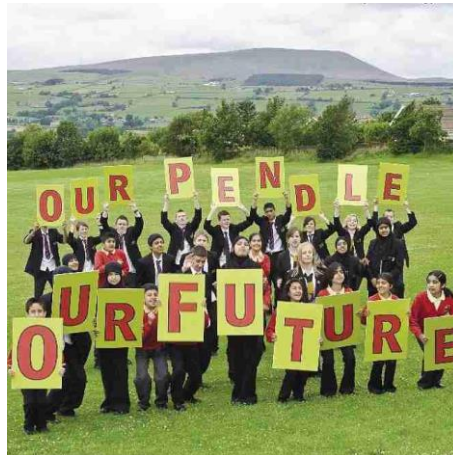


# Local Plan for Pendle



## Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)



1<sup>st</sup> April 2016  
to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017

Approved: 14<sup>th</sup> December 2017



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# 1. Introduction

Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 establishes the requirement for each local planning authority to prepare a monitoring report each year, whilst Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 identifies the information it should contain.

The main purpose of the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) is to set-out information on the implementation of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS); to review the progress and effectiveness of Local Plan policies and to assess the extent to which the strategic objectives of the plan are being achieved.

This Authority's Monitoring Report covers the financial year from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, although events taking place outside this twelve month period may be referred to, in order to provide context.

## **Additional monitoring requirements**

As well as monitoring the progress and implementation of the Local Plan, the AMR must also provide details on a number of other planning related issues. These include monitoring the implementation of any Neighbourhood Plans that have been made, data relating to the Self-Build and Custom housebuilding register and the Brownfield Land register.

## **Structure and indicators**

The AMR is divided into eight sections, as follows:

- Section 2 provides an update of the spatial portrait, which gives a contextual overview of the key issues facing Pendle.
- Section 3 provides a review of the LDS and reflects on the implementation of the policies contained in the Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and those saved policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016.
- Section 4 provides a summary of the joint working and other activities that have taken place under the Duty to Cooperate.
- Section 5 represents the main body of the report. This sets-out the findings of the monitoring work and provides an analysis of the results against a series of indicators. The information is provided by topic area, which corresponds with the chapters in the Core Strategy.
- The appendices contain the primary monitoring data and where appropriate updates to some of the key evidence base documents such as the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Employment Land Review and Retail Capacity Study. There is also an appendix which provides details of the current position with regard to the five year supply of housing land.
- Section 6 provides details of those areas that are in the process of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, including the stage they have reached.
- Section 7 provides information relating to the Council's Self and Custom Housebuilding register. It sets out details of the number of individuals on the register and the number, location and type of plots required.
- Section 8 provides information on the Council's Brownfield Register.

The indicators in this report have been established through the preparation of the Core Strategy and other local planning documents. They have been selected to help monitor the outputs and the effectiveness of the policies contained in these plans and to show whether strategic and policy objectives are being achieved. They also incorporate the Significant Effects indicators, which have been identified through the Sustainability Appraisal process that runs alongside the preparation of the Local Plan. Appendix C provides further details for each indicator showing where it comes from and the source of the data used.

### **Future Reports**

The monitoring of plans and policies is a continuous process. New and changing monitoring requirements mean that the format of the AMR will change over time. For example, as new Local Plan documents are prepared, additional indicators may be included to help assess the performance of these plans and policies.

In contrast reducing the monitoring burden on local authorities, and the streamlining of data collection at the national and regional level, has resulted in changes to, or even the loss of, several long-established sources of information. Future changes of this nature may require a review of the current indicators to be carried out. Where alternative data is available new indicators will be identified. Where it is no longer possible to obtain the required data, consideration will be given to removing the indicators altogether.

We are always open to new ideas about how the complex information set-out in this report can be made more user-friendly and would welcome any comments you may have.

In this AMR we have tried to include more visual representation of the data through charts and graphs, and have moved the data tables into the appendices. Each indicator starts on a new page to allow for easy referencing.

## 2. Spatial Portrait

### Where Is Pendle?

The Borough of Pendle (population 90,588) is situated in north-west England on the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The borough covers an area of 169.4 km<sup>2</sup> and is one of twelve district councils in the county of Lancashire. Together with Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Ribbles Valley and Rossendale it forms part of the Pennine Lancashire sub-region.



The Borough of Pendle takes its name from the imposing hill, which dominates the skyline for miles around. It was created in 1974 by combining the former municipal boroughs of Colne and Nelson and the former urban districts of Barnoldswick, Barrowford, Brierfield, Earby and Trawden, with various parishes previously administered by Burnley Rural District and Skipton Rural District. Within its boundaries there are four town and 15 parish councils, with 49 local councillors representing the 20 electoral wards.

In terms of planning three spatial areas, each with its own locally distinctive character, can be clearly distinguished:

1. M65 Corridor – Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford
2. West Craven Towns – Barnoldswick and Earby
3. Rural Pendle – open countryside containing 16 widely dispersed villages and hamlets.

## What is it like?

Pendle is an area of sharp contrasts. Approximately two-thirds of the population is to be found in the densely populated former mill towns found in the south of the borough. The rest live in some of the most attractive and unspoilt rural landscapes in northern England.

The heather clad South Pennine Moors, once the inspiration for famous novels written by the Brontë sisters, are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The slopes of Boulsworth Hill host a mosaic of wildlife habitats and support important breeding colonies for many upland birds. To the north-west, in the shadow of Pendle Hill, dark tales of witchcraft and picturesque villages attract tourists to the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Moving north-east, Weets Hill overlooks rural west Craven and the attractive market town of Barnoldswick, once part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. This area offers one of the lowest crossings of the Pennine hills, which form the backbone of England.

Pendle has been an important gateway between Lancashire and Yorkshire for several generations. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Leeds and Liverpool Canal carved its way through an unspoilt landscape, followed closely by the turnpike roads and railways. Excellent communication 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. Almost overnight the area was transformed as once quiet villages evolved into industrial towns. The local populace increased from just 10,000 to over 70,000, giving rise to the great cultural diversity still found within the local community to this day.

The arrival of the M65 motorway in the mid-1980s ensured that Pendle remains open for both business and tourism. The borough retains a significant manufacturing role, although this is no longer based solely on the textile industry. Today a network of advanced engineering businesses supports one of the largest aerospace clusters in Europe. Barnoldswick, where Frank Whittle produced the first turbojet engines in 1940 often described as the "cradle of the modern jet engine". The large Rolls-Royce facility has led on the development and manufacture of the wide chord fan blades used in the RB211 and Trent engines, which have powered many of the passenger aircraft built since the early 1970s – the "B" in RB211 is a reference to Barnoldswick. The move to sustainable transport and healthier lifestyles has seen Science in Sport (SiS) and Hope Technology become leading companies in the field of cycling, but for very different reasons. The former is a leader in sports nutrition, whilst the latter manufactures high tech components.

The move to service based employment is exemplified by the success of several relatively new businesses. Daisy Communications and Barnfield Construction are also amongst the fastest growing companies in their respective fields, whilst Boundary Mill Stores, founded in 1983, is now the borough's largest employer. Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL), a joint venture between Pendle Council and Barnfield Construction, is helping to transform both the appearance and fortunes of the area.

We remain immensely proud of the important role the area played in the growth of our nation. You can travel back in time by visiting the magnificent Pendle Heritage Centre, a collection of Grade II Listed farm buildings and historic gardens in Barrowford, or Bancroft Mill in Barnoldswick, which recalls the significant role that the textile industry played in the development of Pendle. But it is the magnificent unspoilt countryside, traditional villages and historic hamlets that are the area's major attraction.

All this is just a one hour drive from Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool. And each of these cities is served by an international airport welcoming flights from destinations across the world. Northern Rail operates an hourly train service to Preston, where connections can be made with inter-city services to London, Scotland and many other destinations. Those attracted by the bright lights of the big city should change

train at Rose Grove, or hop on the high-quality high-frequency Witch Way bus service, to reach the heart of Manchester.

### **What makes Pendle unique?**

Some of the most affluent locations in the North West are to be found in rural Pendle, yet the former Lancashire mill towns contain small pockets of urban deprivation.

The area's natural and built heritage are a major draw for tourists, who come to explore some of England's finest countryside; take part in the award-winning walking and cycling festivals; or visit the biggest Blues Festival in Britain. Shoppers seek out designer clothing outlets in the village of Barrowford, which count well-known footballers from across the North of England amongst their regular clients. Barnoldswick won the title of High Street of the Year in 2014. Colne was a finalist for Market Town of the year in 2015. On the edge of the town centre, Boundary Mill Stores attracts discerning shoppers in large numbers all year round.

Our historic towns and villages are also great places to visit for leisure, sports, culture and good food. The ACE Centre in Nelson; The Muni, Hippodrome and Little theatres in Colne and the Rainhall Centre in Barnoldswick all host a wide range of exhibitions and events. The Wavelengths leisure pool in Nelson is just one of several modern and award winning facilities for sports and recreation. Colne, in particular, has established an excellent reputation for good food with specialist shops, restaurants and cafes lining the high street; but good quality dining and accommodation can be found throughout the borough.

The latest estimates predict that the population of Pendle will rise to almost 92,000 by 2039. The current make-up of the population reveals that the number of younger people is significantly higher than the national average, with almost one in five residents aged between 0 and 15.

Levels of educational attainment in Pendle are improving. Recent investment in new community colleges has seen GCSE results improve significantly over recent years and levels of absence have fallen. However, the number of working-age people in the borough with qualifications remains below the county and national averages.

Whilst the overall number of job seekers is quite low, for those aged 18-24 it is higher than the national average. Issues of youth unemployment are further highlighted by the large number of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). In particular job density is an issue, with just 66 jobs for every 100 people compared to 78 in Lancashire and 82 nationally (ONS, 2014).

The continued strength of the local economy derives enormous benefit from the aerospace sector, which is a source of high value employment. Average earnings in Pendle remain below comparable county and national figures, but the positive effects from commuter flows mean that wage rates in the authority are higher by place of residence in comparison to place of work.

A legacy of the area's rapid growth in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is that 56% of the local housing stock continues to be made up of terraced properties (ONS, 2011). This subdues average house prices and contributes to high rates of unfit housing. It also masks more positive aspects of the local housing market. For example, in 2012 the Halifax Quality of Rural Life survey recognised Pendle as the most affordable rural location to buy a home in Britain.

Of the 39,750 dwellings in Pendle, 88% are owner occupied or private rented. The new UK House Price Index (April 2016) reveals that the average house price (mean) in Pendle was £86,796, equivalent to just 41.6% of the UK average (£208,705). As in many other Pennine Lancashire authorities, where terraced

housing predominates, Pendle has a very high proportion of its housing stock in the lowest council tax band (Category A).

The borough's most deprived wards are densely populated, characterised by large tracts of poor quality terraced housing, much of it within the private rented sector. The percentage of vacant dwellings continues to fall, but at 4.8% in 2016 is almost double the national average. Targeted action has seen the number of long-term vacant dwellings fall dramatically in recent years.

Safe and healthy environments helps to maximise the positive contribution people can make to society. Poor housing conditions in the inner urban areas mean that Pendle's health records are generally worse than their national equivalent, as are levels of worklessness and educational attainment. Life expectancy for both males and females is slightly below the national average and almost 21% of adults have a long-term illness or disability. But, at a time when obesity in young people is recognised as being a global problem there are relatively few obese children in our primary schools. However, low birth weights are common and infant mortality is high when compared to similar areas.

Published figures show that crime rates in Pendle continue to be relatively low. In the last five years reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have fallen year-on-year, with levels of burglary, robbery and violent crime also remaining at low levels.

Around 73% of households have access to a car and 60% of the economically active population use the car as a way of getting to work (Census 2011). This is higher than the national average, with the number of residents using public transport correspondingly lower.

The fastest broadband available in Pendle is 300 Mbps. Generally speaking, broadband speeds are highest in the urban areas, with approximately one-third of all households in postcodes with internet connection speeds over 8Mbps. ADSL broadband is widely available, with its maximum headline speed of 17 Mbps. The exchanges owned and maintained by Openreach in Burnley, Nelson and Colne are all enabled for fibre broadband. As a consequence providers who are reliant on Openreach's network infrastructure (BT, Plusnet, Sky, TalkTalk, etc.) are able to provide fibre broadband to homes within a 5 mile radius. Virgin Media fibre broadband is also available to homes in the area. Just 10% of households do not receive broadband speeds of at least 2Mbps.

Pendle Borough Council and its partners envisage a bright future for the borough, where quality of life continues to improve, and everyone has the opportunity to realise their full potential. In the years to come we believe that Pendle will become widely recognised as a great place to live, learn, work, play and visit.



### 3. Local Development Scheme Review

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a three year project plan outlining the anticipated production schedule for new documents to be included in the Pendle Local Plan.

The LDS has been revised on a number of occasions since the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, came into force. The Fifth Revision LDS was brought into effect following the meeting of the Council's Executive committee on Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> June 2014.

As required by Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, this chapter considers progress on the preparation of documents for the new Pendle Local Plan as outlined in the LDS. It also includes a review of current planning policy and the usage of individual policies in decisions on planning applications in the borough between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

#### Progress on Local Plan preparation and an explanation for any slippage

The LDS timetable is provided in Appendix A. Table 3.1 identifies those Local Plan documents that have been completed and the date they were adopted.

**Table 3.1 Summary of completed documents**

Document	Type	Date Adopted
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief	SPD	October 2005
Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016)	Local Plan	May 2006
Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance	SPD	August 2008
Design Principles	SPD	December 2009
Railway Street Neighbourhood (Brierfield)	SPD	December 2010
Bradley AAP	DPD	June 2011
Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy	DPD	December 2015
Statement of Community Involvement (First Review)	Process Document	March 2016

Table 3.2 provides an update on the preparation of new Local Plan documents. Progress is measured against the target dates established in the LDS timetable which came into effect in June 2014, as this was the LDS in force during this monitoring period. Only the latest stage is identified (i.e. the last stage timetabled to occur in the 2016/17 monitoring period according to the LDS). Each document is assessed to see if it is on target, out of step or has missed the target. A brief comment is made to explain any slippage in the preparation of the documents. This information will be used to determine whether the LDS needs to be revised.

References to the Regulations in Table 3.2 relate to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), as these were the regulations in place during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

**Table 3.2 Review of progress against LDS Timetable (June 2014 version)**

Document	Progress at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017			Explanation / Comment
	LDS target stage and date	Actual stage and date	On target?	
Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies DPD	Submission to the Secretary of State (Reg 22)  March 2017	Scoping Report and Site Assessment Methodology prepared. Call for Sites consultation carried out. (Reg 18)	☹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council has missed a number of key targets set in the LDS in relation to the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2.</li> <li>The need to prepare additional evidence base documents, including the Green Belt Assessment, Green Infrastructure Strategy, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Development Viability Study, has delayed the start of preparing the plan.</li> <li>Work is now underway on drafting the policies and carrying out the assessment of sites.</li> <li>Reflecting this position the Council will need to review and publish a new timetable for the preparation of this DPD in the Local Development Scheme during 2018.</li> <li>Appendix A includes the draft proposed revised LDS timetable.</li> </ul>
Development in the Open Countryside and AONB SPA	N/A	N/A	☺	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work on this document is not timetabled to begin during this monitoring period.</li> </ul>

<b>Key to symbols</b>	☺	On target / target achieved	☹	Out of step	☹	Missed target
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**Existing Policies**

The policies in the recently adopted Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, together with the extant policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) (RPLP), which were saved following a direction from the Secretary of State<sup>1</sup>, make up the Development Plan for Pendle.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012. This 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. The NPPF is a material consideration and should be taken into account when making decisions.

<sup>1</sup> In line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the RPLP was saved for a period of three years from the date of adoption (18<sup>th</sup> May 2006). The Council requested a further extension to the life of these policies to allow time to produce new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and to ensure that there was not a policy vacuum between the end of the saved period (18<sup>th</sup> May 2009) and the adoption of the new DPDs. In a letter dated 21<sup>st</sup> 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 DPD.

It also indicates that due weight should be given to policies in existing plans, adopted prior to 2004, according to their degree of consistency with the Framework 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.

Planning decisions are now being made using the policies in both the Core Strategy and those relevant policies in the RPLP. The 2016/17 monitoring period represents the first full year where the Core Strategy was in force. Data from decisions made during this monitoring period will help to establish a benchmark for assessing the implementation of policies in future years. Moving forward the Council is now in the process of preparing the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies which will replace the remainder of the extant policies in the RPLP.

**Policy Usage**

The Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and RPLP provide the current planning policy base for Pendle. There are a total of 28 policies in the Core Strategy and 29 extant policies in the RPLP which are currently being used in decision making. These policies cover a range of topics including spatial development principles, environment, housing, employment, retail and community.

One way to assess the relative value of each policy is to investigate its use in determining planning applications over the past year. This also helps to inform the review of these policies and the need for their continued inclusion in documents that will form part of the new Development Plan.

Table 3.3 lists the policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) and highlights the number of times each policy has been used in determining a planning application during the 2016/17 monitoring period and the previous period (2015/16).

**Table 3.3 Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) Policies**

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2015/16	2016/17
1	Development in the Open Countryside	80	1
2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	19	0
3	Green Belt	18	2
3A	Protected Areas	2	1
4A	Natural Heritage – International Sites	1	0
4B	Natural Heritage – National Sites	1	0
4C	Natural Heritage – County and District Designated Sites	4	1
4D	Natural Heritage – Wildlife Corridors, Species Protection and Biodiversity	36	0
5	<del>Renewable Energy Sources</del>	3	0
6	<del>Development and Flood Risk</del>	22	0
7	<del>Water Resource Protection</del>	1	0
8	Contamination and Pollution	43	3
9	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	32	0
10	Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	92	3
11	Archaeology	0	0
12	Maintaining Settlement Character	2	0
13	Quality and Design in New Development	375	4
14	<del>Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows</del>	35	4
16	Landscaping in New Developments	47	25

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2015/16	2016/17
17	Location of New Housing Development	3	0
<del>18</del>	<del>Housing Market Renewal</del>	0	0
<del>20</del>	<del>Quality Housing Provision</del>	56	0
<del>21</del>	<del>Provision of Open Space in New Housing Development</del>	12	0
22	Protected Employment Areas	8	2
23	Location of New Employment Development	6	1
<del>24</del>	<del>Employment in Rural Areas</del>	1	0
25	Location of Service and Retail Development	27	8
26	Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres and Local Shopping Areas	7	4
27	Retail and Service Land Provision	2	0
<del>28</del>	<del>Retail and Service Provision in Villages</del>	0	0
29	Creating an Improved Transport Network	0	0
<del>30</del>	<del>Sustainable Transport Modes</del>	6	0
31	Parking	143	87
32	New Community Facilities	9	1
33	Existing Open Space	3	1
34	Improved Open Space Provision	1	0
35	Countryside Access	0	0
<del>36</del>	<del>Leeds-Liverpool Canal Corridor</del>	0	0
<del>37</del>	<del>East Lancashire Regional Park</del>	0	0
38	Telecommunications	7	2
39	Equestrian Development	6	4
40	Tourism	3	3

\*N.B. those policies which no longer form part of the Development Plan are denoted with ~~strikethrough~~ text

Table 3.3 indicates that the use of policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan has reduced significantly during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This is mainly due to the adoption of the Core Strategy, which has seen the replacement of many of the policies in the Replacement Local Plan. In addition there are also policies in the Core Strategy which cover similar topic areas to those in the Replacement Local Plan. For example Policy ENV2 of the Core Strategy looks at design in new developments and covers much of the details found in Policy 13 of the Replacement Local Plan. Policy ENV2 is now being used as the principle policy for considering aspects of design rather than Policy 13, which has seen a significant reduction in its usage. Once the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies is adopted the remaining Replacement Local Plan policies will be superseded.

It should also be noted that the usage of policies is heavily dependent on the types of application that are received by the council. The low usage of a policy does not necessarily mean that it is not of value, but may reflect the fact that few applications required the use of that particular policy in the decision making process.

Strategic policies can act as a deterrent to applications in the first place and may therefore justify their retention within the Local Plan, despite their lack of use.

A further issue with the recording of policy usage during the 2016/17 monitoring period was the change in the Council's planning application database system. A new system has been introduced (IDOX Uniform) and due to some initial data input issues the policies used in the determination of applications

have not been recorded. This is reflected in the data shown in Tables 3.3 and 3.4. Improved training should ensure that policy usage is more accurately recorded in the 2017/18 monitoring period.

Table 3.4 lists the policies in the Core Strategy and shows how many times they have been used during the two monitoring periods since it was adopted.

**Table 3.4 Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy policies**

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	Number of times used?
		2015/16	2016/17
SDP1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	26	20
SDP2	Spatial Development Principles	12	16
SDP3	Housing Distribution	9	12
SDP4	Employment Distribution	4	2
SDP5	Retail Distribution	5	3
SDP6	Future Infrastructure Requirements	0	0
ENV1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments	77	195
ENV2	Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	100	328
ENV3	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	0	1
ENV4	Promoting Sustainable Travel	4	13
ENV5	Pollution and Unstable Land	6	10
ENV6	Waste Management	0	0
ENV7	Water Management	6	15
LIV1	Housing Provision and Delivery	19	39
LIV2	Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe	0	1
LIV3	Housing Needs	3	13
LIV4	Affordable Housing	4	12
LIV5	Designing Better Places to Live	18	40
WRK1	Strengthening the Local Economy	4	6
WRK2	Employment Land Supply	3	7
WRK3	Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye	0	0
WRK4	Retailing and Town Centres	5	10
WRK5	Tourism, Leisure and Culture	2	4
WRK6	Designing Better Places to Work	1	1
SUP1	Community Facilities	3	5
SUP2	Health and Well-being	0	3
SUP3	Education and Training	2	1
SUP4	Designing Better Public Places	0	1

Table 3.4 shows that nearly all of the policies in the Core Strategy have been used at least once during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This monitoring period represents the first full year that the Core Strategy has been in place. This is reflected by the significant increase in the usage of some policies – in particular those concerned with design (Policy ENV2) and the environment (Policy ENV1).

Tables 3.5 and 3.6 illustrate the usage of policies in extant Development Plan Documents (DPD), as well as the usage of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).

**Table 3.5 Bradley Area Action Plan**

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2015/16	2016/17
BAAP1	New Housing Site	0	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	0
BAAP7	Movement and Safety	0	0

**Table 3.6 Supplementary Planning Guidance and Documents**

Document Title	Number of times used?	
	2015/16	2016/17
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief SPD	0	0
Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD	21	22
Design Principles SPD	188	109
Development in the Open Countryside SPG	13	5
Control of Telecom Equipment SPG	0	0

The Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) has been a formal part of the statutory Development Plan for Pendle for six years. In the previous monitoring period (2015/16) just one of the policies in the Action Plan was used to help determine applications in the Bradley AAP area. During this monitoring period (2016/17) no policies have been used. This is because there were no applications made in the Bradley Area Action Plan area during the period.

The usage of the policies in the Bradley AAP over the six years since its adoption has been significantly low. This is in part due to the low number of applications made in the Bradley area. The reduction in funding to deliver projects in this regeneration area has also had an impact on the number of applications being submitted and therefore the policies in the plan are not being implemented.

A number of the indicators in Section 5 provide an analysis of data at the Bradley AAP area level, where it is relevant.

SPDs and the older SPGs provide additional information on how particular aspects of a 'parent' policy, or policies, contained within a development plan document should be implemented. Two SPDs and one SPG have been used during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

The most frequently used document is the Design Principles SPD, which has been used 109 times during the 2016/17 monitoring period. In comparison its associated policy in the Core Strategy (Policy ENV2) has been used 328 times.

The Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD has been used 22 times.

The Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief SPD has not been used during this monitoring period.

The SPG on Development in the Open Countryside, adopted in September 2002, continues to be used in conjunction with Replacement Pendle Local Plan Policy 1 (Development in the Open Countryside) and Core Strategy Policy ENV1. The SPG has been used 5 times during this monitoring period, which is

significantly lower than previous monitoring periods. This may be because much of the content of the SPG is now dated. In comparison Policy 1 has been used just once and Policy ENV1 195 times.

The use of SPDs/SPGs is understandably lower than that of their associated Local Plan policies, as many applications will not warrant the application of the additional details provided in the associated SPD/SPG. This is particularly true for the Design Principles SPD and Policy ENV2. Policy ENV2 considers all aspects of design and will be used in determining the majority of applications, whereas the Design Principles SPD looks specifically at householder developments, shopfronts and advertisements and therefore will only be applicable to those types of applications.

The AMR is a means of assessing the performance and effects of policies within the Local Plan. Direct measurement of all policies is not possible through the use of targets and indicators, however Section 5: Topic Areas details those that can be measured and monitored on a regular basis.

## 4. Duty to Co-operate

### Introduction

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.”*

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.

### Consultation and Engagement

Table 4.1 provides a summary of what Pendle Council did during the 2016/17 monitoring period, to help fulfil its obligations under the Duty.

In addition, all of the local planning authorities listed in Table 4.1 are kept up-to-date with work on the Local Plan and other planning policy issues in Pendle via the award-winning Framework newsletter. Four issues were published during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

To avoid repetition the regular meetings listed below, which are normally attended by representatives 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 the table.

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

Public consultations are only highlighted in the table where they have been initiated by Pendle Council, or where the Council has submitted a formal written representation.

Pendle Council was not a partner in any new joint evidence base studies commissioned during the 2016/17 monitoring period.



Table 4.1 Duty to Cooperate summary

Body	Action	Outcome
<b>1. Neighbouring Authorities</b>		
Burnley BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Playing Pitch Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint evidence base document, prepared by the Councils in Pendle, Burnley and Rossendale with support from Sport England.</li> <li>• Report adopted in June 2016.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burnley Green Belt Review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council was consulted and commented on the findings of the study published by consultants LUC.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (25.04.16)</li> </ul>	<p>Discussions focussed on the following:</p> <p><b>Pendle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy in December 2015.</li> <li>• Timescales for Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Site Allocations &amp; Development Policies</li> <li>• New evidence base studies for Local Plan (Part 2)</li> <li>• Neighbourhood plan proposals in Barrowford and Colne.</li> <li>• Compilation of a Brownfield Register in Pendle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Burnley</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome of CLG visit to Burnley BC and timescales for publication of their Local Plan.</li> <li>• Review of Gypsy &amp; Traveller Assessment in Burnley.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cross Boundary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Belt Assessments in Burnley and Pendle.</li> <li>• Viability and CIL across the HMA.</li> <li>• LCC Schools Planning Team requirements</li> <li>• Burnley &amp; Pendle Growth Corridor transport improvements</li> <li>• Lancashire Combined Authority</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Pennines Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)</li> </ul>	<p>Discussions focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracking</li> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• Appeals</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Local studies</li> <li>• Database and GIS mapping</li> </ul>	

Body	Action	Outcome
Bradford MBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Pennines Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)</li> </ul>	Discussions focussed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracking</li> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• Appeals</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Local studies</li> <li>• Database and GIS mapping</li> </ul>
Craven DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craven Local Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PBC submitted a representation in response to a formal public consultation on the Draft Craven Local Plan (May 2016).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (16.05.16)</li> </ul>	Discussions focussed on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Pendle</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy in December 2015.</li> <li>• Timescales for Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Site Allocations &amp; Development Policies</li> <li>• New evidence base studies for Local Plan (Part 2)</li> <li>• Neighbourhood plan proposals in Barrowford and Colne.</li> <li>• Compilation of a Brownfield Register in Pendle.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Craven</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Craven Local Plan – public consultation</li> <li>• Evidence base updates</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Cross Boundary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road / rail links in the A56 corridor</li> <li>• Commuting patterns</li> <li>• Housing markets</li> <li>• Employment – possible expansion of West Craven Business Park, Earby</li> <li>• Retail – new proposal for Aldi in Barnoldswick</li> <li>• Renewable energy – AECOM Study, no allocations proposed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Body	Action	Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment – Earby/Broughton Beck</li> <li>• Broadband</li> <li>• Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.</li> <li>• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landscape &amp; Biodiversity</li> <li>- Land Management</li> <li>- Access &amp; Recreation</li> <li>- Climate Change</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Sustainable Tourism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Calderdale MBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Pennines Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)</li> </ul>	Discussions focussed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracking</li> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• Appeals</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Local studies</li> <li>• Database and GIS mapping</li> </ul>
Ribble Valley BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (15.03.17)</li> </ul>	Discussions focussed on the proposals for the Ribble Valley Housing & Economic Development DPD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public consultation (Autumn 2016)</li> <li>• Allocations and key issues</li> <li>• Sustainability Appraisal</li> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery Plan</li> <li>• Strategic Cross Boundary Issues (AONB and A682 for Pendle)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.</li> <li>• Discuss management of the AONB and</li> </ul>

Body	Action	Outcome
		potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
Lancashire CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.</li> <li>• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups :                      - Landscape &amp; Biodiversity                      - Land Management                      - Access &amp; Recreation                      - Climate Change                      - Education                      - Sustainable Tourism</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Pennines Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)</li> </ul>	Discussions focussed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracking</li> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• Appeals</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Local studies</li> <li>• Database and GIS mapping</li> </ul>
North Yorkshire CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.</li> <li>• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities,</li> </ul>

Body	Action	Outcome
		particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
<b>2. Other Pennine Lancashire Planning Authorities</b>		
Blackburn-with Darwen BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
Hyndburn BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Pennines Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)</li> </ul>	Discussions focussed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracking</li> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• Appeals</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Local studies</li> <li>• Database and GIS mapping</li> </ul>
Rossendale BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Playing Pitch Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint evidence base document, prepared by the Councils in Pendle, Burnley and Rossendale with support from Sport England.</li> <li>• Report adopted in June 2016.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Pennines Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)</li> </ul>	Discussions focussed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fracking</li> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• Appeals</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Local studies</li> <li>• Database and GIS mapping</li> </ul>

Body	Action	Outcome
<b>3. Other Lancashire Planning Authorities</b>		
Blackpool BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
Chorley BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
Fylde BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
Lancaster CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.</li> <li>• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landscape &amp; Biodiversity</li> <li>- Land Management</li> <li>- Access &amp; Recreation</li> <li>- Climate Change</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Sustainable Tourism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Preston CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>

Body	Action	Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.</li> <li>Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landscape &amp; Biodiversity</li> <li>- Land Management</li> <li>- Access &amp; Recreation</li> <li>- Climate Change</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Sustainable Tourism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
South Ribble BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
West Lancashire BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
Wyre BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report &amp; Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council &amp; Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Green Belt Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.</li> <li>Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landscape &amp; Biodiversity</li> <li>- Land Management</li> <li>- Access &amp; Recreation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Body</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Climate Change</li><li>- Education</li><li>- Sustainable Tourism</li></ul>



## 5. Topic Areas

### Spatial Development and Infrastructure

A number of indicators consider the geographical spread of development across Pendle (commonly referred to as spatial development) and the provision of any new infrastructure associated with this development.

The purpose of monitoring this information is to see where development is occurring; whether it is in accordance with the settlement hierarchy and whether it follows the approach to site selection as set out in planning policy. This helps to ensure that the borough is growing in a managed and sustainable way.

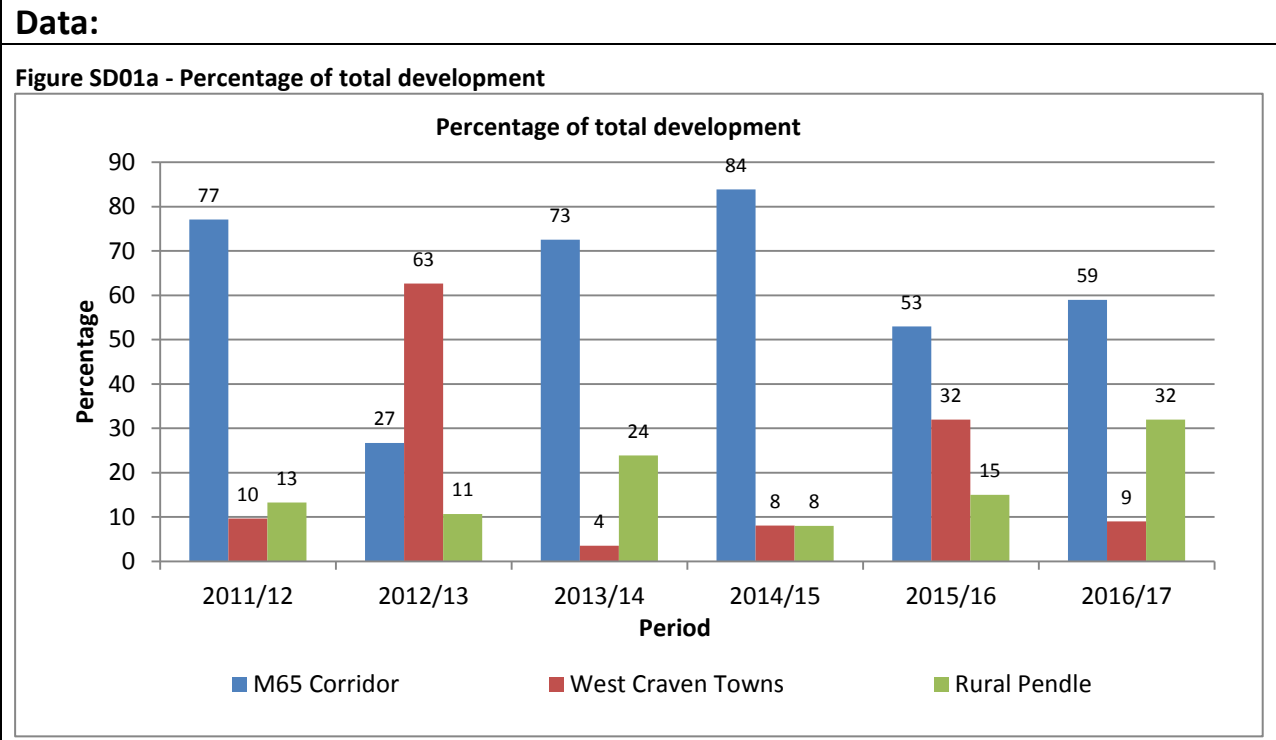
The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover the Spatial Development Principles. These are set out in Table 5a below. The commentary for each indicator will provide details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

Table 5a

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>

<b>Indicator:</b>	SD01	Amount of new development completed in each settlement
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP2
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**Comment:**

The data used in this indicator is taken from the monitoring of housing, employment, retail and leisure developments (using the completed site area of the development in hectares). It includes both conversions/changes of use as well as new build developments.

Figure SD01a shows that 59% of development which occurred in the 2016/17 monitoring period was in the M65 Corridor. This is slightly more than the proportion completed in this area in the previous monitoring period but is still notably less than the amount recorded in the three years prior to that. In contrast the amount of development occurring in Rural Pendle during this period was significantly higher than in any of the previous five periods. This is mainly due to a number of housing developments which have been completed or are partly completed in Barley (former Water Works), Salterforth (former Silent Night site) and Fence (former Spring Mill and former Harpers Inn). This level of development is higher than that set out in the Core Strategy. However, this reflects the upturn in the housing market in these areas and the positive viability levels which are driving development forward. There has been notably less development in the West Craven Towns during this monitoring period with levels falling back to those seen between 2011/12 and 2014/15.

Looking at trends over time, Figure SD01a shows that there has been a certain degree of fluctuation between the proportions of development occurring in each spatial area. In general the majority of development has taken place in the M65 Corridor and reflects the higher levels of sustainability which are found in the settlements in this Spatial Area. Since the start of the plan period 60% of all development has taken place in the M65 Corridor, 22% in the West Craven Towns and 18% in Rural Pendle. This suggests that new development is, on the whole, following the hierarchical approach and the spatial development principles set out in Policies SDP1-SDP6 of the Core Strategy.

<b>Indicator:</b>	SD02	Amount of new development completed in specific locations
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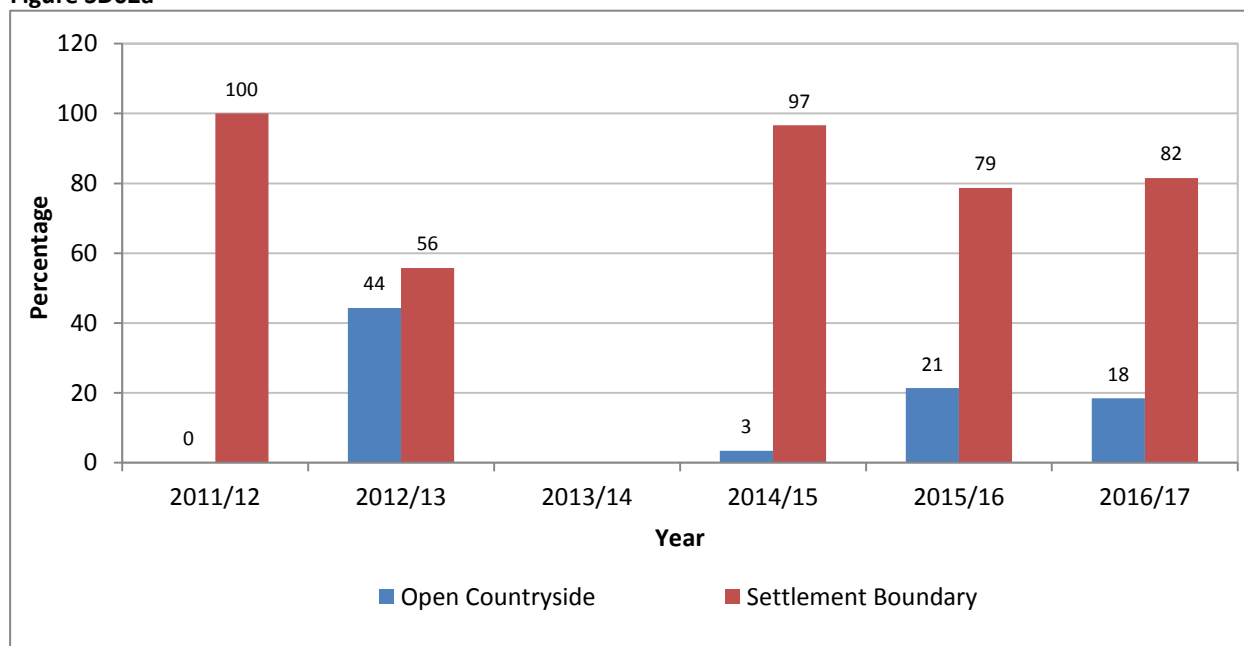
<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP2, SDP5
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**Data:**

**Table SD02a**

Location	Settlement Boundary	Open Countryside	Total	Town and Local Shopping Centres
Amount (ha)	7.10	1.61	<b>7.18</b>	0.09
Percentage	82	18		1

**Figure SD02a**



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

**Comment:**

Table SD02a shows that during the 2016/17 monitoring period the majority of the development completed was within a defined settlement boundary. This indicates that the policies requiring development to be located within a settlement boundary (RPLP Policy 1 and Core Strategy Policy SDP2) are being successfully implemented.

Those developments located in the open countryside have met the exceptions allowed by policies in the development plan. They include seven barn conversions, the sub-division of two dwellings to create four dwellings and the change of use of a garage/workshop to a dwelling.

Figure SD02a presents the trends over time and shows that in all years the majority of development has been delivered within a settlement boundary. The chart shows that in 2012/13, 2015/16 and 2016/17 there has been a notable amount of development in the open countryside. But in all three years this development has met the exceptions set out in policies in the Development Plan and usually consists of countryside compatible uses.

<b>Indicator:</b>	SD03	Amount of new development completed on Greenfield and Previously Developed Land (PDL)
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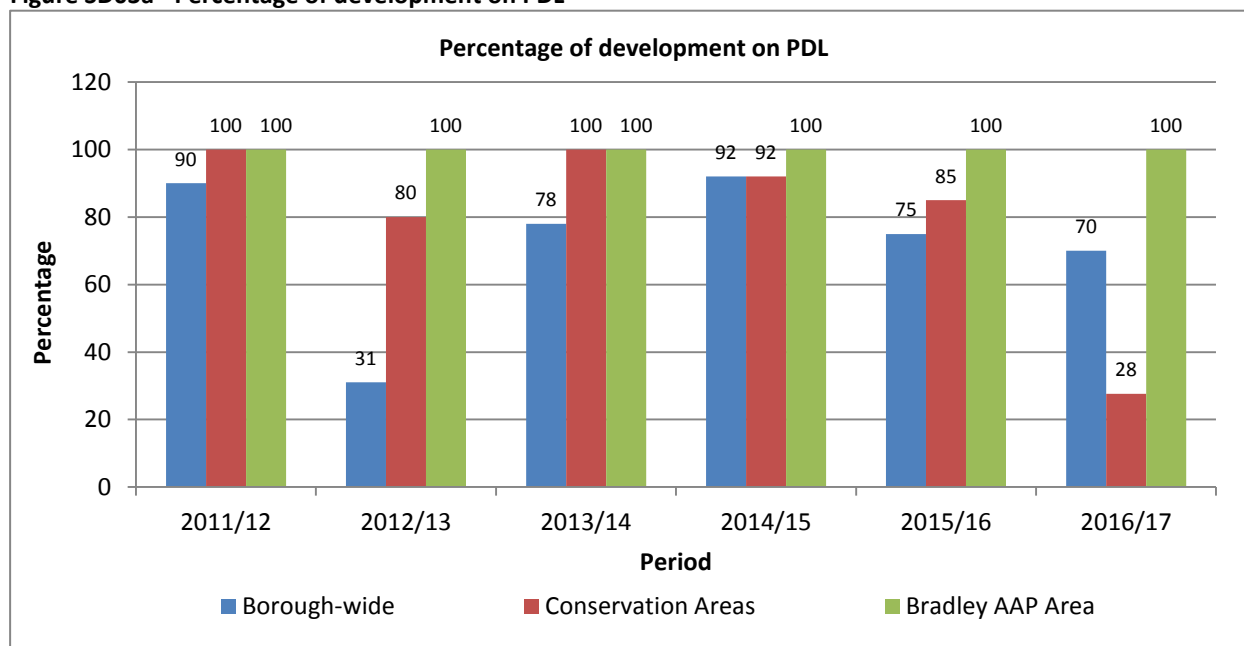
<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP2
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**Data:**

**Table SD03a – Amount of development on Greenfield/PDL**

Location	Borough-wide	Conservation Areas	Bradley AAP Area
Amount of new development on Greenfield (ha)	2.61	0.21	0.00
Amount of new development on PDL (ha)	6.10	0.08	0.04

**Figure SD03a - Percentage of development on PDL**



**Comment:**

Table SD03a provides details of the amount of development completed on Greenfield and previously developed (often referred to as brownfield) land during the 2016/17 monitoring period. It shows that in this period the majority (70%) of new development completed in the borough was on brownfield land. This indicates that positive progress is being made to regenerate and recycle brownfield sites in the borough. These findings also suggest that Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF approach of encouraging the reuse of land which has been previously developed, are being successfully implemented. However, some caution must be applied to these figures as they include the change of use/conversions of existing buildings as PDL development as well as new build development on brownfield land.

The NPPF definition of previously developed land does not include barn conversions – so for monitoring purposes these are classed as Greenfield development. In the borough’s conservation areas just 28% of land completed during the monitoring period was on previously developed land. However, the 62% classed as Greenfield development was actually made up of a single barn conversion accounting for 0.2ha of land.

In the Bradley AAP area there was just one development completed and this was on previously

developed land.

Figure SD03a shows the percentage of development which has occurred on PDL in each of the last six monitoring periods. It shows that in four out of the six years 75% or more of new development has been on PDL. In amount of development completed on PDL in the 2016/17 monitoring period is slightly lower at 70%, however, this still represents good performance in terms of redeveloping and reusing existing land and buildings.

In 2012/13 there was a larger proportion of Greenfield development. However, this was due to the provision of new sporting facilities and therefore although deemed as development the land essentially remains classed as Greenfield.

Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy sets a trigger for action to be taken if 50% or less of new development has occurred on previously developed land by 2020. Since the start of the plan period in 2011, 70% of all new development has been completed on previously developed land. Future monitoring will help to show whether this trend continues and identify if any management action needs to be taken if the trigger is reached.

<b>Indicator:</b>	SD04	Progress against the Infrastructure Strategy
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP6
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**Data:**

**Table SD04a – Infrastructure Delivery Progress**

Infrastructure type	Funding Secured	Explanation of progress
Waste water treatment	✓	The treatment of waste water is a statutory duty for United Utilities and Yorkshire Water (YW). The existing treatment plants have sufficient capacity for the level of development proposed in the Core Strategy, with Earby earmarked for expansion under current YW funding plans.
M65 Junction 13 improvements	✓	Work has now been completed on the improvements to Junctions 12 and 13 of the M65. These works ensure that the Junctions have sufficient capacity to allow for the development of the Strategic Employment Site (Lomeshaye) and the Strategic Housing Site (Trough Laithe). These works have been funded through the Lancashire LEP (Local Enterprise Partnership) as part of the Burnley/Pendle Growth Corridor initiative.
Primary school provision	✓	The provision of school places is a statutory requirement for Lancashire County Council. However, unexpected large-scale housing development on ‘windfall’ sites could cause issues for forward planning as formula funding for the provision of places is largely based on census data (i.e. the anticipated level of births in an area).
Specialist housing	✓	Specialist providers are able to access ring-fenced funding from the Government for specific projects, but there is no guarantee that such bids will be successful.  As the provision of specialist housing is not a statutory duty, this reliance on funding bids and the capacity of specialist housing providers means that there is no guarantee that a particular scheme can be brought forward. However, there is demonstrable evidence that this approach has successfully delivered a number of specialist housing schemes in Pendle over recent years.

**Comment:**

The Pendle Infrastructure Strategy addresses any issues or uncertainties with regard to the delivery of infrastructure in the borough. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) in the strategy provides details of how key infrastructure requirements will be delivered, by whom and how they will be funded.

Table SD04a highlights the infrastructure projects that are considered to be important for the delivery of the strategic objectives set-out in the Core Strategy and indicates whether funding has been secured for their delivery.

An analysis of all infrastructure requirements in the borough is available in the Infrastructure Strategy report. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule will need to be updated as part of the preparation of the Local Plan Part2.

<b>Indicator:</b>	SD05	Number of times the Design Principles SPD has been used as a reason for refusal of a development
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	Design Principles SPD, ENV2, LIV5, WRK6, SUP4
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<b>Data:</b>		
Table SD05 – Use of the Design Principles SPD		
Number of applications where the Design Principles SPD was applicable	Number of refusals on applications where the SPD was applicable	Number of applications that were refused with the SPD as a reason for refusal
109	10	7

**Comment:**

The Design Principles SPD was a consideration in 109 planning decisions during the 2016/17 monitoring period. Of these applications 10 were refused, but the SPD was only cited as a reason for refusal on 7 occasions.

This demonstrates that the design of most development proposals was considered to be acceptable and/or that other factors were the reason for refusal. It also suggests that the SPD has been successful in helping to ensure a higher standard of design in new developments, as those applications approved would have needed to be in conformity with the requirements of the SPD (where applicable).

## Environment (including Renewable Energy and Transport)

This section looks at a wide range of environmental issues including the natural and historic environment, biodiversity, open space, green infrastructure, renewable energy and transport.

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover the Environment. These are set out in Table 5b below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

**Table 5b**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Triggers</b>
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>
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> </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</li> </ul>



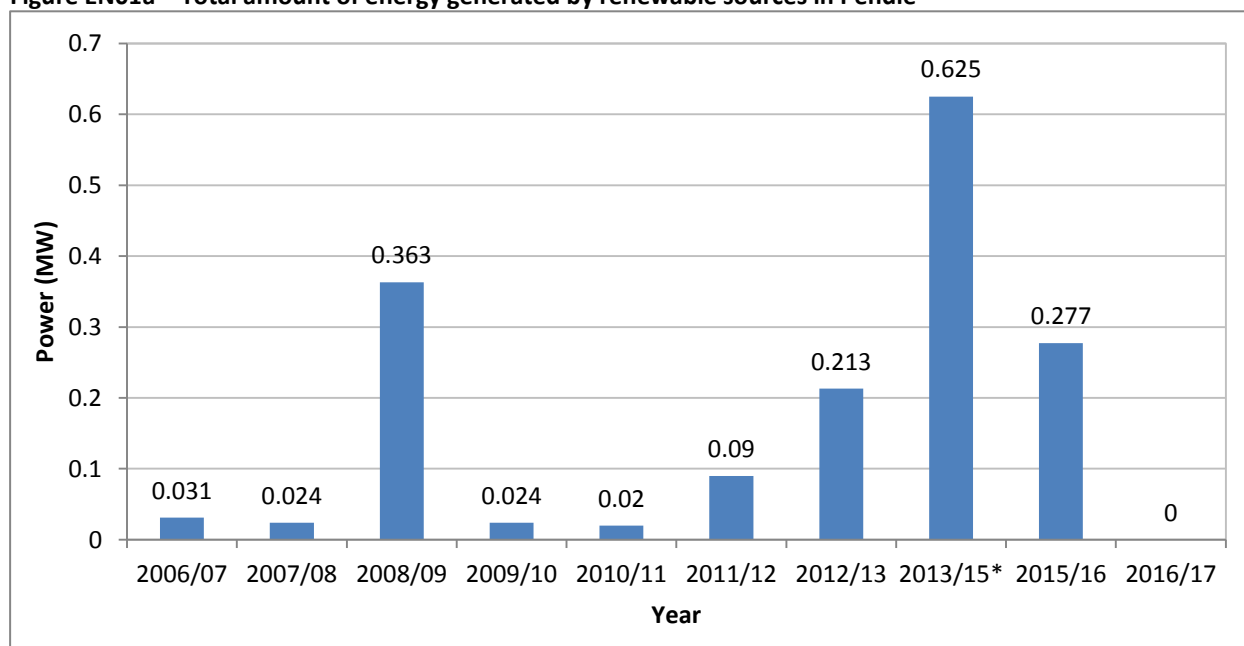
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase recycling rates.</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.</li> </ul>	<p>by 2021 or 2027.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency 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>

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN01	Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV3
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**Data:**

**Figure EN01a – Total amount of energy generated by renewable sources in Pendle**



\*The data for the 2013/14 period was not recorded at the time and so forms part of a joint 2013/14-2014/15 entry.

**Comment:**

Appendix J3 provides a breakdown of the amount of renewable energy generated by each type of renewable energy source. It also shows the number of new permissions for renewable energy schemes granted and refused in the past year and the total number of extant renewable energy permissions. The information submitted with planning applications regarding the projected power outputs for most equipment is often limited. Where it has not been possible to obtain such figures they have either been taken from the Renewable and Low Carbon (RLC) Energy Study (Maslen Environmental, 2010), or an average figure has been applied.<sup>2</sup>

Figure EN01a shows the amount of additional energy generated each year from newly completed renewable schemes. The graph shows that in 2016/17 no new renewable energy schemes were completed in the borough and therefore no additional renewable energy was generated. This is the first year in a decade where no new schemes have been completed. However, the majority of new renewable energy technologies that are being installed at properties, such as solar panels, only require planning permission in certain circumstances. This indicator monitors the amount of renewable energy generated from schemes that require planning permission and therefore does not account for the amount generated from schemes that do not require planning permission – as no data is available for those

<sup>2</sup> For new solar panel developments where the number of panels is not known the figure for an average scheme either commercial or residential, has been taken from the Maslen Study. Where the number of panels has been given in the application but a power output has not been specified, an average figure of 180 Watts Peak per panel has been applied. This represents the mid-range output of solar panels at current technology levels. This approach provides greater accuracy for overall scheme estimates rather than using an average figure for the whole scheme.

schemes.

The monitoring of completed schemes that required planning permission shows that the borough is generating 1.67MW of renewable energy. This is still significantly less than the amount needed to be generated if the borough is to meet the aspirations of the UK Renewable Energy Strategy. Policy ENV3 of the Core Strategy suggests that Pendle would need to generate 15.4MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020 if it is to meet such aspirations.

There were no applications for renewable technologies made in 2016/17 i.e. no new permissions granted and no applications refused.

There is one RLC scheme with an extant (live) planning permission, which has either not been started or is yet to be completed. This is a relatively minor scheme for solar photovoltaic panels and would contribute a further 0.004MW of renewable energy to the overall supply in the borough.

The lack of new permissions is of particular concern, as unless there is a step change in the amount of renewable energy provided in the borough, it is unlikely that the proposed generation targets will be met by 2020.

If the heat and electricity requirements are taken together, a total power figure of 27.2MW is required by 2020. If the combined power capacity that has been made available by completed developments over the last ten years, up to and including this monitoring period, is subtracted from this, the requirement lowers to 25.53MW. If those consents that are still available and able to be implemented are taken away it reduces further to 25.526MW. There is still a substantial part of the requirement to fulfil even with available and potential power taken into account.

Since 2008, changes to the General Permitted Development Order, mean that it has been possible to install some micro-generation equipment at domestic premises without the need for planning permission. This additional generation is not reflected in the data presented here as it is not possible to monitor it through the planning system. However, the amount of energy generated from these sources could provide a notable addition to the overall supply and therefore help to meet the generation targets.

More recent changes introduced by the government relating to the provision of on-shore wind turbines has seen a drop in the number of applications for wind turbines in the borough and the approval of such schemes. This change in policy is likely to have a detrimental impact on the borough in terms of achieving the generation targets set out in the Core Strategy, as the majority of that energy would have come from commercial wind development.

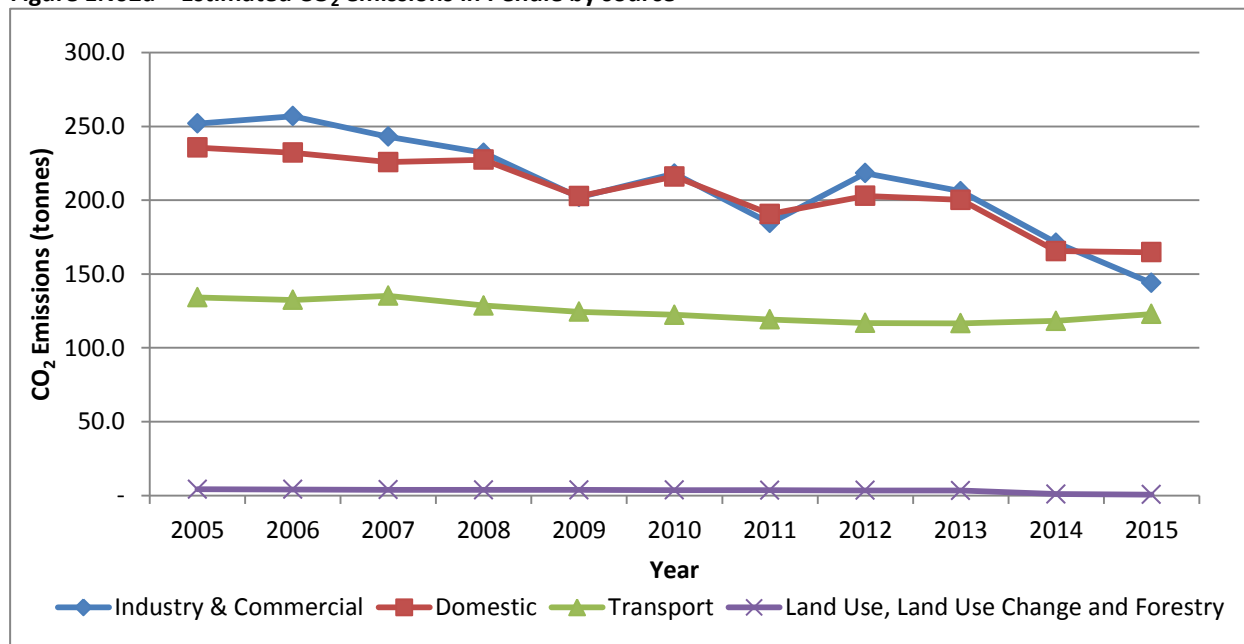
The Local Plan Part 2 will need to consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and look at possible alternatives to wind energy.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN02	Estimated Amount of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle by source
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV5
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**Data:**

**Figure EN02a – Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle by source**



(Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015>). (Data is only currently available up to 2015).

**Comment:**

Figure EN02a provides the latest published data available from the Government relating to the estimated amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle. The data shows that over the ten year period from 2005-2015 the general trend has been one of falling CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from a high of 626.0 tonnes in 2005 to 437.6 tonnes in 2015. Cumulatively across all sources, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle have decreased by 188.4 tonnes.

Both the domestic and industrial sectors have seen a trend of decreasing emissions with some fluctuations particularly in 2011/12 and 2012/13 where there was a reduction followed by a notable increase. Since 2012 emissions have again been falling in these sectors, with a notable decrease in the industrial sector between 2014 and 2015. This may indicate that energy efficiency measures are starting to have a positive impact on emission levels. However, there was a slight increase in emissions from the domestic sector in 2015. This may be due to variations in climatic conditions causing an increase in energy usage in periods of cold weather.

In terms of the transport sector, the general trend has been one of falling emissions. However, there was a slight rise in 2014 and again in 2015. This may be due to an upturn in the economy which has led to more vehicles being on the roads and consequently an increase in emissions.

Emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (including CO<sub>2</sub> removals from the atmosphere) saw a further reduction in 2015. The figures show that there has been a steady year on year decrease in the emission levels from this category.

Policy ENV2 requires new developments to be designed in a way that helps to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Future monitoring of this indicator will show whether emission levels continue to fall as new development is completed, thereby providing an indication of the effectiveness of the policy.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN05	Amount of land designated for biodiversity importance and its condition
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV1
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**Data:**

**Table EN05a – Amount of land with a nature or geological conservation designation**

Status of Site		Total Sites and Area		2016/17		
Designation	Level	No.	ha	Addition ha	Loss ha	Change ha
SAC / SPA (Special Area for Conservation / Special Protection Area)	International	1	1,589.00	0	0	0
SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	1	1,589.00	0	0	0
BHS (Biological Heritage Site)	Local	62	1,287.10	No data	No data	No data
LGS (Local Geological Site)	Local	2	14.25	No data	No data	No data
LNI (Site of Local Natural Importance)	Local	7	231.00	0	0	0
LNR (Local Nature Reserve)	Local	4	17.67	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3139.02*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*The SSSI and SAC/SPA cover the same land area and therefore are only counted once in the total site area.

**Comment:**

Monitoring the spatial distribution, coverage and condition of valued nature sites helps to assess if the implementation of an adaptive approach to ecosystem management has been successful. It helps to identify gains and losses of habitat, potential gaps in existing provision and future priorities for species and habitat protection. There are a total of 77 sites designated for either their biodiversity or geological diversity covering an area of 3,139.02ha.

The condition of each designated site is not monitored on an annual basis. The condition of sites is assessed by the body responsible for their designation and the information for this indicator has been obtained from the relevant organisation.

Natural England looks at the SAC/SPA and the SSSI. Appendix J4 provides details of the latest assessment of the part of the South Pennine Moors SSSI located in Pendle. This area is divided up into smaller units for assessment. The overall condition of this part of the SSSI is one of unfavourable but recovering<sup>3</sup>. Provided that the management actions continue to be applied then the condition of this area will become favourable in time. The area has not been resurveyed this year and so there has not been any recorded change in the condition or status of the site.

The Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN) is responsible for assessing the BHSs and LGSs on behalf of the County Council. They operate a rolling programme of surveying all the BHSs across the county. The latest information available indicates that 1,287.1ha of land in the borough is designated as a Biological Heritage Site (BHS) and 14.25ha is designated as a Local Geodiversity Site (LGS).

The Council has not been informed of any changes during the 2016/17 monitoring period. Obtaining data from LERN/LCC on the number and condition of BHSs is becoming more difficult with reduced

<sup>3</sup> Natural England define this as: often known simply as 'recovering'. Units/features are not yet fully conserved but all the necessary management mechanisms are in place. At least one of the designated feature(s) mandatory attributes are not meeting their targets (as set out in the site specific FCT). Provided that the recovery work is sustained, the unit/feature will reach favourable condition in time.

council budgets. Access to this data source is crucial to the monitoring of this indicator and this issue needs to be resolved going forward to ensure accurate information regarding the amount and condition of land designated for its biodiversity importance is reported.

Pendle Council designates LNRs and LNIs. There is no requirement to monitor the quality of LNRs, however, each LNR has a management plan which includes actions to improve the sites.

There have been no new LNRs, LNIs or extensions to existing sites designated in the 2016/17 monitoring period. There are proposals to extend the LNR at Ball Grove in Colne and Lomeshaye Marsh at the Lomeshaye Industrial Estate in the future. These schemes will be reported in future monitoring reports.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN05a	Net change in area of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV1
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<b>Data:</b>
No data collected for this indicator.
<b>Comment:</b>
<p>Policy ENV1 of the Core Strategy aims to ensure that priority habitats and species are protected from the effects of new development. One way to monitor this is to look at the changes in the amount of land which supports these habitats and species.</p> <p>The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established. This indicator was therefore not monitored in the 2016/17 period.</p> <p>The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.</p>



<b>Indicator:</b>	EN06	Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV1
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<b>Data:</b>
No data collected for this indicator.
<b>Comment:</b>
<p>Policy ENV1 in the Core Strategy seeks to encourage new developments to incorporate features that are beneficial to biodiversity. The provision of sites to act as stepping stones and wildlife corridors within the urban environment is seen as a key component of a coherent ecological network. Within new development this could involve the incorporation of specific features into the design of the building to help protect and enhance species and habitats. Such features may include ponds, bird and bat boxes, the planting of native trees, shrubs and other flora.</p> <p>The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established. This indicator was therefore not monitored in the 2016/17 period.</p> <p>The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN07	Quality of open space
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV1
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**Data:**

**Table EN07a – Amount and quality of open space by typology**

Quality / Type	Parks		Outdoor Sports		Amenity Greenspace		Play Areas		Equipped Area for Play	
	No.	ha	No.	ha	No.	ha	No.	ha	No.	ha
Low	12	34.85	23	127.39	18	3.29	7	0.86	13	1.18
Medium	12	37.48	54	127.99	189	26.69	14	3.43	27	2.06
High	6	6.99	5	4.95	37	11.53	2	0.27	6	0.37

(Summarised data from the Open Space Audit 2008)

**Table EN07b – Parks with Green Flag Awards**

Parks with Green Flag Awards	ha
Alkincoates Park, Colne	10.910
Ball Grove Park	4.731
Barrowford 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>

**Comment:**

Table EN07a provides a summary of the amount, type and quality of open space in the borough. This data is taken from the Open Space Audit (2008). This data is now nine years old and is in the process of being updated through the new Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy.

Work on the GI Strategy was started at the beginning of 2016 but progress has been slow due to resource issues. The Council is now looking to appoint consultants to carry out some of the work on the GI Strategy. New data should be available for the 2017/18 monitoring report.

It is important to measure the quality of different types of open space to determine whether improvements need to be made to these spaces. Table EN07a indicates that there are relatively low levels of high quality open space provision in Pendle, and it is of concern that in many of the typologies the number of low quality sites outnumbers these. In the last few years there have been a number of improvements made to parks and equipped play areas – often using funding obtained through new development. In addition the Council has replaced a number of sports pavilions over the last few years, making significant improvements to the provision and quality of such facilities.

The Green Flag Award Scheme is the national standard for parks and green spaces across England and Wales. Table EN07b shows the parks which have achieved a Green Flag award. Pendle Council maintains a total of 11 parks throughout the borough, covering a total area of 64.63ha. Of these, eight have achieved Green Flag status, accounting for 47.854ha of open space, or 74% of the total parkland area in the borough.

The provision of open space is an important issue in the borough, particularly within the densely populated urban areas. Policies LIV5 and WRK6 of the Core Strategy require open space to be provided as part of new housing and commercial developments, where practicable. Where this is not possible the enhancement of existing spaces may be required.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN08	Provision of open space
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV1, LIV5, WRK6, SUP2
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<b>Data:</b>
No data collected for this indicator.

<b>Comment:</b>
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The Pendle Open Space Audit was adopted in November 2008 and is currently being review as part of a new Green Infrastructure Strategy. This review will provide up-to-date information on the amount of new open space that has been provided since 2008.

However, the monitoring regime for this indicator has not yet been established and no data has been collected during the 2016/17 monitoring period relating to the amount of new open space that has been provided through new development.

The natural environment provides the building blocks for life, so it is important that it is protected and where possible enhanced. As a result, valuable open spaces in the borough need to be protected from development. New open space provision is also encouraged especially where there are opportunities to connect spaces together to form a more coherent green infrastructure network. In order to ensure that open space is protected and enhanced where possible it is necessary to monitor existing and new provision by location.

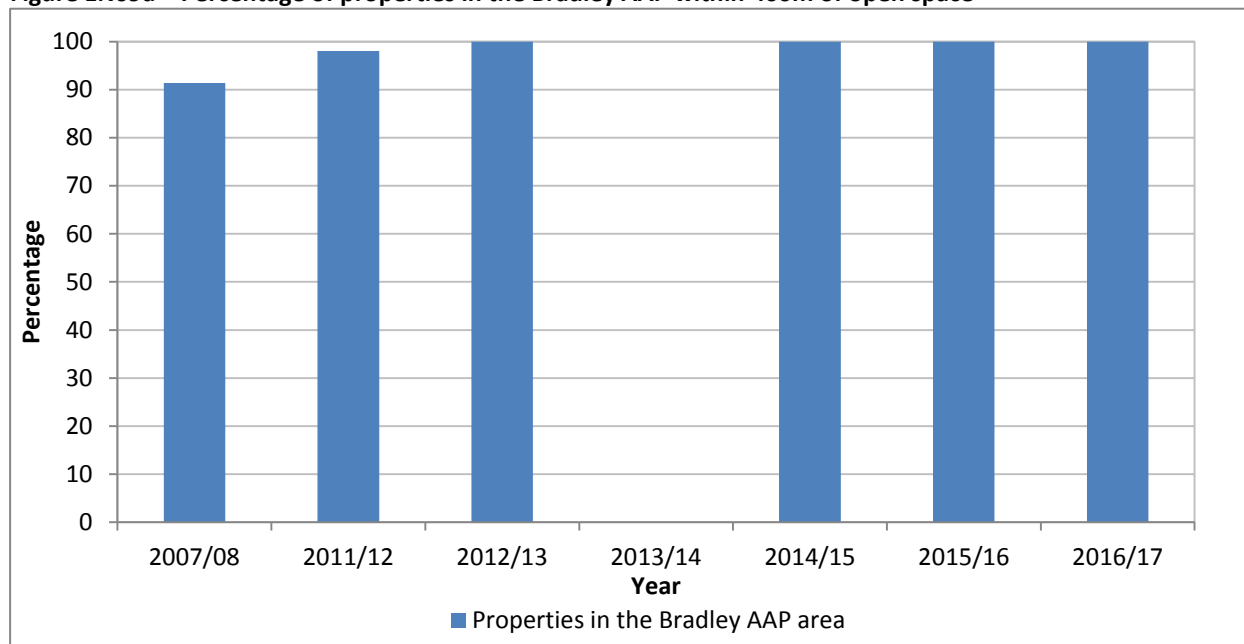
Policies ENV1, LIV5, WRK 6 and SUP2 of the Core Strategy are all concerned with the protection and provision of open space in new developments. A data collection methodology will need to be put in place to monitor new provision going forward.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN09	Number of properties within 400m of open space in the Bradley AAP area
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	BAAP4
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**Data:**

**Figure EN09a – Percentage of properties in the Bradley AAP within 400m of open space**



(Data for 2013/14 was not collected)

**Comment:**

Figure EN09a shows the percentage of properties in the Bradley AAP area that are within 400m of a designated open space site. It indicates that all properties now have good access to open space. The actual number of properties with access to open space has not changed in the last five years as there has been little new housing development completed in the area. However, there have been a number of new open spaces created including an Equipped Area for Play (EPA) and a Multi-use Games Area (MUGA) off Fleet Street and an EPA off Cliffe Street.

The density of the houses in Bradley, the absence of front gardens or forecourts in most instances, and a scarcity of open space creates a very hard environment. Work to create open space in the area is an objective of the Bradley AAP and this indicator monitors the success of this objective. Future monitoring will show whether new open space is being created as part of new developments in the area, thereby further improving access and choice of open space to residents.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN10	Number and condition of designated heritage assets
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV1
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**Data:**

**Table EN10a – Number of designated heritage assets in Pendle**

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	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bracewell and Brogden	11	1	0	10	0	0	0	2	0
Brierfield	7	0	0	7	1	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	14	0	1	13	0	1	0	0	0
Kelbrook and Sough	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0
Nelson	36	0	1	35	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>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Bradley AAP Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Comment:**

Table EN10a provides information on the number of designated heritage assets in each parish in the borough and identifies those that are at risk from deterioration. Once lost, a heritage asset cannot be replaced and its loss may have cultural, environmental, economic and social implications. Historic England has made two new listings during 2016/17; these were Foulridge War Memorial and the former Public Library, Booth Street, Nelson.

Table EN10a shows there are now 326 listed buildings/structures in the borough. Three of these are the Grade I listed medieval churches of Bracewell, Colne and Barnoldswick. The majority of listed buildings and structures (300) are Grade II. One of these buildings; Brierfield Methodist Church is considered to be at risk (i.e. prone to deterioration), although management actions are in place to address these issues.

The number of listed buildings in Pendle considered to be at risk has fallen significantly over the last few years to one, providing some reassurance that positive actions are being taken to protect these heritage assets.

There are 23 conservation areas spread across the borough, with one considered to be at risk from deterioration – Brierfield Mills. The Council is currently working with a series of partners to improve and regenerate the Brierfield Mills complex. This work will hopefully lead to the removal of the conservation area from the risk register.

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

There are no designated heritage assets in the Bradley Area Action Plan area. However the Bradley Intensive Urban Assessment (2006) identifies nine buildings of local historic significance.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN11	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV2
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**Data:**

**Table EN11a – Number of applications refused due to poor design**

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Core Strategy Policy ENV2	Applications refused using Core Strategy ENV2
635	328	27

**Comment:**

This indicator assesses the extent to which local plan policy is successful at ensuring only well designed developments are approved. Those applications assessed against Core Strategy Policy ENV2 are reviewed and where the policy has been used as the reason for refusal the application is recorded as being of poor design.

Table EN11a provides data on the number of applications refused planning permission when assessed against Policy ENV2 during the 2016/17 monitoring period. It shows that of the 328 applications assessed, 27 (8%) were refused (wholly or partly) on the grounds that the scheme was of poor design. This is a slightly higher figure than the previous year where 23 (6%) of schemes were refused on the grounds of poor design.

The National Planning Policy Framework acknowledges that “Good design is indivisible from good planning.” In order to achieve sustainable development and make better places for people it is necessary to ensure developments are well designed. The findings of the monitoring work show that officers are using the policy effectively to refuse applications which fall below the required standards.

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

**Table EN12 – Number of applications refused due to impact on a heritage asset**

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Core Strategy Policy ENV1 or ENV2	Applications assessed using Policy ENV1 or ENV2 but is not the reason for refusal	Applications refused using Adopted Local Plan Policy ENV1 or ENV2
635	341	30	9

**Comment:**

This indicator looks at the usage of policies in the Core Strategy which cover heritage assets to assess whether they are helping to effectively protect these assets. Both Policies ENV1 and ENV2 look 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.

Table EN12 provides data on the number of applications that have been assessed for their potential impact to a heritage asset (e.g. Listed Building, Conservation Area). The data indicates that of the 341 applications assessed against Policies ENV1 and/or ENV2 during the monitoring period 9 were refused based on the likely adverse impact they would have to a heritage asset.

These findings indicate that the majority of applications assessed against these policies in relation to heritage impact are considered to be acceptable and that any potential effects on an asset can either be mitigated or are outweighed by the need for the development. However, it also indicates that officers are using the policies to refuse applications where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset.

Local Authorities have a statutory duty to protect designated heritage assets e.g. listed buildings and conservation areas. In the decision making process for planning applications it is therefore necessary for the Council to apply its policies to ensure that new development is not harmful to these assets.

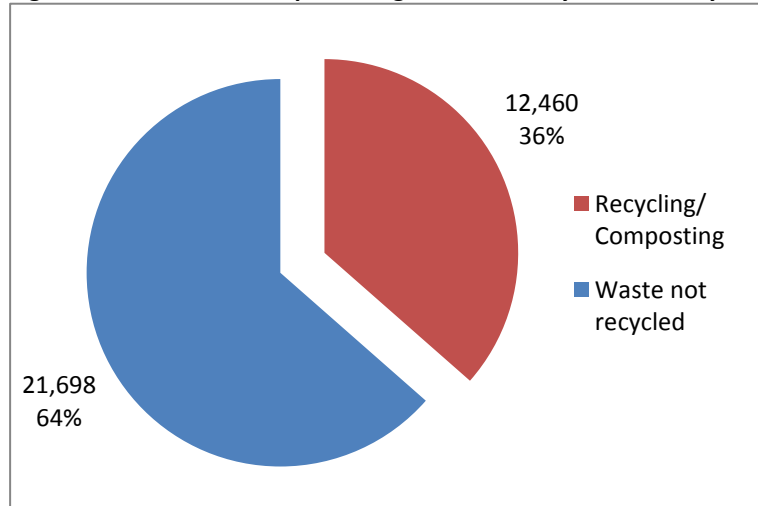


<b>Indicator:</b>	EN13	Total amount of (household) waste collected and amount sent for recycling/composting and that not recycled
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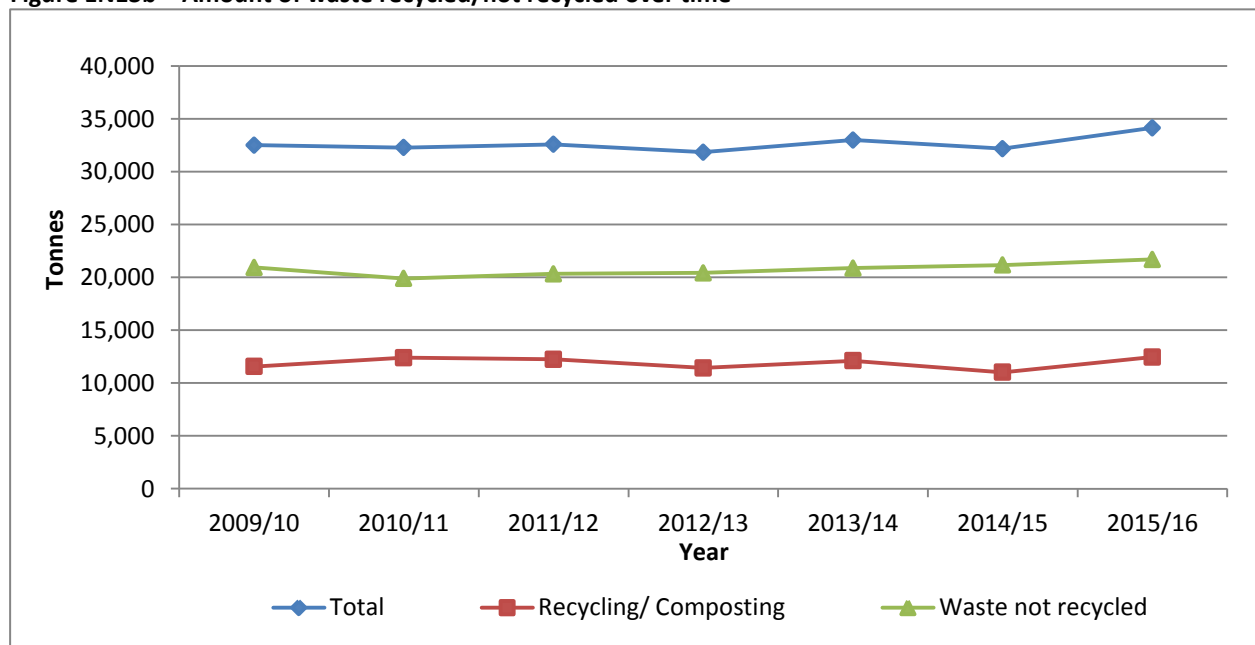
<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV6
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**Data:**

**Figure EN13a – Amount / percentage of waste recycled/not recycled (2015/16)**



**Figure EN13b – Amount of waste recycled/not recycled over time**



(Data available from: [https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local\\_authority\\_collected\\_waste\\_management\\_statistics](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local_authority_collected_waste_management_statistics) and <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/environment/household-recycling-municipal-waste-and-fly-tipping.aspx>)  
 (Data is only currently available up to 2015/16).

**Comment:**

Figure EN13a shows the split between the amount of household waste sent for recycling and the amount not recycled. The data shows that of the 34,158 tonnes of waste collected in Pendle in 2015/16, 36% (12,460 tonnes) was recycled or composted whilst 64% (21698 tonnes) was not recycled.

This shows that a considerable amount of waste produced in the borough is still not being recycled. Furthermore, although the percentage of waste being recycled has increased since 2014/15 the overall amount of waste generated by households has increased to the highest level since the data has been reported.

Figure EN13b shows that over the last five years the amount of waste not being recycled is steadily increasing. This is a worrying trend as it implies that communities are not engaged with the message regarding the importance of recycling to ensure a sustainable future. Future monitoring will ascertain whether this trend continues, however, the planning system cannot directly influence levels of recycling.

The Core Strategy seeks to support the provision of well-located waste management facilities. This includes safeguarding existing waste management facilities and supporting the more efficient use of existing waste management facilities and transfer stations. The strategy also encourages the inclusion of re-used and recycled materials and in particular the on-site recycling and reuse of materials recovered through demolition and excavation.

The Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal included an indicator to look at the amount of waste collected per household. This data is provided in Figure EN13b and is taken from the government's official dataset.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN14	Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV7
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**Data:**

**Table EN14a - Number of Waterbodies (Rivers only) – Overall Ecological Status**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Good</b>	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4
<b>Moderate</b>	6	6	8	6	5	6	6	5
<b>Poor</b>	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2

(Source: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3070>)

**Comment:**

Appendix J5 provides details of the quality of the main rivers in Pendle based on their ecological status rating. It gives a rating on the biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphology status of the waterbody and an overall ecological rating.

The information shows that the biological status of the main watercourses in Pendle varies considerably with five rated as good, two rated as moderate and three rated as poor. As in previous years it is sections of Colne Water which have poor biological status. In this monitoring period Stock Beck has also been rated poor under this criterion. Action will need to be taken to improve the water quality of these rivers as the trends show that little progress has been made in the last few years.

The data also shows that five watercourses are rated good in terms of their physico-chemical quality and five are rated as moderate. In term of hydromorphology 10 watercourses were rated as 'supports good'.

Table EN14a provides time series data for the last eight years on the number of main rivers achieving good, moderate or poor ecological quality status. It indicates that in 2016, four out of the 11 waterbodies in Pendle were rated as having a good ecological status with five rated as moderate and two as poor. The data indicates that there has been a decline in the overall ecological quality of rivers in Pendle since the previous monitoring period, with Stock Beck now joining parts of Colne Water as being rated as poor.

The modification of some of the watercourses during the industrial revolution and the nature of the combined sewer system in parts of Pendle both contribute to cause poor quality river environments. United Utilities are investing in a programme of waste water treatment improvements to tackle some of these problems e.g. using additional treatments to reduce the concentrations of nutrients entering Colne Water from the nearby sewage treatment works.

Water is a sensitive and often 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.

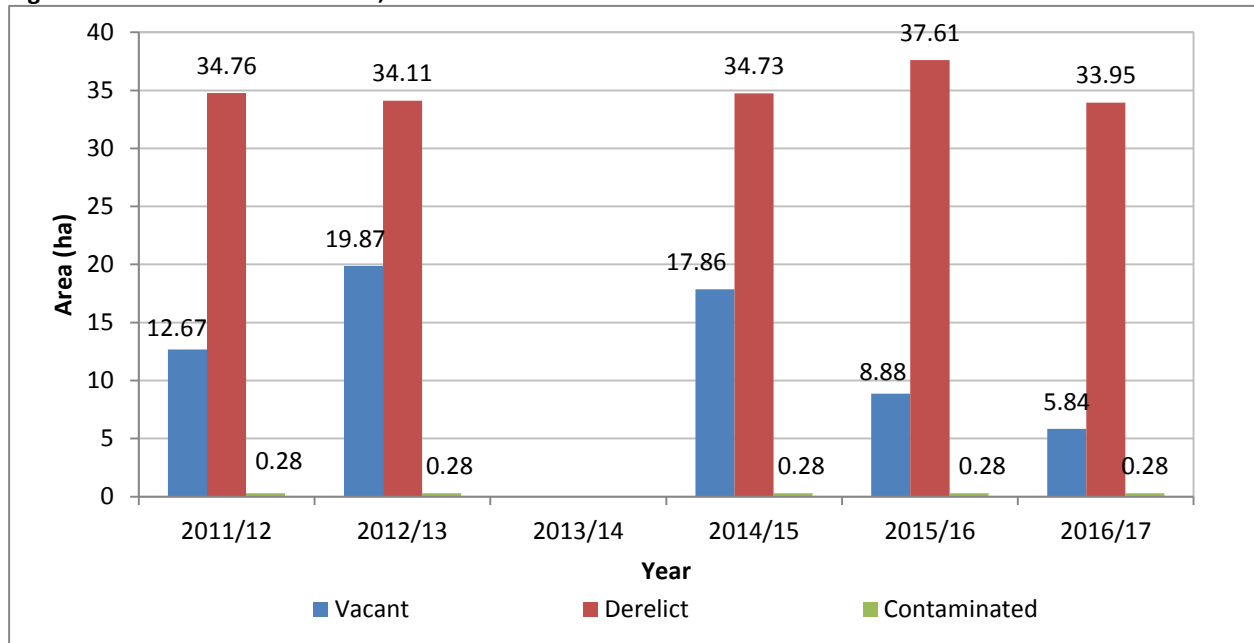
Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy sets a presumption against development where there is a potential for contaminants to enter the water supply and a requirement to install infiltration systems and other necessary mitigation measures where development is necessary. Monitoring of the river and stream quality in the borough helps to assess the success of the plan. The data used to monitor this indicator is provided by the Environment Agency from their Water Framework Directive (WFD) database, which monitors a wide range of water quality indicators.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN15	Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV5, ENV6
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**Data:**

**Figure EN15a – Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land**



\*Data was not collected during the 2013/14 monitoring period.

**Comment:**

Appendix J6 provides data on the amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land by settlement. It indicates that Nelson has the largest amount of both derelict land (10.35ha) and vacant land (1.91ha). Colne and Barnoldswick have similar levels of derelict land but much lower amounts of vacant land. The majority of villages in Rural Pendle have no land currently classified as vacant or derelict. However there are small amounts in Foulridge and Spen Brook.

The majority of vacant and derelict land in the borough is a result of the declining manufacturing industries, premises falling into disrepair, being unsuitable and in the wrong location for modern day employment purposes. Some of the larger sites which make up the portfolio of vacant and derelict land include (sites of the former): Oak Mill, Colne; Spring Gardens Mill, Colne; Fernbank Mill, Barnoldswick; Richard Street nurseries, Brierfield; Brook Shed, Earby; Reedyford Mill, Nelson; Riverside Mill, Nelson; Fort Vale Parkside Works, Nelson; Lamberts Timber Yard, Nelson.

There are also a number of cleared housing sites awaiting redevelopment which contribute to the stock of vacant and derelict land. These include: Giles Street, Nelson and Cooper Street Nelson. However, the site at Clitheroe Road, Brierfield is now being redeveloped with construction underway.

Figure EN15a shows the amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land in each of the last six monitoring periods. In 2016/17 there was 33.95ha of derelict land, 5.84ha of vacant land and 0.28ha of contaminated land. The graph shows that since 2012/13 the amount of vacant land has been falling steadily, however, the amount of derelict land has remain fairly high and at a constant level albeit there have been some fluctuations over the last year. This suggests that vacant land is being redeveloped but those older industrial premises are continuing to fall in to disrepair and disuse.

A number of the sites mentioned above now have planning permission for alternative uses. The monitoring work has shown that work is due to start at a number of these sites shortly. This will help to reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land in the borough and see the sustainable reuse of such land.

In the last few years the economic viability of these sites has delayed them from being brought forward for redevelopment. This has often been due to the costs associated with remediating such sites. There have been some signs in this monitoring period that the markets are slowly improving and this may help to bring more vacant and derelict sites back into use.

The effective use of previously developed land (PDL) in Pendle is particularly important where past industrial activity and coal mining has left a legacy of potentially contaminated and unstable land. In line with the NPPF, Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy encourages the reuse of PDL.

The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) was responsible for the National Land Use Database (NLUD) which monitored the amount and different types of previously developed land (PDL) in each local authority area and recorded when land was brought back into use. Although the HCA no longer collects this data, the Council has continued to monitor the amounts of vacant and derelict land in Pendle as it is considered to be an important measure in terms of the sustainable development of the borough.

The NLUD definitions have been used for this indicator. Vacant land is described as land which could be redeveloped without treatment, whilst derelict land requires some level of treatment before redevelopment can take place. Vacant buildings are described as buildings which are structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair where reletting for their former use is not expected or that they have been declared redundant.

The specific legal definition of contaminated land is given in Section 78a (2) of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, namely:

*Any area which appears to the local authority to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land that:*

- a) Significant harm is being caused, or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused,*  
*or*
- b) Significant pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused.*

Only one site in the borough has been identified and designated as contaminated land in accordance with the official definition. This is Green Works at Knotts Lane in Colne, which is 0.28ha in size. There has been no change in status of this site in the 2016/17 monitoring period and no additional sites have been designated.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN16	Number of buildings achieving BREEAM rating
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK6, SUP4
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<b>Data:</b>
No data collected for this indicator.

<b>Comment:</b>
<p>This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.</p> <p>The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports. However, as there is no specific requirement for planning applications to record this information it may prove difficult to obtain a complete picture of those developments which have used BREEAM standards.</p> <p>BREEAM is a tool which has been established to measure the sustainability of buildings in the UK. A BREEAM assessment uses recognised measures of performance, which are set against established benchmarks, to evaluate a building's specification, design, construction and use.</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	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
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	Conservation Area SPD, (ENV1, ENV2)
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**Data:**

**Table EN17a – Applications refused for proposed used of poor materials**

Total number of applications in conservation areas	Number of approvals in conservation areas	Number of refusals due to not using natural stone and slate	Number of refusals due to proposed use of other inappropriate materials
125	103	0	5

**Comment:**

Table EN17a shows that in the borough’s conservation areas 125 planning applications were determined during the monitoring period and out of these 103 were approved. For applications to be approved they would need to have proposed the use of appropriate materials, including natural stone and slate for new buildings/extensions. The detailed advice within the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD helps guide applicants in the choice of appropriate materials to improve the quality of applications and development in the borough.

The data also shows that of the 22 applications that were refused none were on the basis of not using natural stone and slate. However, five applications were refused partly due to the use of inappropriate materials in a conservation area. Four of these related to the use of uPVC windows in proposed dormers and the other related to the replacement of timber windows with uPVC windows in the front elevation of public house. These decisions deemed that the use of such materials would have a detrimental impact on the conservation area and be contrary to Policies ENV1 and ENV2 of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document.

These findings help to show that the policy base and the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) are being effective in protecting the historic environment from potentially harmful development.

Local Authorities have a duty to ensure that the character and appearance of conservation areas is preserved or enhanced as prescribed in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. In the decision making process for planning applications it is therefore necessary for the Council to apply its policies which require high standards of design and conservation. Policies ENV1 and ENV2 of the Core Strategy provide the policy base for assessing applications in conservation areas. They require the use of appropriate materials and these should be of a high quality and be from natural sources.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN18	Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV7
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**Data:**

**Table EN18a – Number of properties within a flood risk zone**

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

\*These properties will also be within Flood Zone 2

\*\*The address data used for this indicator is now taken from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer held in the IDOX Uniform system. It provides an up-to-date and accurate position with regards to the number of properties that are covered by a flood zone. This has led to a notable change in the figures compared to previous years. The new address data includes non-residential and non-commercial properties (e.g. substations).

**Comment:**

One of the likely impacts of climate change will be the increase in the risk of flooding from watercourses. New development should be directed towards those areas with the lowest probability of flooding. Table EN18a provides details of the number of properties which are within an identified Flood Risk Zone.

There are currently 2,735 properties in Pendle that lie within Flood Zone 2, which means that they are at some risk of river flooding. A proportion of these (57%) also lie within Flood Zone 3 and have a higher risk of flooding. The figures show an increase in the number of properties in a Flood Risk Zone, however, this is partly due to the use of a new address database and the data cannot be compared accurately with the previous years. It is not necessarily due to new properties being built within a flood zone – although this may partly account for the increase.

Flood Zone 2 is defined as having a medium probability of flooding, expressed as being somewhere between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability. In Flood Zone 3 there is a high probability, or greater than 1 in 100 chance of river flooding. All properties in Flood Zone 3 will, by definition, also be within Flood Zone 2.

Aside from the granting of planning permissions for new development, there are several reasons for the change in the number of properties within the Flood Zones, these include:

- more refined modelling in the flood zone mapping, which is updated quarterly by the Environment Agency
- New address base data has been used in the calculation.
- The definition of properties has changed. Rather than being based on the number of buildings it is now based on the number of addresses, giving a more accurate account of individual properties that are in each flood zone.

Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy sets out the approach to development and flood risk directing new development to the areas with the lowest probability of flooding. Future monitoring will highlight any changes in the number of properties within a flood zone that may be due to new development or changes in flood zone modelling. Consideration will be given to reporting the number of developments completed in the flood zones in future years.



<b>Indicator:</b>	EN19	Number of planning permission granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV6, ENV7
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**Data:**

**Table EN19a – Number of applications approved contrary to EA advice**

Total no. of applications	No. applications where the EA were consulted	No. applications where EA provided a consultation response	No. applications where EA made a specific comment, recommendation or objection	No. application where EA made no comment or had no objection	No. applications approved contrary to advice from EA
635	39	26	11	15	0

**Comment:**

Table EN19a provides information relating to the number of planning applications that were approved during the 2016/17 monitoring period contrary to the advice received from the Environment Agency.

There were two applications during the monitoring period where the Environment Agency initially raised an objection to the proposal. However, with the provision of additional information from the applicant and the use of appropriate conditions these objections were withdrawn. No applications were therefore approved contrary to the advice provided by the Environment Agency in this monitoring period.

Table EN19a shows that Environment Agency was consulted on 39 applications. They provided a consultation response to 26 applications. The Agency made a specific comment, recommendation or objection on 11 of these applications and this resulted in the application being amended or a condition being applied to address the Agency's concerns or the application being withdrawn. Of the remaining 15 applications the Agency either had no objection to the proposal or made no specific comment.

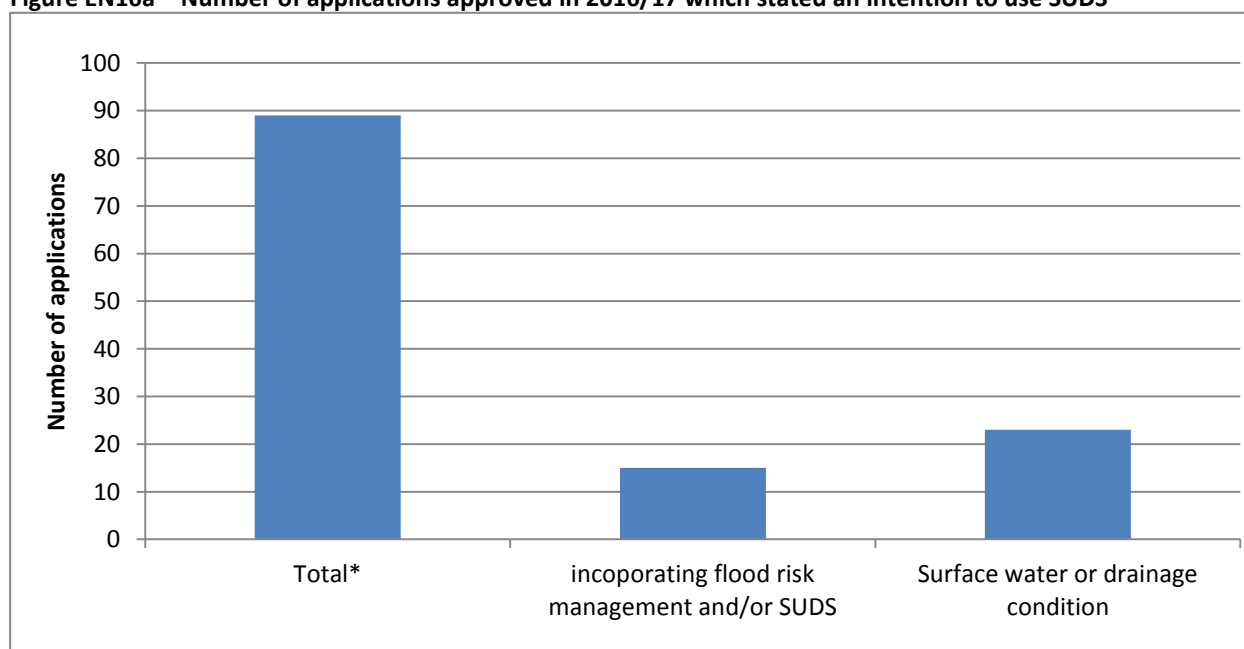
This data shows that the professional advice from the Environment Agency is being taken into account in the decision making process and is supported by the Policy ENV7 in the Core Strategy.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN20	Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SUDS
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV7
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**Data:**

**Figure EN16a – Number of applications approved in 2016/17 which stated an intention to use SUDS**



\*Refers to those applications approved for new housing, employment or retail developments.

**Comment:**

Sustainable Urban Drainage System (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. This can help to improve water quality and reduce flood risk.

Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy requires that all new developments include the implementation of SUDS unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible, or viable.

Figure EN20a shows the total number of applications approved for new housing, employment and retail development in 2016/17. It also shows those applications which have indicated that flood risk management actions and/or SUDS will be incorporated into the scheme and the number which have had a surface water or drainage condition attached to them. A large number of the developments approved in the monitoring period were for a change of use of an existing building. These types of development often offer limited opportunities to include SUDS and many are not within a flood risk zone and therefore do not need to incorporate flood risk management actions.

The Local Lead Flood Authority (Lancashire County Council) is the statutory body which deals with SUDS. They are tasked with providing comments on new planning applications and requesting the inclusion of SUDS within a scheme. More detailed analysis of the applications approved during the 2016/17 monitoring period shows that in several instances the LLFA and/or the Environment Agency raised concerns about a scheme and as a consequence a suitable condition was attached to the planning

permission to ensure that drainage and flood issues were adequately addressed.

In the 2016/17 15 out of the 89 applications approved either indicated they would use SUDS or had a condition attached to the permission requiring the use of SUDS. A further 23 applications had a condition attached to the permission requiring suitable drainage to be put in place as part of the scheme to ensure surface water run-off was adequately captured.

Analysis of the data shows that there were more schemes incorporating SUDS in 2016/17 than in 2015/16. This may be in part due to the new policy requirement in the Core Strategy.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN21	Length of river corridor in the Bradley AAP area that has been improved
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	BAAP4
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<b>Data:</b>
No improvements made during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

<b>Comment:</b>
<p>One of the objectives of the Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) is to make improvements to the river corridor which runs through the area.</p> <p>Policy 2 of the AAP looks at flood risk and the opportunities available to de-culvert parts of Walverden Water through the Riverside Mill site.</p> <p>There have been no improvement works to the river corridor carried out during the 2016/17 monitoring period. There has been little progress made in redeveloping the Riverside Mill site and therefore the opportunities to de-culvert parts of Walverden Water at that site have been limited.</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN22	Length of new footpaths created along the rivers in the Bradley AAP area
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	BAAP4
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<b>Data:</b>
No improvements made during the 2016/17 monitoring period.
<b>Comment:</b>
<p>Walverden Water and the river corridor are a natural resource that are currently underused, even though they provide an excellent opportunity to improve movement and accessibility across the area.</p> <p>Due to the loss of funding, work on the planned footpath alongside Walverden Water has not started. There may be opportunities with the development of the Riverside Mill site to create new footpaths in the future. Furthermore new funding streams may become available to help progress this project.</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN23	Number of developments that fail to comply with car parking standards
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV4
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**Data:**

**Table EN23a – Number of developments failing to comply with parking standards**

Total number of completed developments	Number of development failing to comply with the parking standards	Number of developments complying with parking standards or acceptable in highways terms
47	0	47

**Comment:**

Table EN23a provides data on the number of developments complying with parking standards. It shows that all of the 47 developments completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period were classed as complying with the parking standards or were considered acceptable in highways terms. Lancashire County Council raised a number of objections to the applications but these were resolved by changes to the scheme or by applying a condition to the permission.

Core Strategy Policy ENV4 indicates that new developments should comply with the maximum car and cycle parking standards until they are replaced. The preparation of the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will review the parking standards.

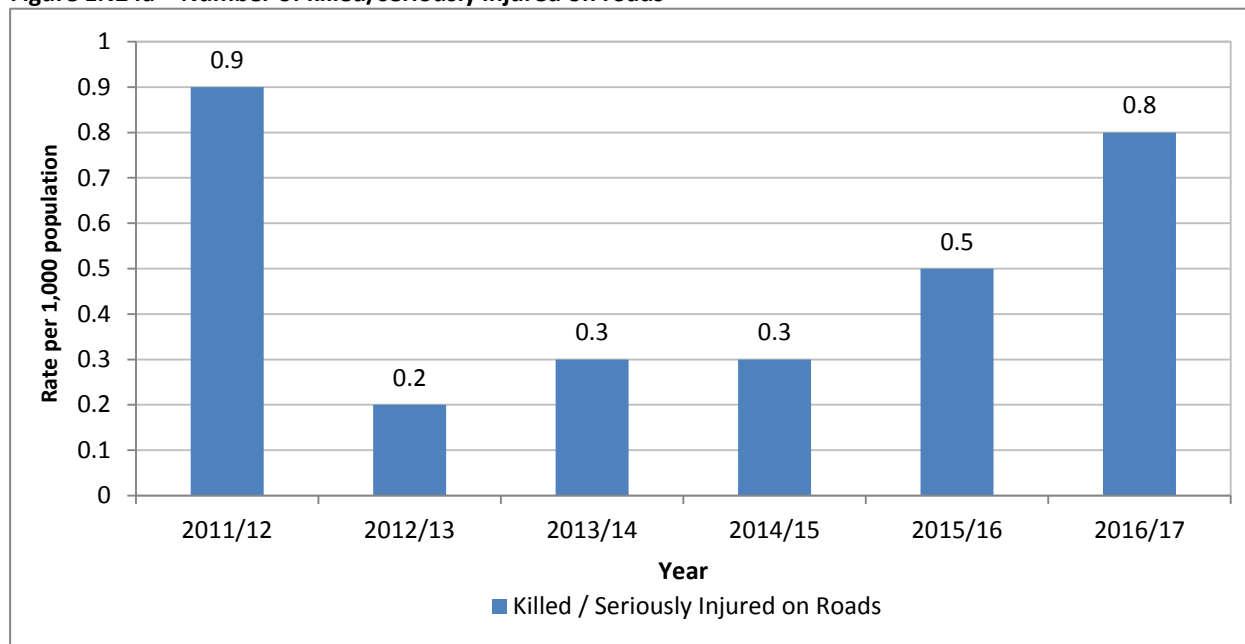
Parking standards are used by local authorities in the determination of planning applications to manage the number of parking spaces provided at new developments. Proposals affecting parking provision within existing developments will also be considered against such parking standards. Maximum parking standards define the maximum acceptable provision for the most common forms of development. Provision above this level will normally not be permitted as this will encourage increased private car use.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN24	Number of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury Bradley AAP Area
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	BAAP7
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**Data:**

**Figure EN24a – Number of killed/seriously injured on roads**



(Source: [http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/table\\_view/table-ward-rolling-20081231.asp](http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/table_view/table-ward-rolling-20081231.asp))

\* The number of road accidents is not recorded at the Bradley AAP level. The closest level of monitoring is at ward level.

**Comment:**

Figure EN24a provides data on the number of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury in the Bradley Ward. It shows that during the 2016/17 monitoring period the rate of killed or seriously injured on the roads was 0.8 people per thousand of the population (equivalent to 5 incidents).

Figure EN24a also shows time series data for the last six years. It indicates that there was a significant drop in incidents between 2011/12 and 2012/13 but since then there has been an increase in such incidents. This is particularly true for the last two years with the rate increasing to nearly the same level as at the start of the period in 2011/12. This is a worrying trend which needs to be addressed to ensure the safety of all road users.

The Bradley AAP cites that the prevention of pedestrian accidents in the area is paramount, especially on Fleet Street, Leeds Road, Hey Street and Regent Street with this objective being achieved through appropriate highway treatments relating to new development. However, there has been little development proposed in the Bradley area over the last few years and therefore any funding from such schemes is likely to be limited. Furthermore, with reduced public funding for projects as part of the regeneration of the Bradley AAP area it is unlikely that further improvements to the highways will be made in the near future.

Future monitoring will be important to show whether Policy BAAP7 is being implemented effectively and the number of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury is decreasing.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EN28	Number and total length of cycle tracks
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV4
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**Data:**

**Table EN28a – Length of cycle track**

Year	Length of Cycle Track	Number of Cycle Tracks
2011/12	39.5km	-
2012/13	39.5km	-
2013/14	39.5km	-
2014/15	39.5km	-
2015/16	39.5km	-
2016/17	39.5km	-

**Comment:**

Cycling provides exercise and health benefits as well as being a sustainable and clean mode of personal transport. Providing opportunities for safe off-road cycling is an important objective of the Local Plan.

Table EN28a identifies that the total length of cycle track in the borough is 39.5km. This figure has not changed for several years, largely due to a lack of funding, but a number of projects are in the pipeline.

There are currently two national cycle routes passing through Pendle, together with a regional cycleway, which is also part of the Sustrans national network:

- Pennine Cycleway (NCN68) – A 305 mile route from Derby to Berwick-on-Tweed
- Pennine Bridleway – A 205 mile route from Derbyshire to Cumbria
- Lancashire Cycleway – Southern Loop (NCN91) – A 131 mile circuit linking Pendle with West Lancashire

Linking into these routes are a number of local cycleways:

- Lomeshaye Link, Nelson
- Nelson Link (Carr Road)
- Nelson Link (Scotland Road)
- College Link, Nelson
- Barrowford Link
- Schools Link, Nelson
- White Walls Link, Colne

Whilst not a cycleway as such, the Steven Burke Sports Hub, a new 1.1km all-weather closed road circuit located between Barrowford and Nelson, was opened in June 2014 and helps to promote cycling in the borough.

Core Strategy Policy ENV4 encourages new developments to exploit the opportunities for walking and cycling by connecting to existing routes. It also recommends that new links should be provided to help increase connectivity and close gaps in the network. Future monitoring will be important to demonstrate whether the policy is being effectively implemented and the length / number of cycle tracks is increasing.



<b>Indicator:</b>	EN29	Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) declared
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	(ENV4), ENV5
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**Data:**

**Table EN29a – Number of AQMA**

<b>Number of AQMA declared in Pendle</b>	1
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**Comment:**

Table EN29a shows that there is only one Air Quality Management Area declared in Pendle. This is located in Colne in the area between Windsor Street and Temple Street. The vast majority of traffic travelling east from the end of the M65 motorway into North and West Yorkshire passes through the North Valley along the busy A6068, with two lanes merging into one stationary traffic builds up on this stretch of road. As a consequence an AQMA was designated in 2011 following the monitoring of emissions at this point on the highway.

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) there.

No additional AQMA have been declared in Pendle during the 2016/17 monitoring period. The Council's Environmental Health Team regularly monitors emissions / air quality in key hotspots around the borough. Analysis of this data shows that no new AQMA need to be declared at the present time.

Policy ENV4 of the Core Strategy looks to promote more sustainable forms of transport and encourages development than aims to reduce the number of journeys. This may help to ensure that pollution from road transport is kept to a minimum. Policy ENV5 of the Core Strategy looks specifically at minimising pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution.

## Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market

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.

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover new housing development. These are set out in Table 5c below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

Table 5c

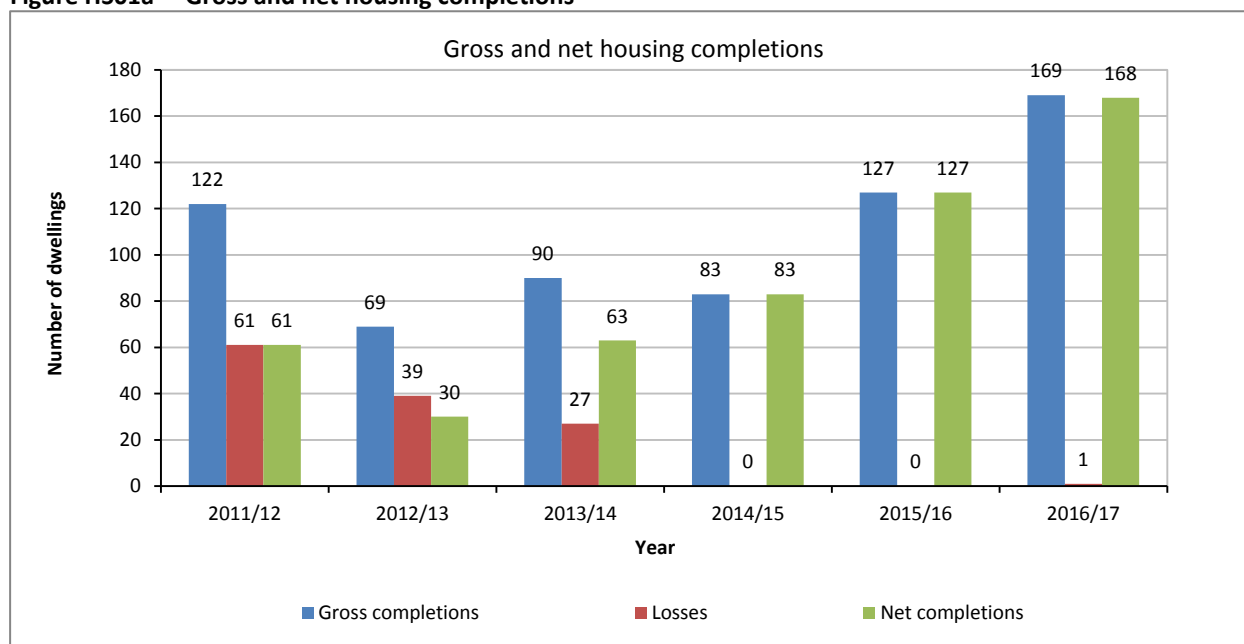
Policy	Targets	Triggers
SDP3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver housing provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by Spatial Area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor by 2020.</li> <li>60% or 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>
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>
LIV3	<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>
LIV4	<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>
LIV5	<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>

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS01	Number of new homes completed
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP3, LIV1, LIV2
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**Data:**

**Figure HS01a – Gross and net housing completions**



**Table HS01a – 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 2017)	532
Total reoccupied empty homes to date	826
Residual requirement	4,304
Existing commitments (extant planning permissions)	1,955
Remaining requirement to be allocated	2,349

**Comment:**

Figure HS01a shows that there have been 169 gross new dwellings completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period. There was a loss of one unit during this period, bringing the net number of completed dwellings to 168.

The graph provides details of the total number of housing completions and losses over the last six years. It shows that housing delivery rates have fluctuated over time and that the number of dwellings completed in 2016/17 is the highest since the start of the plan period. The number of unit losses has been notably low in the last three years, with fewer demolitions taking place as a result of the end of a number of housing regeneration projects. There are only a few remaining properties to be demolished in the Bradley Area Action Plan area and these are due to take place in 2017/18.

The data indicates that net completions have been steadily rising, which may suggest an increased confidence in the Pendle housing market. However, in all years since the start of the plan period completions have been below the annual requirement of 298 as set out in Core Strategy (Policy LIV1). The current trend of rising completions will need to continue and accelerate if the overall housing requirement (5,662) is to be met over the plan period. Although delivery in 2017/18 exceeded the projected figure in the housing trajectory set out in the last AMR showing positive signs in the housing

market, performance is still poor compared to the pre-recession period. The trigger point for management actions has not yet been reached, however, it is still important to continue to monitor progress to ensure that increased delivery levels are maintained.

Appendix K sets-out the site specific data for the monitoring of housing land. It identifies those sites which have been fully completed (Appendix K1) and those sites where development has not yet started or where work remains incomplete (Appendix K2).

In terms of the geographical distribution of new dwellings, Appendix K3 provides a summary of the completion data by settlement. This shows that the M65 Corridor had the highest number of completions in 2016/17 with a total of 92 new dwellings, 48 of which were in Nelson. The West Craven Towns saw 23 gross dwellings completed, 20 of which were in Barnoldswick. In Rural Pendle 54 dwellings were completed, the highest amount in that area since the start of the plan period. This highlights that the housing market in the rural areas is improving with a demand for properties in the villages.

Looking at the spatial distribution of new housing development since the start of the plan period, the settlements in the West Craven Towns (23%) and Rural Pendle (27%) have seen higher levels of development than the suggested distribution in Policy SDP3, whereas the M65 Corridor (50%) has seen significantly less development.

One of the likely reasons for this is that developments in the West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle are more viable, so developers have concentrated on bringing sites forward in these areas. However it should be noted that the distribution has changed slightly from the previous monitoring period with a slight increase in the number of dwellings being completed in the M65 Corridor. Future monitoring will show whether such trends continue and whether action needs to be taken to ensure housing development is occurring in those areas most in need.

There have been no completions on the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe during the monitoring period. An outline application was approved during the monitoring period but a reserved matters application has not yet been received and no work has been started on the site.

Table HS01a provides details of the performance against the housing requirement set out in the Local Plan. It shows that since the start of the plan period 532 net dwellings have been completed. In addition, 826 long-term vacant dwellings have been reoccupied. This leaves a residual requirement of 4,304 dwellings to be provided over the plan period. Indicator HS03 shows that there are planning permissions in place on 63 sites which could provide 1,955 dwellings. If all these permissions are implemented the Council will need to allocate land to provide 2,349 dwellings in the Local Plan Part 2.

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS02	Future predicted housing completions and revised delivery target
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV1, LIV2
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<b>Comment:</b>
<p>Table HS02a below provides data on the projected number of housing completions up to 2030. This information is used in the Housing Trajectory (Figure HS02a) to show the likely performance against the housing requirement and to determine if there is a shortfall in the supply of housing land.</p> <p>The projected completions shown in Table HS02a and Figure HS02a represent the total number of dwellings that could potentially be delivered on the sites identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). Sites identified in the SHLAA have not been allocated for development, but are identified as having the potential to be suitable for housing development. The identification of a site in the SHLAA does not guarantee that it will gain planning permission and be developed. Therefore the figures in the Housing Trajectory should be treated with caution as they show the full potential of dwellings that could be provided on all the sites included in the SHLAA.</p> <p>The housing requirement figures used in the table are taken from the adopted Core Strategy and are derived from the objectively assessed need (OAN) for housing established in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).</p> <p>The table and graph show that the level of new dwelling completions is still relatively low compared to the pre-recession period, however, in the last couple of years there has been a steady increase in completions indicating that some confidence has returned to the housing market in Pendle. Also, up until this year there has been good progress made with the reoccupation of long-term empty homes. In the OAN and housing requirement calculations the empty homes rate was kept constant, effectively disregarding any potential supply from their reoccupation. During the last six years significant actions have been taken to bring long-term empty homes back into use, bringing the overall rate down. However, in the last year there has been an increase in the number of homes classified as long-term vacant. The data shows that over the last six years 826 properties have been reoccupied and these can be counted towards meeting the housing needs of the borough.</p> <p>Table HS02b shows that a total of 1,358 dwellings have been provided between 2011/12 and 2016/17, with 532 coming from new dwelling completions and 826 from the reoccupation of long-term empty homes. The requirement for the same period is 1,788. This means that the housing requirement is not currently being met and the borough is in a position of under-delivery with a shortfall of 430 dwellings. This figure has increased considerably since the previous monitoring period. Although the number of new dwelling completions is starting to increase, the annual requirement is not being met. Furthermore, it is not known whether any more long-term empty homes will be reoccupied or whether more properties will become vacant. Without a significant increase in the number of new dwelling completions it is likely that the under-delivery position will worsen. It will be important to monitor this position closely and looked to introduce management actions or a review of the policy if necessary.</p> <p>An increase in the number of completions will only occur if there is sufficient land available to bring forward for development. The SHLAA has been updated as part of the AMR process<sup>4</sup>. Appendix D provides details of the sites included in the SHLAA, their potential capacity and likely timescales for delivery. The findings from the updated SHLAA show that there are sufficient sites available to meet the</p>

<sup>4</sup> The SHLAA has been updated to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 in terms of sites granted planning permission.

housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy. Appendix E provides the five year supply calculation. It indicates that there is a 5.1 year supply of housing land.

The SHLAA has been updated annually since 2013/14. As part of these updates new sites have been identified and included in the list of potential sites. However, some of these sites have current policy constraints (e.g. Green Belt, Open Space) which will need to be resolved as part of the review of the Local Plan before they can be brought forward for development. These sites have been identified as sub-set of the SHLAA and categorised as longer-term additional sites as it is not yet known whether they will be deliverable. These sites are included in the SHLAA as potential longer-term options should there not be a sufficient supply of land. These sites are not included in the housing trajectory.

A further list of additional sites that have been put forward to the “Call for Sites” consultation has been set out in Appendix D. These sites have not yet been fully assessed against the SHLAA criteria and therefore do not form part of the SHLAA update at this time. Further assessment work will be carried out in the 2017/18 monitoring period and some of these sites may be included in the SHLAA update next year.

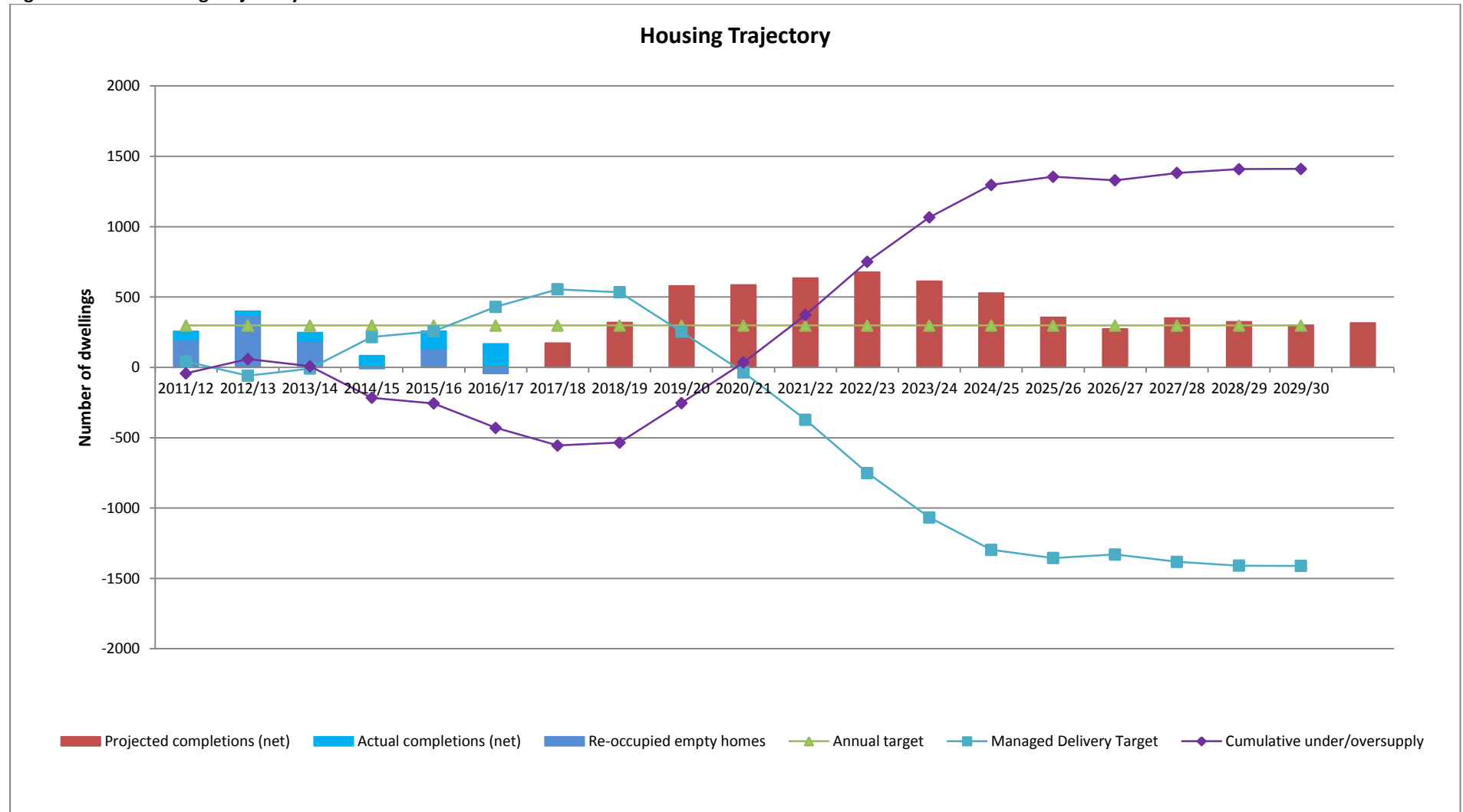
Table HS02a – Past completions and future potential completions

	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 net Completions	61	30	63	83	127	168													
Reoccupation of Long-term empty homes	195	369	184	-9	131	-44													
Total housing provision	256	399	247	74	258	124													
Projected net Completions (Potential)							173	319	579	586	635	677	613	529	356	273	350	325	300
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	-555	-534	-253	35	372	751	1066	1297	1355	1330	1382	1409	1411

Table HS02b – Performance against the housing requirement

Year	Core Strategy annual requirement	Pendle (net) completions including reoccupied empty homes	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
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>-430</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>-430</b>

Figure HS02a – Housing Trajectory



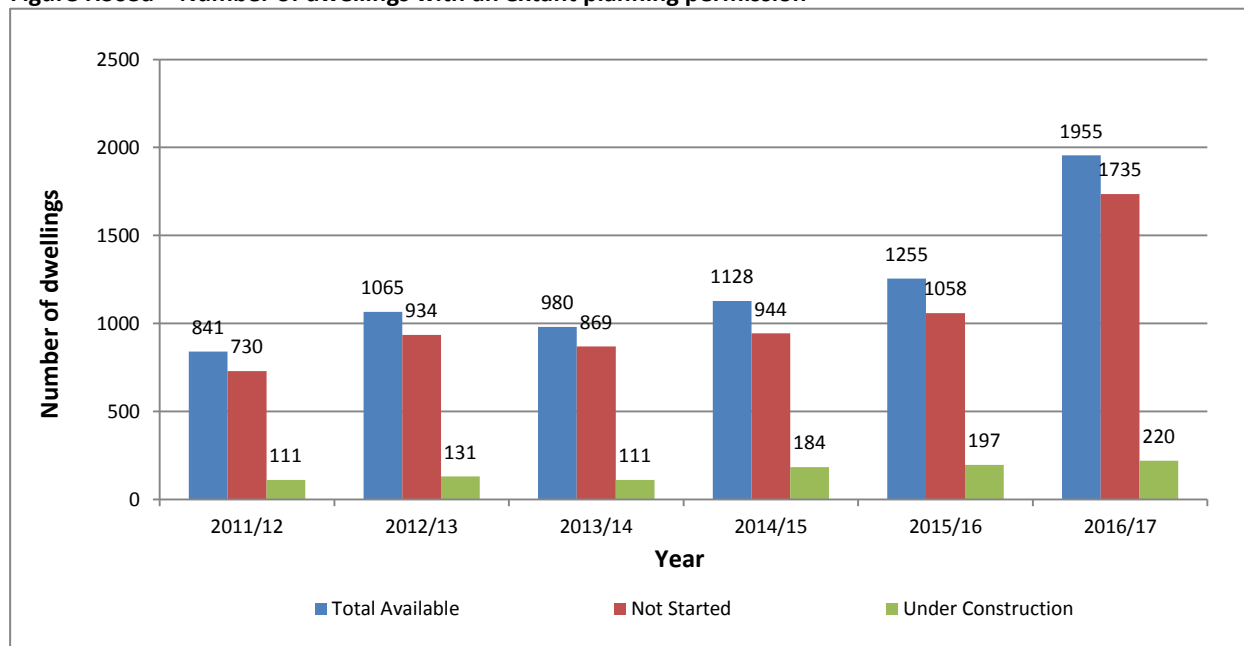


<b>Indicator:</b>	HS03	Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning permission
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP3, LIV1, LIV2
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**Data:**

**Figure HS03a – Number of dwellings with an extant planning permission**



**Comment:**

Figure HS03a shows the trends over time of the available stock of dwellings with planning permission since the start of the plan period. It indicates that there is a growing stock of consents for new dwellings, with 2016/17 showing the highest number of available permissions since the start of the plan period.

Appendix K4 provides a summary of the number of dwellings granted planning permission during the 2016/17 monitoring period and a summary of the number of dwellings with an extant planning permission by settlement. The data reveals that permissions for 948 new dwellings were granted on 63 sites. This is significantly higher than in the preceding years and indicates that confidence is growing in the area and that house-builders are looking to develop sites in Pendle. The large increase is partly due to the outline permission granted at the Strategic Housing Site at Trough Laithe.

The graph shows that there are currently 1,955 dwellings with an extant planning permission classed as available i.e. where work has not started or remains incomplete. Of these work has not yet started on 1,735 units, whilst 220 were classed as under construction. The number of dwellings under construction is slowly increasing demonstrating that progress is being made in terms of delivering new housing in the borough. However, the rate of delivery will need to increase significantly if the borough is to make-up the shortfall and meet the housing requirement by the end of the plan period.

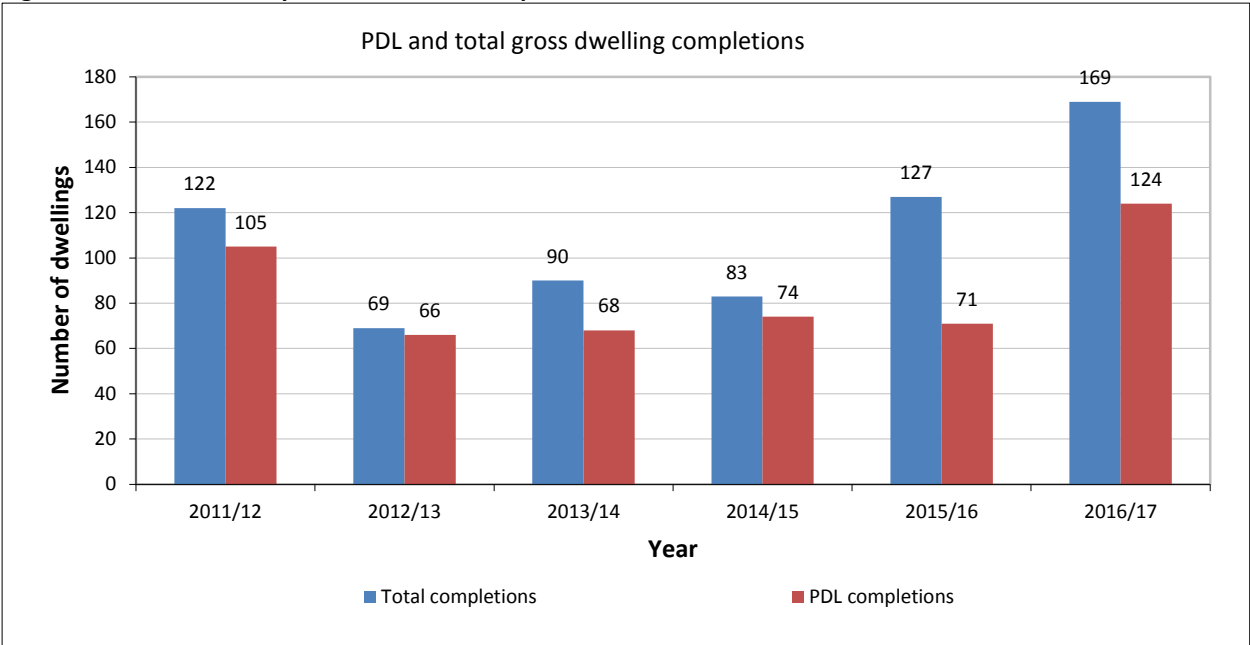
In terms of the distribution of dwellings with an extant planning permission, 72% are in the M65 Corridor, 17% are in the West Craven Towns and 11% are in Rural Pendle. This distribution of permissions is in line with that set out in Policy SDP3. This indicates that the policy is being adhered to and implemented effectively.

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS04	Number of new dwellings completed on PDL
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP2, LIV1
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**Data:**

**Figure HS04a – Total completions and PDL completions**



**Comment:**

Figure HS04a shows the number of new dwellings completed on previously developed land (PDL) compared to the total number of dwellings (gross) completed in each year since the start of the plan period.

It shows that in the last monitoring period 73% of new dwellings were completed on PDL (Brownfield land). This represents good performance and is a notable increase compared to the previous year, although it is still lower than the 75%+ records from the four years prior to that.

The change in national planning policy, which removed the Brownfield first approach, is likely to be affecting the amount of development on previously developed land. Planning permission has been granted on a number of Greenfield sites over the past few years and these are now starting to come forward. Greenfield sites are often more viable to develop and tend to be in more attractive areas.

Policy SDP2 and LIV1 encourage the reuse of vacant buildings and PDL for new development. However, there is no sequential approach and a balance has to be made between regenerating Brownfield sites and ensuring timely delivery against the housing requirement. Future monitoring will be used to show whether the policy approach is being implemented effectively and whether Brownfield sites are being brought forward for development.

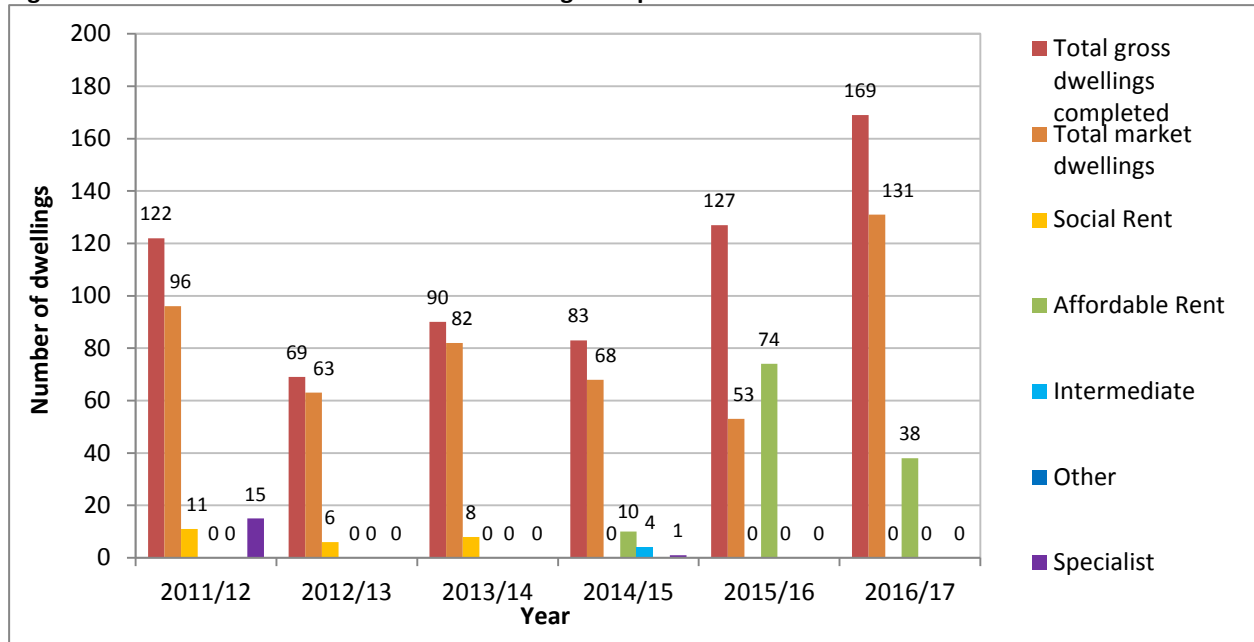
The introduction of Brownfield Land Register is intended to help promote the redevelopment of PDL by granting permission in principle on those sites identified on the register. However, the viability of such sites still remains challenging and it is unclear as to whether this approach will help to bring sites forward. Chapter 8 provides further details on the Brownfield Land Register.

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS05	Number of affordable homes completed
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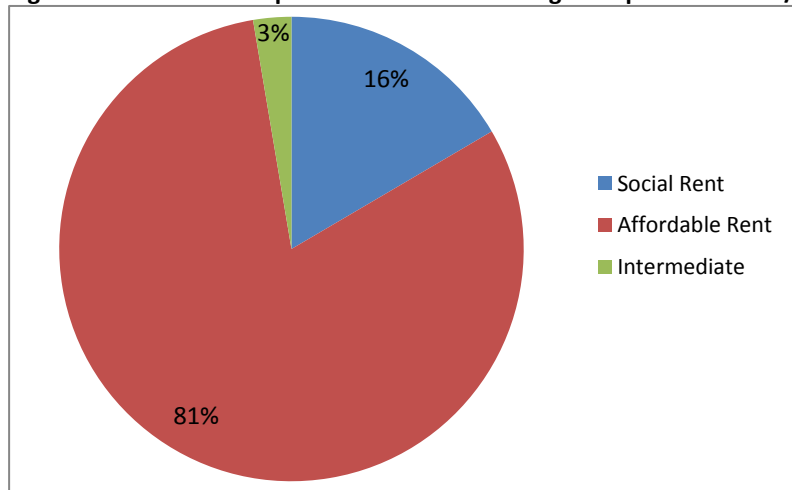
<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV4
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**Data:**

**Figure HS05a – Number of new affordable dwellings completed**



**Figure HS05b – Tenure split of affordable dwellings completed in 2016/17**



**Comment:**

Figure HS05a shows the annual totals for the different tenures of housing developed in the borough. It indicates that 22% of the new dwellings completed in 2016/17 were of an affordable tenure. This is a lower number than in the previous year but is notably higher than the four years prior to that. Completed developments at the Former Hope Mill site, Skipton Road, Barnoldswick (15 dwellings) (developed by Together Housing) and Land bounded by Colbran Street, Edgar Street and Elder Street, Nelson (23 dwellings) (developed by Great Places) made up the affordable housing completions during the period.

Since the start of the plan period, 23% of gross new dwelling completions have been of an affordable tenure. However, only a small proportion of these affordable dwellings have come forward as part of market housing schemes. The vast majority are through housing association schemes and HCA (Homes and Communities Agency) funding. Policy LIV4 does not set an overall affordable housing target as the viability of most sites in the borough was found to be poor and unlikely to be able to support any affordable housing. However, an aspirational target of 40% was identified through the SHMA and performance so far indicates that some progress is being made towards meeting this target. With reduced levels of funding predicted for future years it will be important to monitor progress to show whether the delivery of affordable housing continues at the current rates.

Figure HS05a clearly shows that there has been a change in the type of affordable housing tenure being delivered in the borough. This reflects recent changes in government policy with regards to the provision of affordable rented tenure housing rather than social rented tenure housing. All of the affordable dwellings completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period have been of an affordable rented tenure.

Figure HS05b shows the overall tenure split for affordable housing completions since the start of the plan period. It indicates that the majority were of an affordable rented tenure (81%) and only 3% were of an intermediate type. The remaining 16% were all social rented properties. The percentage of affordable rented tenure dwellings has increased from 74% in the previous year, indicating that this tenure is in particular demand.

These figures vary substantially from the tenure guide as set out in Policy LIV4, which suggests that 40% should be of an intermediate tenure. A significant increase in the number of affordable homes of this tenure type will be required to ensure the needs of the borough’s population are being met. However, social providers have previously noted that intermediate products are not particularly popular and uptake has been poor.

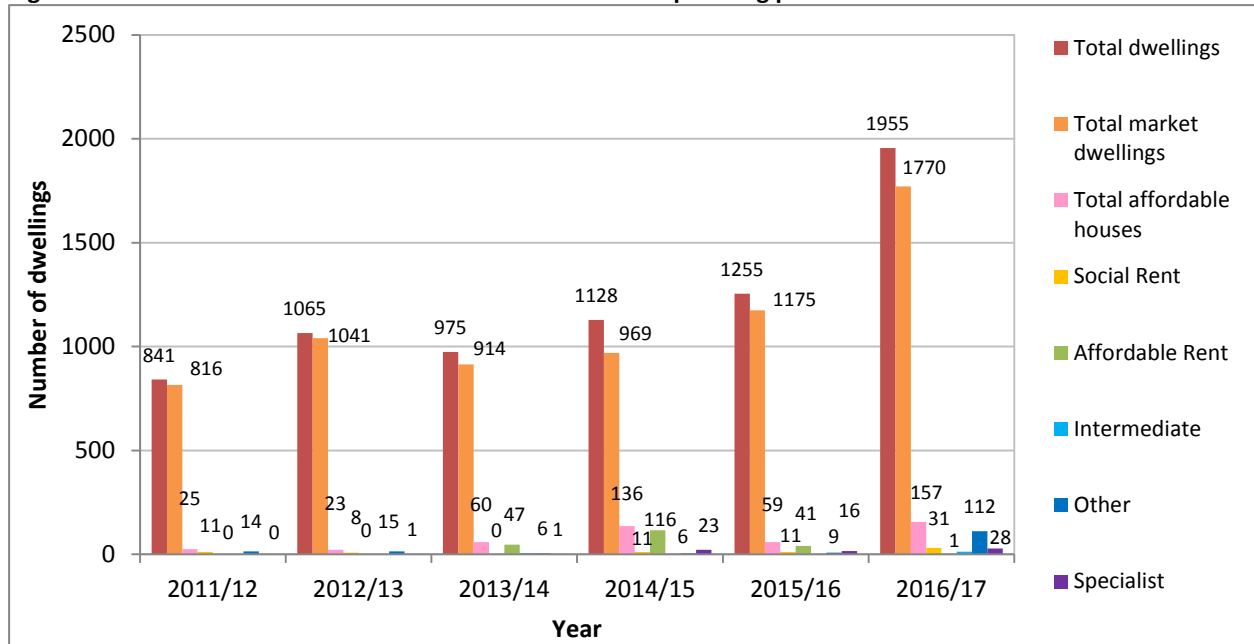
Appendix K5 provides a summary of the affordable housing completions by settlement. It also provides details of the number of affordable houses completed in the Bradley AAP area (0 dwellings in 2016/17) and within the borough’s conservation areas (0 dwellings in 2016/17).

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS06	Number of affordable homes granted planning permission
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV4
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**Data:**

**Figure HS06a – Number of affordable homes with an extant planning permission**



**Comment:**

Appendix K6 provides a summary of the number of new planning permissions granted for affordable housing in 2016/17. It indicates that 140 additional affordable units were granted permission either as part of a market housing scheme or through a housing association development.

This is a significantly higher number of new permissions than granted in previous years and is mainly due to the granting of planning permission for up to 500 units at the Strategic Housing site at Trough Laithe, 20% (100 units) of which are to be of an affordable tenure.

Other permissions granted which include affordable housing are: Land to the East of Windermere Avenue, Colne (9 affordable dwellings), White Grove garage site, Colne (6 affordable dwellings), Land adjacent to 19 Briercliffe Avenue, Colne (3 affordable dwellings), Land at Field Number 0087, Earby (6 dwellings), Site of Former Barnsley Shed, Barnoldswick (7 affordable dwellings), Land at Sycamore Rise, Foulridge (1 affordable dwelling) and Land at Warehouse Lane (8 affordable dwellings).

Policy LIV4 requires the provision of affordable housing on schemes above a certain site size threshold in those areas of the borough that are considered to be viable. The policy sets different targets for different areas depending on the viability and market attractiveness of the area. However, the policy also acknowledges that the provision of affordable housing can sometimes threaten the viability of a scheme. Where appropriate evidence is submitted with the application the Council may negotiate with the applicant to lower or remove the affordable housing requirement. Given that the viability of many sites in Pendle is still challenging it is encouraging to see an increase in the number of affordable houses granted planning permission as part of larger development schemes in this monitoring period. This indicates that the policy is being successfully applied to application with appropriate conditions attached

to the decision.

Figure HS06a shows the total stock of planning permissions for affordable housing (by tenure) for each year since the start of the plan period. It indicates that in 2016/17 the total number of affordable housing permissions is still significantly lower than the total number of permissions for market housing, but is the highest that it has been during the plan period.

There are currently 157 affordable units with planning permission, which represents just 8% of the total stock of extant planning consents. This is a significant increase on previous years, but it is much lower than the aspirational target set out in Policy LIV4. The majority of affordable permissions are within the M65 Corridor. This correlates with where the affordable housing need is greatest, although site viability in this area is generally poor. So it will be important to monitor future completions to see whether affordable housing is coming forward in sufficient numbers in these locations.

The viability of sites in the borough is still an issue which is affecting the delivery of affordable housing. There have been a number of applications to vary the conditions of housing permissions to remove the requirement to provide affordable. The most recent of these was at the former Spring Mill site in Fence where an application was approved to remove the condition which required the provision of three affordable units

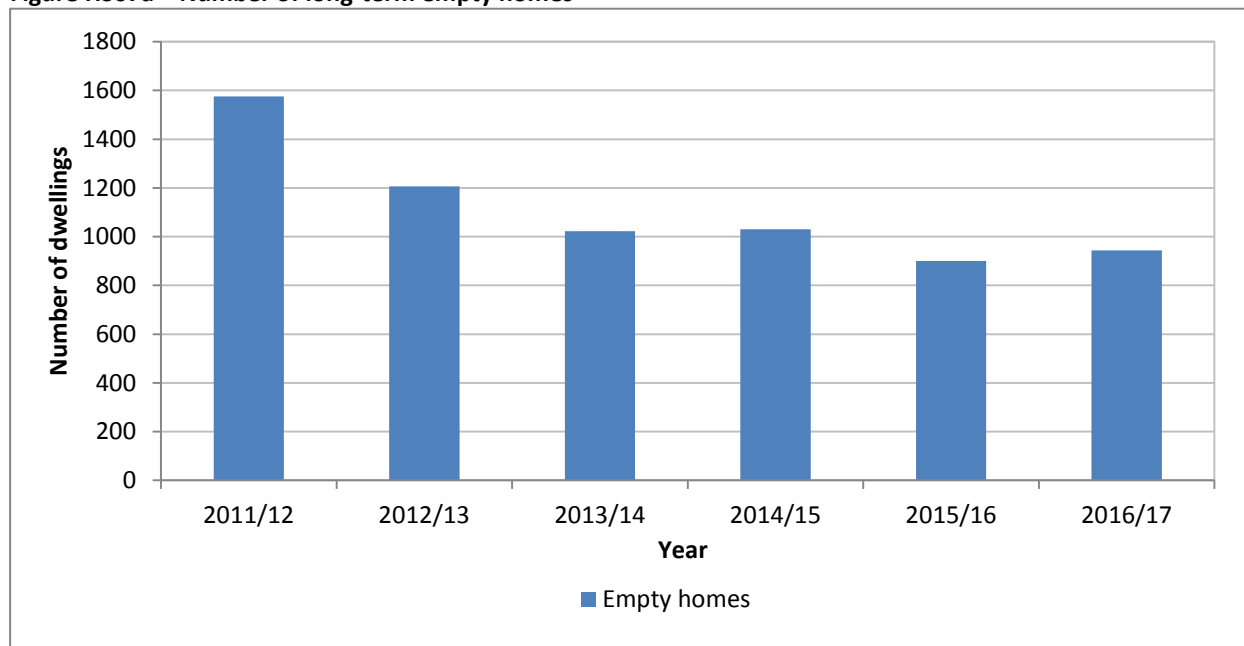
The detailed figures in Appendix K6 show that a total of nine new affordable dwellings have been granted permission in a Conservation Area during the 2016/17 monitoring period, whilst Appendix K7 shows that the number of affordable dwellings with an extant permission in a Conservation Area is also nine.

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS07	Total number of, and change in number of, empty homes
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV1
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**Data:**

**Figure HS07a – Number of long-term empty homes**



**Comment:**

Figure HS07a provides details of the number of long-term vacant dwellings in the borough over the last six years. The latest data shows that a total of 944 dwellings have been vacant for 6 months or more as of October 2017. This represents around 2.4% of the total housing stock in Pendle.

The graph shows that the general trend over the last six years is of a falling number of long-term empty homes in the borough. This reduction is in part due to the success of the Empty Homes Strategy and action plan, with targeted intervention being carried out on a number of properties to help bring them back into use. This is a positive sign and shows that the borough’s housing stock is being used effectively. If such trends continue the reoccupation of long-term empty homes will help to make a further contribution to meeting the borough’s housing requirement and thereby reducing the overall amount of new land needed for housing.

However, on two occasions including the 2016/17 monitoring period, there have been slight increases in the number of long-term vacant units recorded. At this stage there is no cause for concern as the number of empty properties will naturally fluctuate. Should future monitoring show continued increases then further management action will need to be taken to help bring these properties back into use.

Policy LIV1 of the Core Strategy indicates that the reoccupation of empty homes can be counted towards meeting the housing requirement. However, where the number of empty homes increases, this should also be accounted for in the housing requirement. In 2016/17 the number of empty homes increased by 44 dwellings and these will be added onto the requirement for the period. (See Indicator HS02).

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS08	Housing quality: New dwellings completed to BfL standards
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV5
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**Data:**

**Table HS08a – Number of dwellings completed using BfL standards**

Year	Total completed	BfL used	% BfL used
2014/15	83	0	0
2015/16	127	46	36
2016/17	169	18	11

**Comment:**

This indicator records the number of dwellings that have been completed on schemes where the Building for Life Standards (BfL) have been used in their design.

The data shows that 11% of the total (gross) dwellings completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period were built in accordance with a design which used the BfL standards. This is a decrease on the previous year where 36% of the dwellings completed were designed using the BfL methods. However, a large proportion of the dwellings completed during the monitoring period were conversions of existing buildings and the BfL standards do not apply to these types of development. Furthermore there were a number of schemes which used similar design assessment methods to BfL covering aspects such as ease of movement, legibility, character, streets and space, density, mix etc. and therefore these developments have also embraced the need for good design.

The Government's review of housing standards has restricted the ability of local planning authorities to require developers to build in accordance with schemes that promote better design or energy efficiency (e.g. BfL , Lifetime Homes, Code for Sustainable Homes). Councils can recommend and encourage the use of some standards but they cannot make them mandatory requirements. Policy LIV5 requires developers to design and build new housing in a sustainable way and strongly encourages the use of the BfL standards. Future monitoring will be used to show whether this policy approach is achieving better standards and quality of new housing in the borough.

It should be noted that the monitoring of housing standards through the application process can be difficult as applicants do not always provide details of the standards they intend to meet. Consideration will need to be given to as to whether better data collection methods can be implemented to ensure a more accurate picture is recorded.

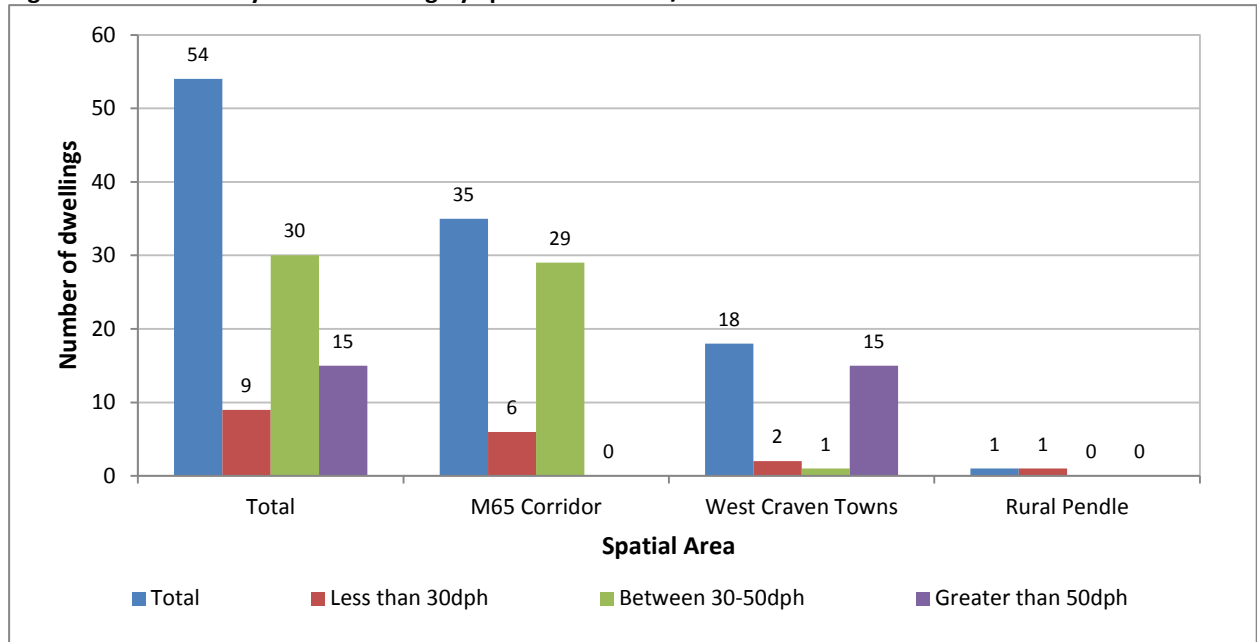


<b>Indicator:</b>	HS09	Housing density of fully completed sites
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV5
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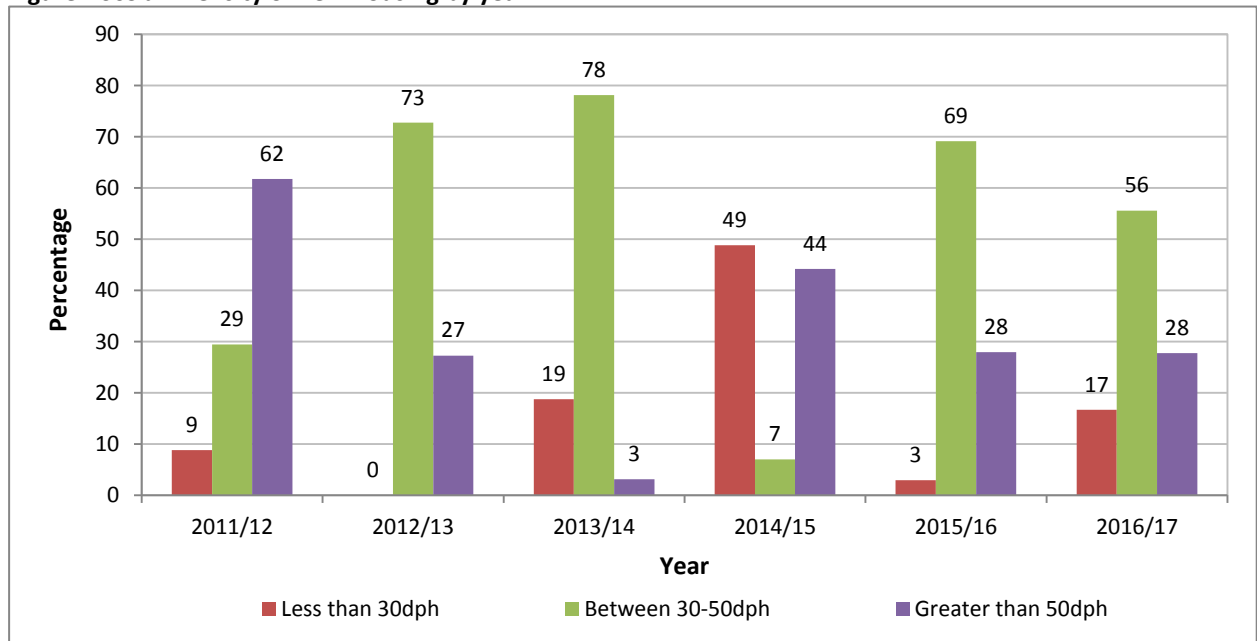
**Data:**

**Figure HS09a – Density of new housing by Spatial Area 2016/17**



N.B. Figure HS09a only considers new-build dwellings on fully completed sites and does not look at conversions.

**Figure HS09b – Density of new housing by year**



N.B. Figure HS09b only considers new-build dwellings on fully completed sites and does not look at conversions.

**Comment:**

Figure HS09a shows that of the sites that were fully completed in 2016/17 the just over half were built at a density of between 30 and 50dph. Most of these completions were on two sites in Nelson. A smaller number of dwellings were completed at densities below 30dph these were mainly in settlements in the M65 Corridor. Most of the dwellings completed above 50dph were are one site in Barnoldswick.

Policy LIV5 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 findings from the recent monitoring work indicate that developments in the borough are achieving such densities.

Figure HS09b provides time series data for the density of new housing developments. It shows that in four out of the past six years the majority of new housing has been built at a density of between 30 and 50dph. This is in line with the approach set out in Policy LIV5. Both 2011/12 and 2014/15 saw a divergence from this trend with greater numbers being built at higher densities and in the case of 2014/15 lower densities. In the majority of cases the densities of these developments were appropriate to the location and have also helped to diversify the choice of housing on offer.

<b>Indicator:</b>	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
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	
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<b>Data:</b>
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No data collected for this indicator.

<b>Comment:</b>
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The data for this indicator was previously provided by Lancashire County Council (LCC). However, this data is no longer available.

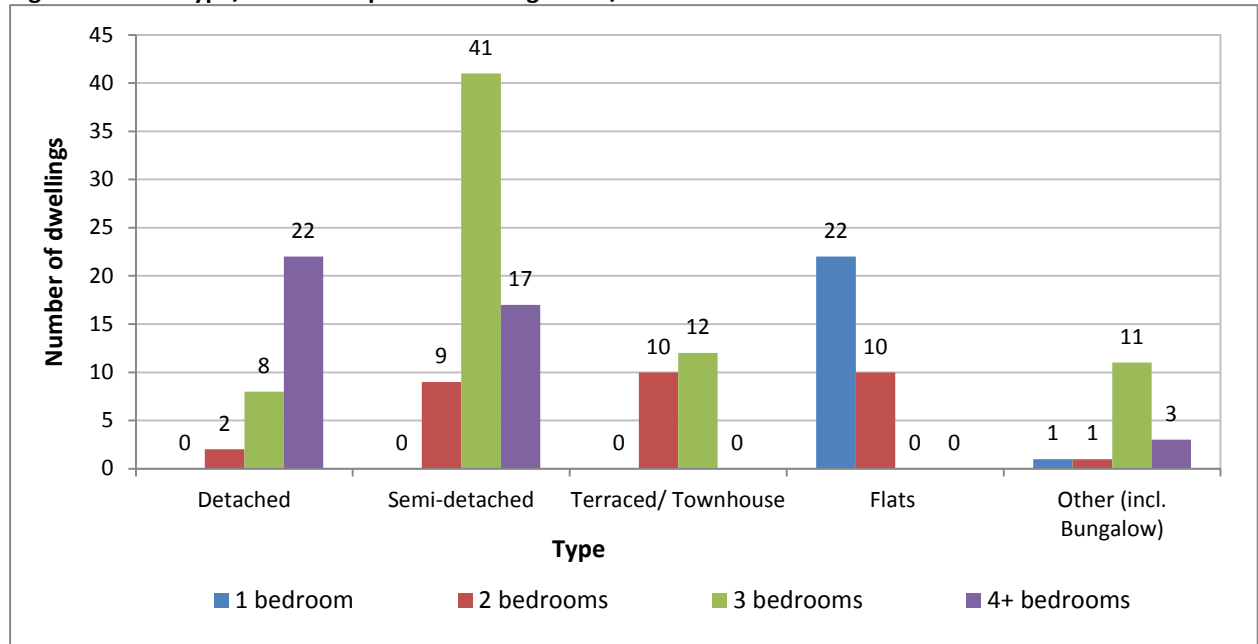
No alternative method for collecting this data has been identified. Data for monitoring this indicator will therefore not be collected until a suitable alternative has been identified.

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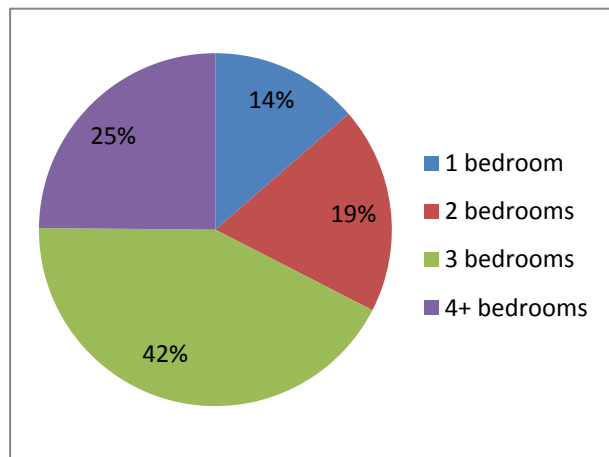
<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV3, LIV4, LIV5
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**Data:**

**Figure HS11a – Type/size of completed dwellings 2016/17**



**Figure HS11b – Percentage of different sized dwellings completed 2016/17**



**Figure HS11c – Percentage of different types of dwellings completed 2016/17**

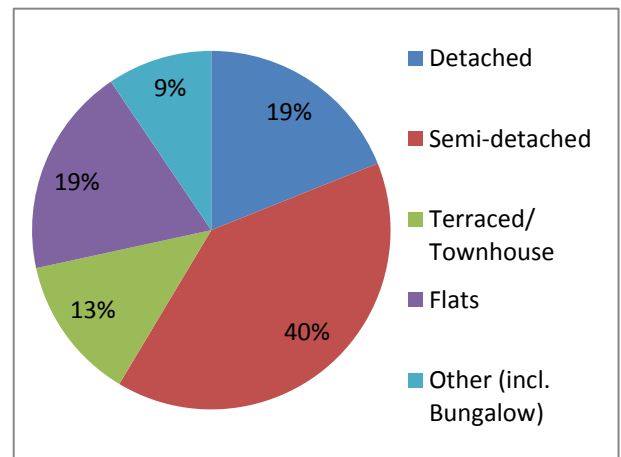


Figure HS11d – Percentage of different dwelling types by year

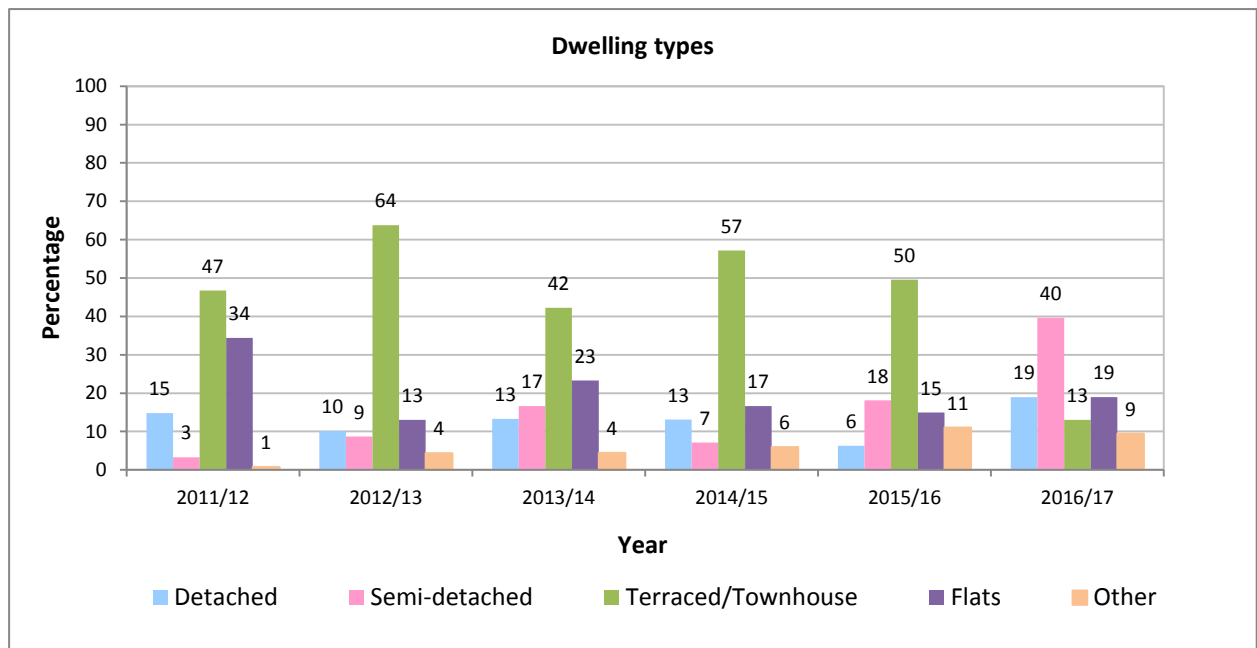
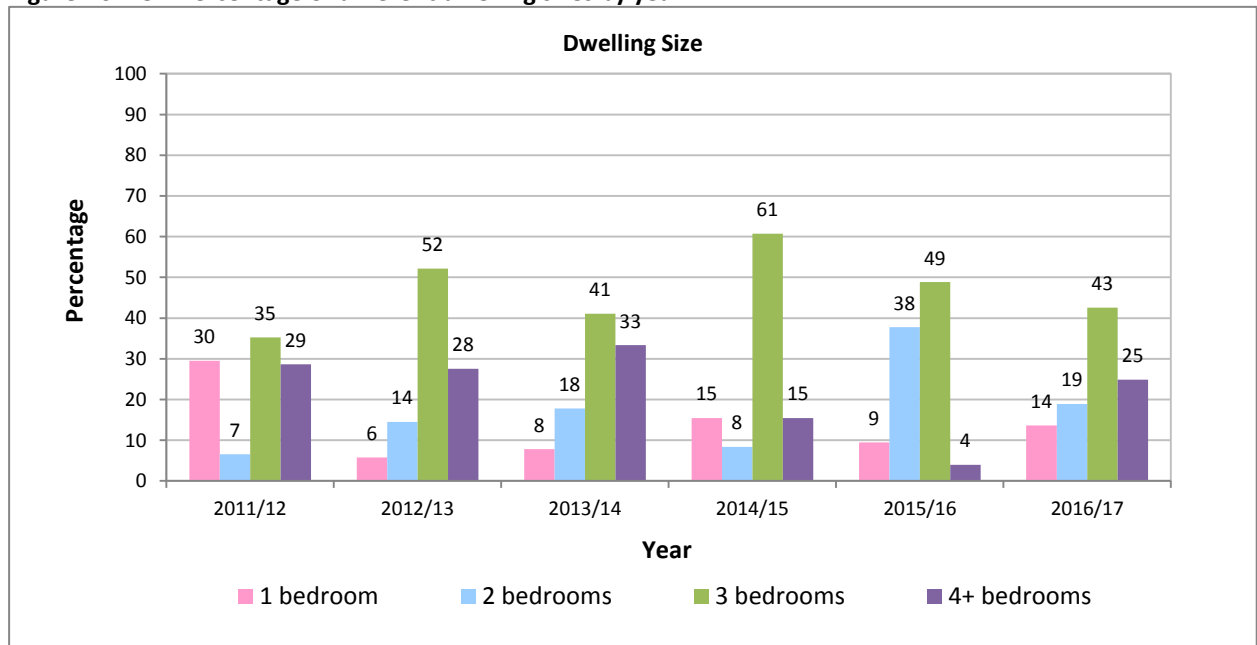


Figure HS11e – Percentage of different dwelling sizes by year



**Comment:**

Appendix K8 provides a detailed breakdown of the different types and sizes of dwellings which have been completed in 2016/17 by settlement.

Figure HS11a provides data on the type/size combination of dwellings completed in 2016/17 and shows that the 3 bedroom semi-detached property was the most popular – with 41 completed units of this type.

Figures HS11b and HS11c provide the overall percentages for the different types and sizes of dwellings completed. Figures HS11b shows that nearly half of all properties completed in 2016/17 had 3 bedrooms

and a further 25% had 4+ bedrooms. In terms of property type 40% were semi-detached properties. With lower proportions of detached (19%), terraced (13%) and flats (19%).

Policy LIV5 in the Core Strategy uses information from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment to set out a profile for the different types and sizes of housing needed in Pendle. This indicator can be used to assess whether the suggested profile is being achieved.

The size/type profile suggests that higher proportions of detached (25%) and semi-detached (35%) properties are required. It also indicates that less terraced housing is needed (10%). The proportion of semi-detached properties completed during this monitoring is slightly higher than the suggested profile, but this is a welcomed increase compared to previous years. The proportion of detached properties is also notably higher than the previous monitoring period and is more aligned to the suggested profile. This indicates that new developments are starting to meet the type requirements set out in the policy. It will be important to continue to monitor the types and sizes of dwellings being provided to assess whether the suggested profile is being met. Development Management Officers have a role to play in providing suitable advice to developers regarding the types and sizes of dwellings to be provided in new schemes.

Figures HS11d and HS11e provide time series data on the number of completed dwellings of different types and sizes, showing the trends over the last six years.

Figure HS11d shows that in the five years prior to this monitoring period the terraced/townhouse property has been the dominated type. However, in this period there has been a notable change with the semi-detached property type becoming the most popular. Provision of other property types has remained at a similar level – fluctuating around 5%-20%. It will be important to continue to monitor the types of property being provided to identify whether such trends continue. In particular it will be interesting to see whether shift to the provision of semi-detached properties continues or whether is an anomaly.

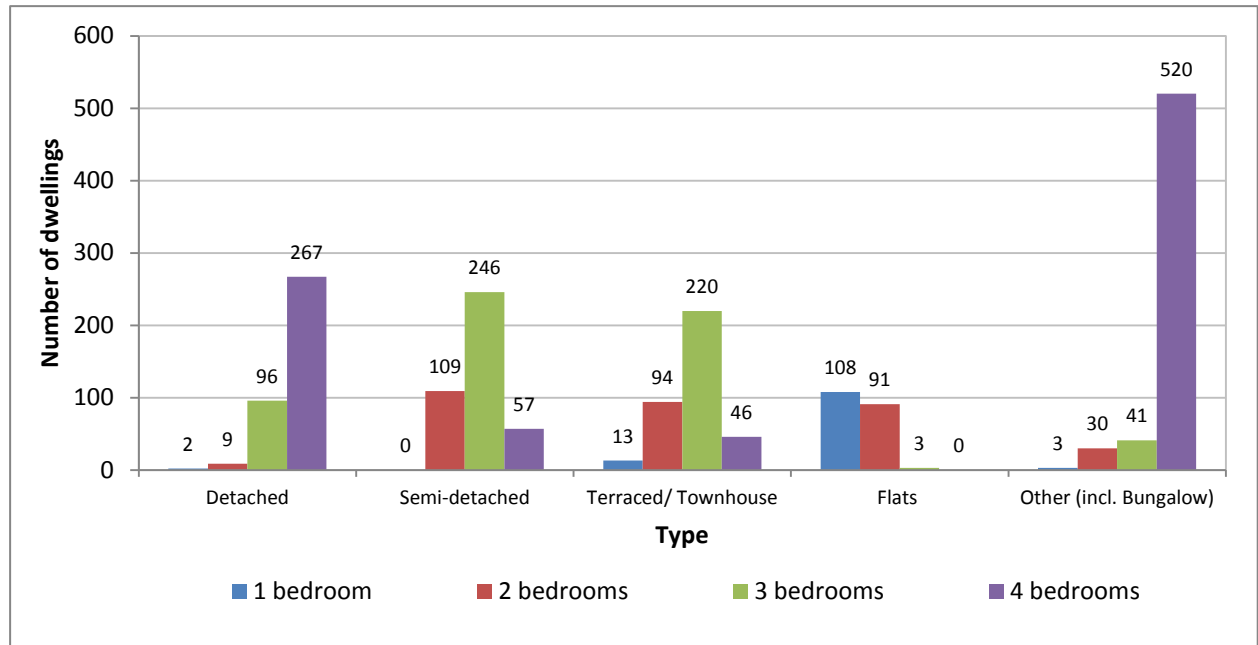
Figure HS11e shows that in all of the last six monitoring periods the 3 bedroom dwelling has been the dominant property size. The provision of this size of dwelling will help to meet the needs for family housing. However, the overall percentage (47%) provided is higher than that set out in the size profile in the Core Strategy. Again, future monitoring will be necessary to show whether the dwellings being developed in the borough are meeting the requirements set in the Core Strategy. It will be important for developers to consider the size of dwellings being provided in their schemes.

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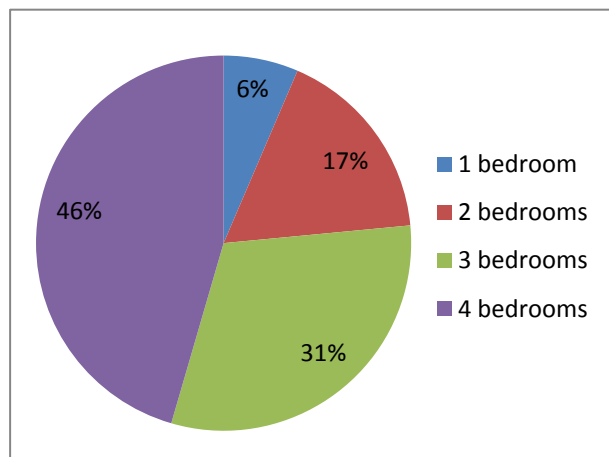
<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV3, LIV4, LIV5
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**Data:**

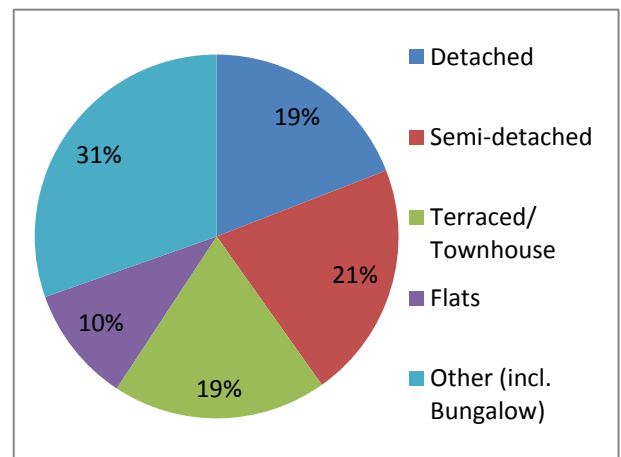
**Figure HS11f – Type/size of dwellings with planning permission 2016/17**



**Figure HS11g – Percentage of different sized dwellings with planning permission 2016/17**



**Figure HS11h – Percentage of different types of dwelling with planning permission 2016/17**



**Comment:**

Appendix K9 provides a detailed breakdown by settlement of the different types and sizes of dwellings which had an extant planning consent in the 2016/17 monitoring period.

Figure HS11f provides the number of dwellings of different types and sizes with an extant planning permission. It shows that the type/size of property with the highest number of planning consents is the 4+ bedroom other dwelling type (520), however this includes the outline permission for 500 dwellings at the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe where no details of the dwellings types have been provided. The 4+ bedroom detached (267) is the next most popular type followed by the 3 bedroom semi-detached (246) and the 3 bedroom terraced (220).

The high proportion of 4 bedroom detached and 3 bedroom semi-detached properties may be partly due to the granting of a number of medium and larger housing schemes in the borough (such as Knotts Lane, Colne; Field No. 0087, Earby Road, Earby; Land at Windermere Avenue, Colne) which include a high proportion of these types of property.

The supply of permissions is moving closer to the type profile set out in the Core Strategy, which recommends a preference for detached (25%) and semi-detached (35%) housing. Although the figures show that there is still a need to provide additional detached and semi-detached properties if the type profile is to be achieved. However, the figures are slightly distorted by the permission at the strategic housing site where no details of the type of properties has been provided.

In terms of size, the Core Strategy profile recommends that 45% of new housing should be two bedroom properties and 35% should be three bedroom properties. The current stock of permissions is significantly out-of-step with this profile, with a much higher proportion of 4 bedroom properties available. However, this is again slightly distorted by the permission at the strategic housing site where all dwellings in that scheme have been classed as 4+ bedroom dwellings until further details are provided. Clearly there will need to be a shift in the sizes of dwellings being granted permission to better align with the needs of the population, although market demand for larger properties may be having some bearing on the portfolio of dwellings being brought forward by developers.



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

**Table HS12a – Number of pitches granted permission and number completed 2016/17**

2015/16	Extant consent		Completed	
	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch
Gypsy and Traveller Community	0	0	0	0
Travelling Showpeople Community	0	0	0	0

**Table HS12b – Total number of pitches with an extant planning permission and total number completed**

Overall	Extant consent		Completed	
	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch
Gypsy and Traveller Community	0	0	0	0
Travelling Showpeople Community	0	0	0	0

**Comment:**

Table HS12a shows that no applications have been approved and no pitches have been completed for the Gypsy and Traveller communities during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

Table HS12b shows that in Pendle there are no sites with an extant planning permission, which propose to provide pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople communities. It also shows that there have no pitches developed during the plan period.

The Burnley and Pendle Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation Assessment (2012) indicates that there is no overall need for the provision of pitches in Pendle. Monitoring will help to show if the demand for such accommodation increases in the future and whether there is a need to update the assessment.

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS13	Number of new dwellings completed that address a specific housing need
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	LIV3
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<p><b>Data:</b></p> <p>(Also see data in Indicators HS05 and HS11)</p> <p><b>Table HS13a – Extant permissions and completions – specialist accommodation 2016/17</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of need</th> <th>No. units with extant permission</th> <th>No. units completed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agricultural workers dwelling</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supported living</td> <td>27</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Live/work units</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Care Home (C2 Uses)</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) (C4 Uses)</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Data still being verified.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Monitoring the number of houses built specifically for different groups of the community is difficult as it is not always the case that new developments have been built to meet a specific need, but they may fulfil that role. Policy LIV3 of the Core Strategy used data from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment to identify the household types which require new housing. However, this need is not provided as a quantified requirement, but as a priority level of need (i.e. high, medium, low).</p> <p>The provision of new housing to address a specific need is often linked to the type and size of the dwelling. For example there is a need to provide larger homes for families and minority households. Indicator HS11 provides data on the size and type of dwellings and this information can be used to highlight whether a specific housing is being met.</p> <p>Other specific needs such as agricultural or forestry workers dwellings are recorded as part of the monitoring of housing completions. During the 2016/17 monitoring period there were no agricultural or forestry workers dwellings completed.</p> <p>Table HS13a shows the number of units with an extant permission classified by the housing need they intend to address. It also shows the number of units completed in the 2016/17 for a specific need.</p> <p>The data collected for Care Homes (C2 uses) and HMOs (C4 uses) has not yet been verified and is not presented in this monitoring report. However, the data for 2017/18 will be recorded under this indicator.</p> <p>Future monitoring will help to build up time series data to show whether the housing needs of the borough are being met.</p>	Type of need	No. units with extant permission	No. units completed	Agricultural workers dwelling	2	0	Supported living	27	0	Live/work units	0	0	Care Home (C2 Uses)	*	*	Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) (C4 Uses)	*	*
Type of need	No. units with extant permission	No. units completed																
Agricultural workers dwelling	2	0																
Supported living	27	0																
Live/work units	0	0																
Care Home (C2 Uses)	*	*																
Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) (C4 Uses)	*	*																

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS14	Number of homes in Council tax band A in the Brierfield Canal Corridor area
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD
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**Data:**

**Table HS14a – Number of properties in different council tax bands in the Brierfield Canal Corridor**

Council Tax Band	2005		2016/17	
	Number of dwellings	% of total dwellings in area	Number of dwellings	% of total dwellings in area
<b>A</b>	136	100%	0	0%
<b>B</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>C</b>	0	0%	3	25%
<b>D</b>	0	0%	8	67%
<b>E</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>F</b>	0	0%	1	8%
<b>G</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>H</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Unknown*</b>	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	136	100%	14	100%

\*The dwellings in this category have only been completed relatively recently and therefore the council tax band information is not yet available.

**Comment:**

Table HS14a provides data on the number of properties within different council tax bands in the Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD area boundary. The table indicates that there has been a significant change in the council tax band profile of properties in the Canal Corridor area since the SPD was adopted in 2005. The data clearly shows that there are now no dwellings in council tax band A within the area boundary.

The changes are due to the large scale demolition of the terraced properties, which were present in this area in 2005. The subsequent redevelopment of these sites with different types and sizes of dwellings is beginning to take effect. This regeneration work is creating an area that contains a good mix of dwellings in a range of council tax bands. This has helped to improve the choice of housing in the area and consequentially improve the local housing market.

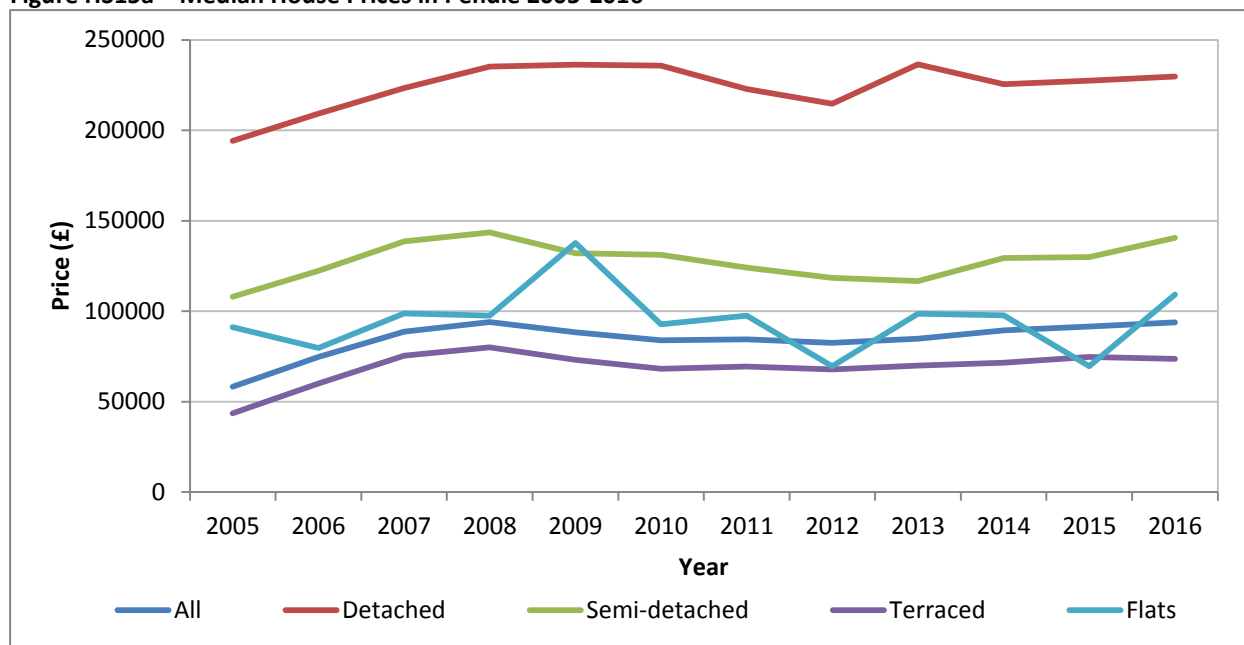
There is still further regeneration work to be carried out in the Canal Corridor area. Development at the large cleared site off Clitheroe Road is now under way. The development of this site will help to further diversify the housing choice on offer in this part of Brierfield. Future monitoring will help to show the progress being made at this site and once completed will allow for the full change in council tax bands to be demonstrated.

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS15	Average (median) property prices
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	N/A
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**Data:**

**Figure HS15a – Median House Prices in Pendle 2005-2016**



(Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceformationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpsdataset09>)

**Comment:**

House prices can provide a useful indicator to help to show the state of the housing market. Monitoring house price trends can be used to show whether there is growing demand in an 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.

Figure HS15a shows the average (median) house prices in Pendle between 2005 and 2016. It indicates that whilst house prices have varied there was a steady upward trend between 2005 and 2008. With the onset of the economic downturn prices fell reaching a low point of £82K in 2012. Since then prices have risen slowly with small year-on-year gains. This may indicate that the housing market in Pendle is starting to return to a more buoyant position. Average prices are now nearly as high as they were at the peak of the market in 2008.

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. Although in 2016 there was a small decrease in the price of terraces. The prices of semi-detached and detached dwellings have also followed a similar trend. Although in 2016 there was a notable increase in the price of semi-detached properties. This may indicate that there is a shortage of supply and a growing demand for this type of property.

The average price of flats has varied much more notably over the last 11 years with considerable peaks and troughs. This in part reflects the limited number of flat available in the borough and the wide variety in the types of flats/apartments that are on the market. Over the last three years the average price of flats has fluctuated from £97k in 2014 to £69K in 2015 and then back up to £109k in 2016.

<b>Indicator:</b>	HS16	Number of households suffering from overcrowding in the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	Bradley AAP SA
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**Data:**

**Table HS16a – Occupancy rate in Bradley Ward**

	All households	Occupancy rating of +2 or more	Occupancy rating of +1	Occupancy rating of 0	Occupancy rating of -1	Occupancy rating of -2
2001 Census	2,499	718	827	664	192	98
%		29%	33%	26%	8%	4%
2011 Census	2,451	737	713	699	220	82
%		30%	29%	29%	8%	3%

**Comment:**

The 2011 Census provided an occupancy ratings measure for each ward. This looks at whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. The number of rooms required (based on a standard formula) is subtracted from the number of rooms present to obtain the occupancy rating. (An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one less room than required, whereas a rating of +1 implies that they have one more room than the standard requirement).

Table HS16a provides the occupancy rating data for the Bradley Ward from the 2001 Census and 2011 Census.

The data shows that there has been a slight reduction in the number of households which are considered to be overcrowded. However, the 2011 Census shows that 11% of households in the Bradley ward are still considered to live in overcrowded accommodation.

There is no up-to-date data available relating to household occupancy rating for the Bradley ward and this is likely to be the case until the next Census in 2021.

The issue of overcrowding is unlikely to change until the mix and choice of housing on offer in the Bradley area is rebalanced. The regeneration of Bradley is still ongoing, but has suffered a number of setbacks in the last few years, mainly due to the significant reduction in funding available to finance new housing schemes in the area. Work has continued on refurbishment projects and this will help improve housing standards, but there needs to be a shift in the house types/sizes available to provide choice to residents to combat overcrowding.

## Economy (including Retailing and Town Centres)

This section provides an analysis of data relating to the local economy. This includes developments in the traditional employment use classes (B1 - Business, B2 – General Industry, B8 - Storage) but also looks at developments 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 significant employment opportunities.

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover new employment development. These are set out in Table 5d below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

**Table 5d**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Triggers</b>
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>
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>

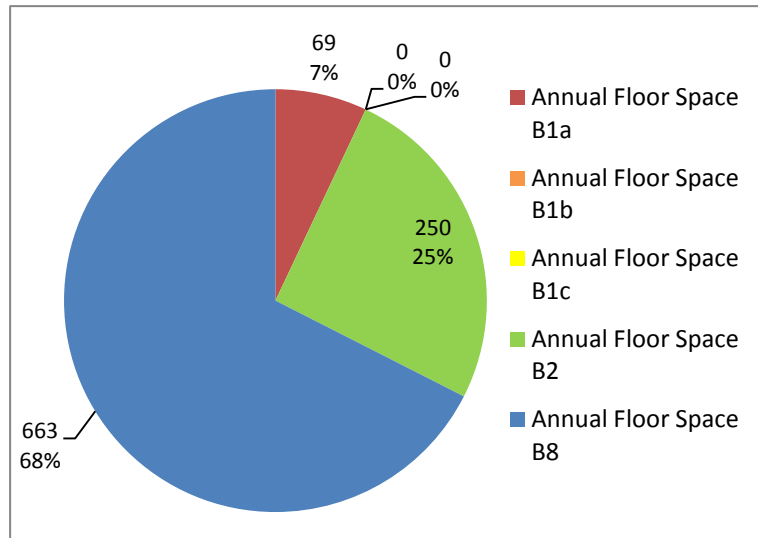
Policy	Targets	Triggers
WRK5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create additional floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses.</li> <li>• Increase the number and percentage of people employed in tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No net increase in floorspace for 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>

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC01	Amount of new floorspace completed
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SDP4, WRK1
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**Data:**

**Figure EC01a: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup> & %) Completed by Type (2016/17)**



**Figure EC01b: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) Completed (2011-17)**

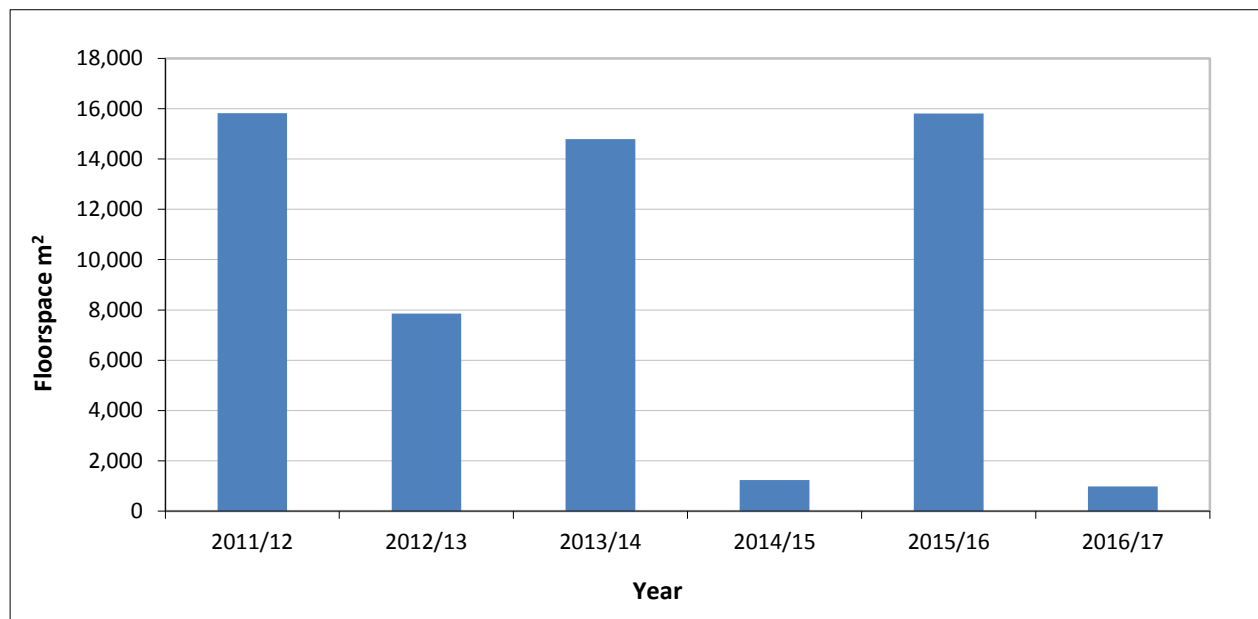
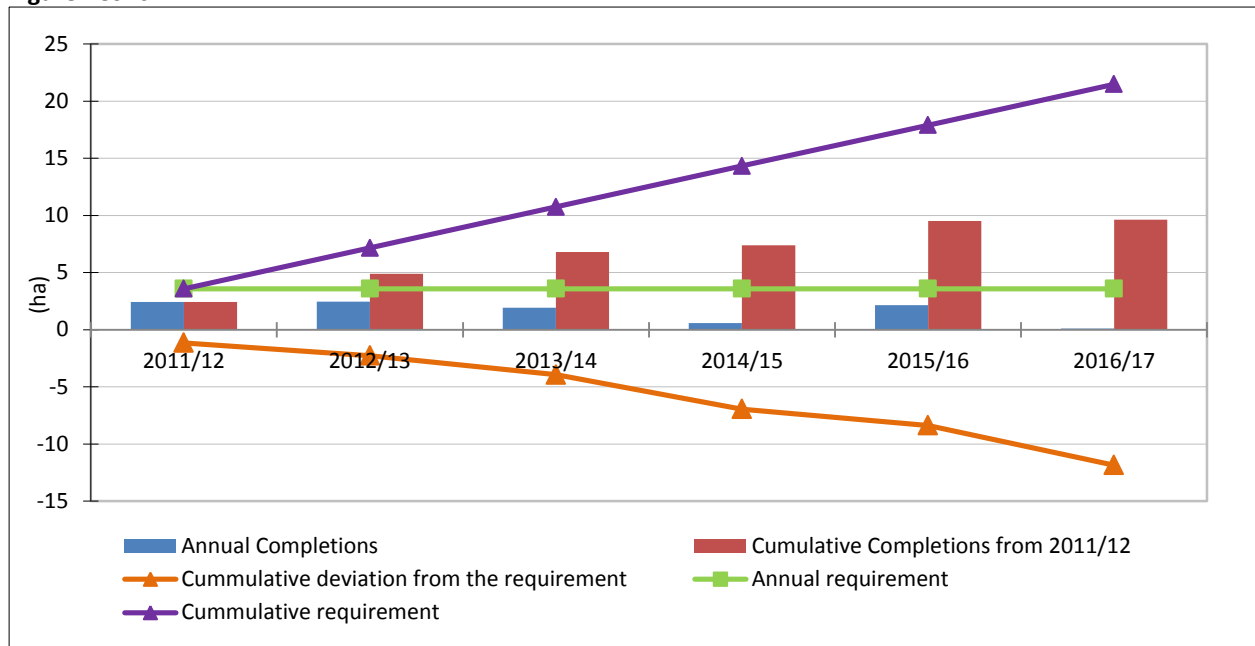




Figure EC01c



**Comment:**

Appendix L1 provides details of all the employment sites completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period and Appendix L3 provides a summary of those completions by settlement. The findings indicate that a total of 982m<sup>2</sup> (gross) of new floorspace was completed for employment uses in Pendle during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This provision required an estimated 0.11ha of land take-up. The amount of completed floorspace is significantly lower than the previous year and is lowest completion rate seen in the plan period.

There has been a notable loss of employment floorspace, either to non-employment uses or between the employment 'B' use classes<sup>5</sup>. These losses have resulted in a net floorspace figure of -876m<sup>2</sup>. The main losses recorded in this monitoring period were: i) the redevelopment of a former works site at Edgar Street, Nelson to new housing (1,709m<sup>2</sup>); ii) the change of use of a unit from light industrial (B1c) to storage (B8) at John Street Works, Brierfield (663m<sup>2</sup>); and the change of use of a workshop to a food preparation area at Hussain Buildings in Nelson (250m<sup>2</sup>). More details on employment losses are provided under Indicator EC04.

Figure EC01a provides details of the split between different employment use classes for the completions which occurred during the 2016/17 monitoring period. It shows that the majority of the new floorspace created during the period was for B8 use (Storage/Warehousing) (68%) with the remainder being split between B1a (7%) and B2 (25%). However, caution must be taken when assessing the significance of these findings as the overall amount of completed employment floorspace is so low.

Figure EC01b shows the overall completion rates for all employment uses since the start of the plan period. It indicates that there has been considerable variation in the amount of new floorspace created over the last five years with no clear trend emerging. The average annual take-up rate of employment land since 2011/12 is 1.61ha, which represents a notable decrease since the previous monitoring report where the figure was 1.90ha.

<sup>5</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 these figures.

Data on completions is also used to show progress against the employment land requirement set-out in Policy WRK2 of the Core Strategy and derived from the Employment Land Review (ELR) Update 2013.

Figure EC01c shows that recent progress against the annual employment land requirement has been consistency below the long-term average, with completions in none of the years since 2011/12 meeting the target. Figure EC01c also shows that the gap between cumulative completions and the cumulative requirement is gradually increasing, with its largest increase recorded in the 2016/17 monitoring period. There is now a cumulative under delivery of 11.85ha of employment land in the borough. This is a significant deficit which will need to be rectified in future years if Pendle is to prosper.

The economic downturn and subsequent recession has clearly affected the delivery of new employment land. Businesses are being cautious in their investments and the restricted availability of finance has affected the viability of sites. Furthermore, in Pendle the limited choice of quality sites within the borough may also have had a negative impact on the amount of development coming forward.

However, the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy includes the allocation of a Strategic Employment site at Lomeshaye. The intention of this allocation is to provide a large site of good quality, in an accessible location to provide choice to the market.

Policy WRK3 includes a requirement for the Council to prepare a development brief for the site by the end of 2016. Work has started on the brief but its preparation has been delayed due to resource capacity issues. The Council is in the process of appointing consultants to aid in the writing of the brief. It is now due to be completed by summer 2018.

The policy also sets a target that development of the site will have commenced by 2017. The Council is currently looking to acquire the site. Development of the site is likely to be delayed by two years, whilst ownership and planning issues are resolved. The trigger point for action has been reached, however, the Council is proactively working to bring the site forward and no additional management actions need to be taken at this stage. The position will be further reviewed in the next AMR.

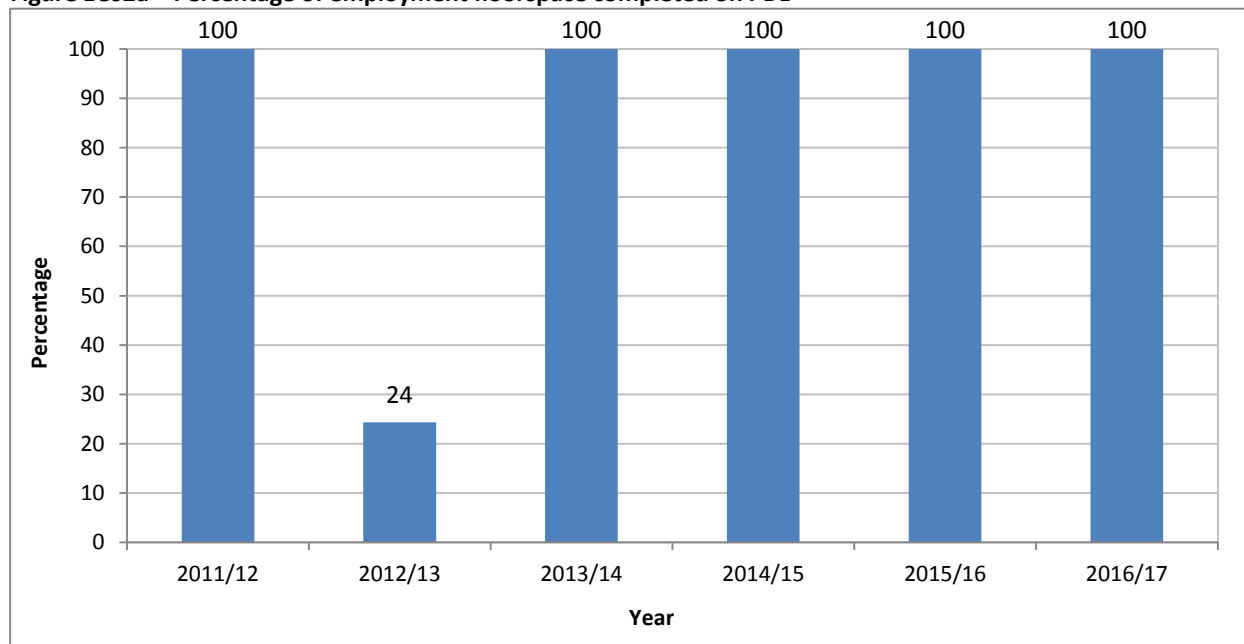
Appendix F provides an update to the Employment Land Review showing the current position with regards to the employment land requirement and potential supply of employment land.

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

**Figure EC02a – Percentage of employment floorspace completed on PDL**



**Comment:**

Figure EC02a shows the percentage of gross employment floorspace completed on previously developed land (PDL) over the last six years.

It shows that in five of the last six years 100% of the employment floorspace completed was on previously developed sites. This shows that to some extent land is continuing to be recycled in the borough. However, the high percentage of PDL completions is accounted for through the change of use of existing buildings or the addition of extensions onto existing premises rather than the redevelopment of derelict sites.

In 2016/17 the amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land was 982m<sup>2</sup>. A larger proportion of this was the change of use of an industrial unit from Use Class B1c to storage use (B8).

The notable dip in the 2012/13 monitoring period was due to the completion of a large greenfield site at the West Craven Business Park for Senior Aerospace Weston.

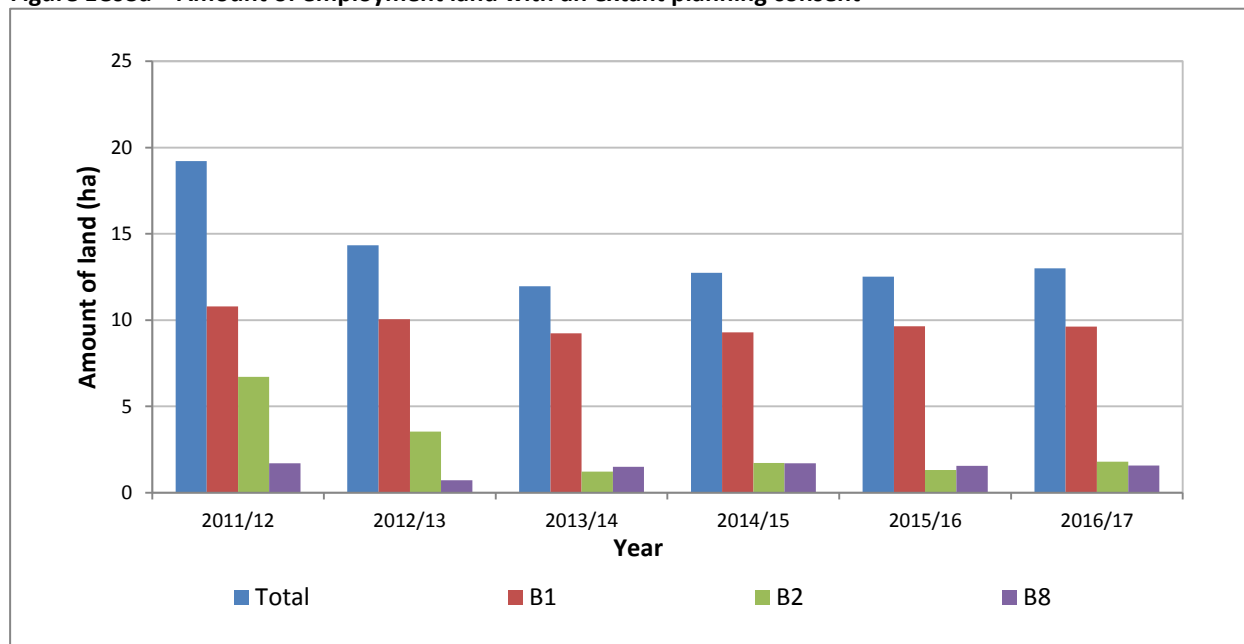
Figure EC02a demonstrates strong performance in terms of the reuse of previously developed land. However, this trend is unlikely to continue in the future as the Strategic Employment Site, allocated in the Core Strategy, is brought forward and developed out. This allocation is a large Greenfield site adjacent to the existing Lomeshaye Industrial Estate. The development of this site will help to improve the quality and choice of employment sites in the borough and meet the identified employment needs.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC03	Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK2
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**Data:**

**Figure EC03a – Amount of employment land with an extant planning consent**



**Comment:**

Appendix L2 provides details of all the employment sites with an extant planning permission in the 2016/17 monitoring period which are either yet to be developed or under construction. Appendix L4 provides a summary of the total amount of floorspace with planning permission for employment use by settlement. The findings show that just over 61% of the available floorspace is for B1 use, 13% is for B2 and 26% for B8. This is a slight change from the previous year where nearly 80% was for B1 use. However, it still indicates that the local economy is in a period of flux, moving from a dominated manufacturing base to a more service based economy.

Figure EC03a shows the trends over the last six years in the amount land available for employment use. It shows that over the last four years the amount of land with planning permission for employment use has remained reasonably constant at around 12ha.

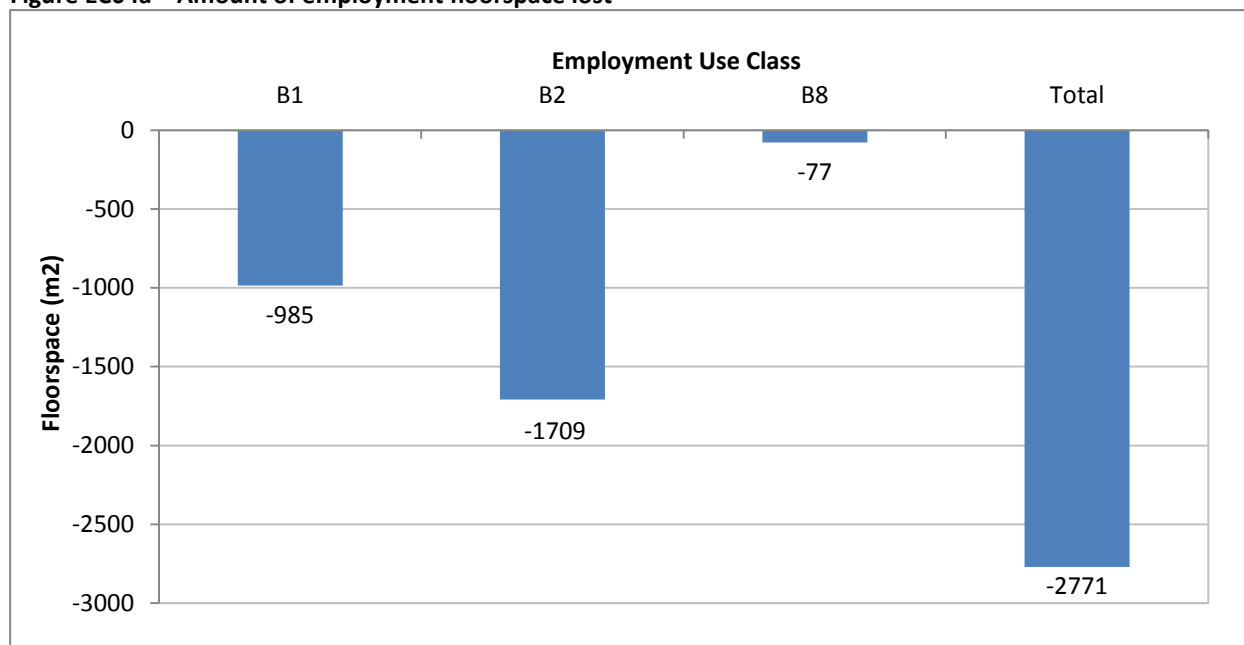
The total amount of land available in 2016/17 is 13ha and this can be broken down in to 4.40ha of land with planning permission allowing for immediate development (Full or Reserved Matters) and 8.60ha with outline permission only, thereby requiring a further planning application to be made and approved before any development can take place. Collectively, these permissions provide for 42,773m<sup>2</sup> of new employment floorspace. This available land will contribute to meeting the employment land requirement as set out in Policy WRK2 of the Core Strategy.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC04	Amount of employment land/floorspace lost to alternative uses
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK2
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**Data:**

**Figure EC04a – Amount of employment floorspace lost**



**Comment:**

Appendix L5 provides a breakdown of the amount of employment floorspace lost by settlement during the 2016/17 monitoring period. Figure EC04a shows the overall amount of employment floorspace lost by type. It shows that a total of 2,771m<sup>2</sup> (gross) employment floorspace has been lost to other uses or between the employment use classes during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

A large proportion of this floorspace (-1,709m<sup>2</sup>) has been lost through the redevelopment of a former B2 works in Nelson for new social housing. There has also been some changes between the employment use classes with 663m<sup>2</sup> of B1 floorspace being converted to B8 storage space. Therefore although floorspace has been lost from B1 it is still in employment use.

The latest monitoring data shows that there are a number of industrial premises (mainly mills) which have planning permission for residential development. Work on the redevelopment of these sites is at various stages. Work (including demolition) has started at the following sites but remains incomplete: Westfield Mill, Barnoldswick (BK055); Oak Mill, Colne (CE078); Spen Brook Mill, Spen Brook (NH008); Spring Mill, Fence (FE017); Salterforth Shed, Salterforth (SH018); and Wardle Storey's office buildings, Earby (EY066/EY069).

Work has not yet started at Weston Electric Units, Foulridge (FO034). A planning application is also expected to be submitted for the conversion of part of the Brierfield Mills complex (North Light) to apartments. Future monitoring will provide information on the progress of these schemes and any additional losses of employment premises to residential use.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC05	Unemployment levels
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK1
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**Data:**

**Table EC05a – Unemployment levels**

	Pendle		Bradley AAP		Burnley	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Official unemployment*	2,200	2,000	n/a	n/a	2,800	2,600
Percentage	5.2%	4.7%	n/a	n/a	6.0%	5.6%
Claimant Count #	1,150	1,120	140	145	1,670	1,965
Percentage	2.1%	2.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.1%	3.7%

(Sources: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx>)

\* Numbers are of those aged 16-64 and the percentage expresses this as a proportion of all economically active.

# The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work.)

**Comment:**

Table EC05a shows that in 2017 2,000 people were unemployed; equivalent to 4.7% of the economically active population. The figures show that the number of people unemployed in Pendle has fallen since 2016 and this is part of a continuing trend over the last five years. Table EC05a also provides similar data for neighbouring Burnley as a comparison. It shows that similarly to Pendle the actual number of people unemployed in Burnley has fallen in 2017. One of the key targets of Policy WRK1 is to reduce the levels of unemployment. The data provided in Table EC05a shows that positive steps are being made to reduce unemployment in Pendle.

As a further indication of unemployment, Table EC05a also shows the number of people claiming jobseeker's allowance. In Pendle the number of people claiming out of work benefits has fallen very slightly between 2016 and 2017. However, in comparison in Burnley the number has slightly increased. Changes to the benefits system in recent years may account for some of the fluctuations. The changing nature of the job market will also have some impact on the number of people claiming unemployment benefit.

No policy trigger points have yet been reached during the plan period. However, the figures show a positive trend with the number of people unemployed falling.

There are no specific unemployment figures available at the Bradley ward level, however, the number of people claiming jobseeker's allowance can give an indication of the levels of worklessness in this area. 145 residents claimed jobseeker's allowance in the Bradley ward in 2017 compared to 140 in 2016. Bradley is has seen the claimant count raise year on year for the last three years. This indicates that the area is still a cause for concern in terms of the economic well-being of its residents. No specific intervention has been identified to help increase employment amongst Bradley residents. However, as part of the Council's economic objectives, a number of economic projects are being pursued with the aim of providing new employment opportunities in the borough.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC06	Number and change in VAT registered businesses
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK1
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**Data:**

**Table EC06a – Number of VAT register businesses**

	Number of VAT registered businesses							Change in VAT registered businesses between 2010 and 2017	
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Number	Percentage
Borough-wide	2,485	2,430	2,465	2,500	2,730	2,790	2,850	365	15%
Bradley AAP area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

(Source: ONS UK Business: Activity, Size and-Location. Accessed at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation/2017>)

**Comment:**

Monitoring the number of VAT and PAYE registered businesses over time provides an effective indicator for assessing the state and health of the local economy. The 2017 release marks the tenth year of publication for this data set.

Table EC06a shows that between 2010 and 2017 there has been a steady rise in the number of VAT registered and PAYE businesses in Pendle. The 15% growth between 2010 and 2017 is ahead of the Lancashire (12-district) average (13%), but behind that for the North West (27%) and Great Britain (26%).

The allocation of a new strategic employment site at Lomeshaye in the Core Strategy offers the opportunity to create a high quality business location in the M65 Corridor, thereby helping to attract inward investment from high growth businesses and facilitate the relocation and expansion of successful businesses already situated within the borough.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC07	Employment levels
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK1
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**Data:**

**Table EC07a – Overall employment**

	Pendle totals	Percentage
Economically Active	43,800	77.8
In employment	41,600	73.6

(<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx>)

**Table EC07b – Employment by sector**

Sector	Number employed	Percentage
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	7,500	18.0
2. Professional occupations	6,200	14.9
3. Associate professional & technical	5,000	12.1
<b>Total for sectors 1-3</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>45.0</b>
4. Administrative & secretarial	#	#
5. Skilled trades occupations	#	#
<b>Total for sectors 4-5</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>15.3</b>
6. Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	6,300	15.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	#	#
<b>Total for sectors 6-7</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>19.4</b>
8. Process plant & machine operatives	4,700	11.3
9. Elementary occupations	#	#
<b>Total for sectors 8-9</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>20.3</b>

(<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx>)

# Sample size too small for a reliable estimate)

**Comment:**

Tables EC07a and EC07b show the labour supply statistics from the ONS for the period June 2016 to July 2017. Table EC07a shows that nearly 74% of the economically active population were in employment during this period. This is a slight increase on the previous year and shows a continuing trend of higher levels of employment in the borough. The overall numbers in employment have risen from 39,800 to 41,600. Policy WRK1 aims to increase employment levels, particularly in growth sectors. The data in Table EC07a helps to demonstrate that employment levels in the borough are increasing.

Table EC07b shows employment levels by sector. It indicates that 45% of the economically active population work in one of the professional or technical sectors. This is a notable increase compared to the previous year where the comparable figure was 36%. The remaining workforce is fairly equally split three ways between those working in the administrative and skilled trade occupations (15.3%), those in the caring, leisure and sales occupations (19.4%) and those associated with process plant and machine operative and elementary occupations (20.3%).

These findings indicate a notable shift toward the professional, managerial and technical sector compared to the previous few years, which is one of the key sectors identified in Policy WRK1 where growth will be supported. It will be important to continue to monitor the different sectors to ensure there is economic resilience going forward. The dominance of one sector may reduce the local economy's ability to withstand another financial downturn.



<b>Indicator:</b>	EC08	Average wage levels
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK1
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**Data:**

**Table EC08a – Median gross weekly earnings, April 2016**

Area	Gross Weekly Earnings (£)		Total Hours Worked
	Residence-based	Workplace-based	Median
Pendle	411.90	415.00	37.0
Lancashire (12-districts)	409.10	404.40	37.0

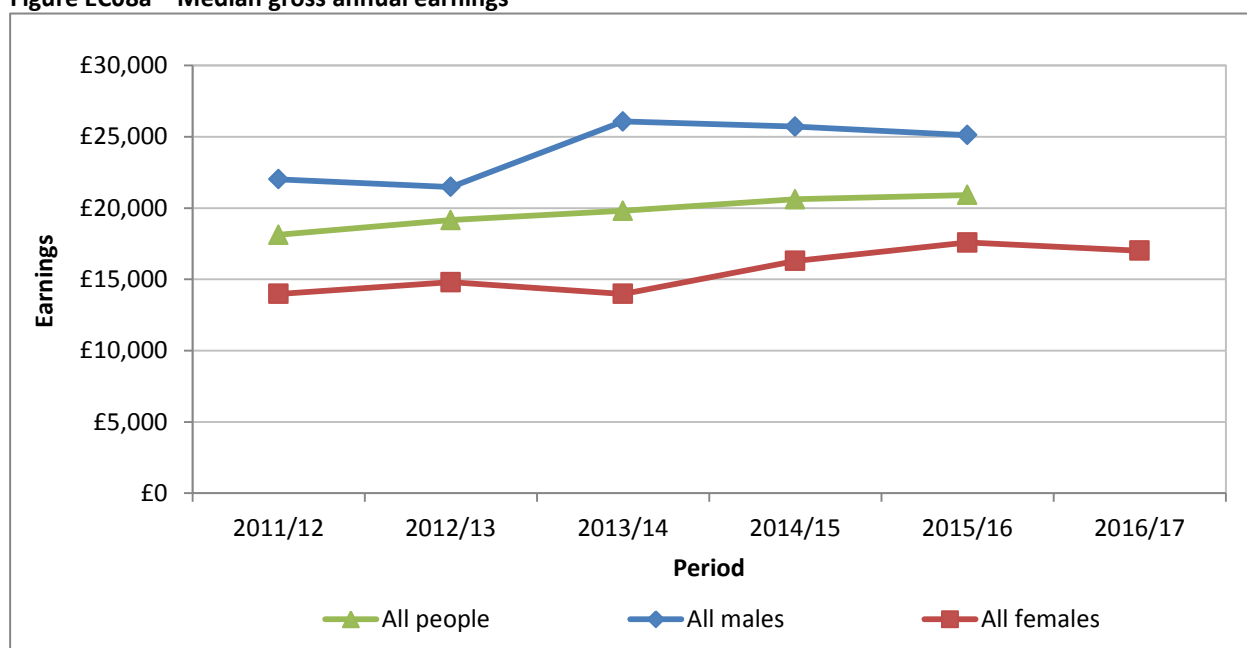
**Table EC08b – Median gross annual earnings, April 2016**

Area	All males	All females	All people
Pendle	No Data	£17,011	No Data
Lancashire (12-districts)	£25,807	£17,672	£21,579

(Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE))

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2017provisionaland2016revisedresults>

**Figure EC08a – Median gross annual earnings**



**Comment:**

Table EC08a shows that those people working in Pendle earn slightly less than those who live in the borough. In general terms, this means that Pendle benefits from commuter flows, with a number of the borough's residents (especially those in full-time employment) being able to travel outside the borough to access higher value employment opportunities.

Employees resident in Pendle have weekly earnings of £411.90, which are £2.80 higher than the Lancashire (12-district) average. By workplace, average weekly earnings stand at £415.00 and are again higher than the Lancashire average of £404.40. Between 2016 and 2017 resident based weekly average wages have decreased by 1.1% from £417.70 to £411.90. The corresponding data for Lancashire shows a slight increase in weekly pay of 1.2%. The reasons for the slight decrease in resident based wages is

unclear but it may reflect changes in the types of employment available or more difficult economic conditions. It may also be related to the effects of Brexit and the uncertainties in the labour market and economy as a whole.

The data release for median gross annual earnings for 2017 does not provide a figure for the overall population or the male population in Pendle. The release indicates that the estimates for these categories were considered unreliable for practical purposes. Therefore no analysis can be provided this year.

Table EC08b shows that the median gross annual earnings for the female population were £17,011. This represents a slight decrease (2.2%) compared to the previous year and reverses the trend of growing female wages seen over the last three years. However, the Lancashire median gross annual earnings for females saw a 3.5% rise in 2017. The reasons for the slight decrease in female earnings in Pendle are unclear. Future monitoring will help to show whether this is just down to fluctuation in the labour market or whether it represents a change in the economy.

At 37.0 hours per week, the median total hours worked by all employees in Pendle (i.e. all people who work in the borough regardless of where they live) is the same as the Lancashire (12-district) average. This is a slight decrease from the previous year where the Pendle figure was 37.1 hours.

The monitoring of average wages provides a useful indicator for assessing the health of the local economy. It will also show whether the policies in the Core Strategy are working successfully to bring in higher value employment opportunities.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC09	Estimates of household earnings
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK1
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**Data:**

**Table EC09a – Gross Disposable Household Income (at current prices), 2014**

Area	GDHI per head	
	Total	Index (UK=100)
East Lancashire	£14, 610	81.3
Lancashire (14-districts)	£15,178	84.5
North West	£15,776	87.8
UK	£17,965	100.0

(Source: ONS, Regional Household Income, May 2016 Accessed via: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/gross-disposable-household-income.aspx>)

**Table EC09b – Gross Disposable Household Income (at current prices), 2014/15**

Area	Total Personal Income		Self Employed	Employees	Pension
	Mean Income (before tax)	Median Income (before tax)	Median Income (before tax)	Median Income (before tax)	Median Income (before tax)
Pendle	£25,300	£19,000	£12,500	£18,700	£12,600
Lancashire (12-districts)	£27,300	£20,800	£11,600	£19,800	£13,800
North West	£28,000	£21,100	£12,000	£20,100	£13,600
UK	£31,800	£22,400	£12,600	£21,300	£13,800

(Source: HM Revenues & Customs, Personal Income Statistics Accessed via: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/personal-incomes.aspx>)

**Comment:**

The best available measure of household income is the ONS Regional Household Income dataset. Unfortunately, this is not available below the East Lancashire NUTSs 3 level, so there is no data for Pendle.

Table EC09a shows that in 2014/15 the gross disposable household income (GDHI) figure for the Lancashire-14 area was £15,178 and for East Lancashire it was slightly lower at £14,610. This is a reversal of the situation in 2013 where the East Lancashire figure was higher. This shows that people in East Lancashire have seen a reduction in the amount of disposable income that they have available to spend. Between 1997 and 2014, the GDHI per head figure for East Lancashire and Lancashire-14 have both shown a pattern of slow overall decline relative to the national average.

Table EC09b shows the estimates of personal incomes, which are available down to district level. The latest data is for 201/15 and reveals that the median or "typical" personal income in Pendle has fallen significantly from £20,100 (92% of the UK figure) in 2013/14 to £19,000 (85% of the UK average). The comparable figures for the Lancashire-12 area – £20,800 and North West £21,100 both increased in real terms but fell when expressed as a percentage of the national figure.

Employment income in Pendle went up to £18,700 from £17,900 in 2013/14. The median employment figure for Pendle is below the county, regional and national comparators.

The comparable figure for self-employment is much lower than the employee figure at £12,500. This represents a significant increase from £11,100 in 2013/14, placing it on a par with the UK average, but it must be noted that the median self-employment income estimates have very wide confidence intervals. Within the self-employed results there is a very large differential between the average figure (mean) at £19,000 per annum and the typical figure (median) at £12,500 per annum; the much higher average figure being underpinned by a relatively small number of highly-paid individuals.

After moving ahead of the comparable county, regional and national figures in 2013/14, the median pension income (£12,600) once again fell behind these comparators in 2014/15. The current figure shows that pensioners in Pendle have the second lowest income in the county and that it is significantly lower than in many other parts of the country. Once again wide confidence intervals in the data make interpretation difficult from year to year.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC10	Development of Bradley AAP Employment Allocation
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	Bradley AAP5
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**Data:**

No data collected for this indicator.

**Comment:**

The employment allocation in the Bradley AAP is located on Bradley Hall Road at the former Vulcan Works site.

The site previously had a planning permission in place for an employment use, however, this expired in the 2011/12 monitoring period.

A planning application for the use of the site as a trailer/container and vehicle storage and car sales was approved outside of the monitoring period in August 2017. Future monitoring reports will provide details of any development which takes place on this site.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC11	Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV4
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**Data:**

**Table EC11a – Employment developments in accessible locations**

	Total	Town Centre*	Transport Hub	Accessibility Corridor#
Number of employment developments completed	3	0	0	2
Amount of employment floorspace developed (m <sup>2</sup> )	982	0	0	913
Amount of employment land developed (ha)	0.109	0	0	0.102

(\*This includes designated town and local shopping centres as defined in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016)

#The Accessibility Corridor includes those developments within the town centres of Nelson and Colne, and local shopping centre of Brierfield. It also covers parts of the transport hubs.)

**Comment:**

Table EC11a shows that there were two developments completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period which were located within a high accessibility corridor. This means that the developments were within 400m of a main road with a high frequency bus route.

The other employment development completed in 2016/17 was located on the edge of Earby Local Shopping Centre. Although not within one of the defined accessible locations it is adjacent to one and close to Earby bus station.

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. There were a limited number of employment completions in 2016/17 but the majority of those developed were within accessible locations. The Core Strategy has only been in place for two years and it is still too early to determine whether the policies are effectively directing new development to accessible locations.

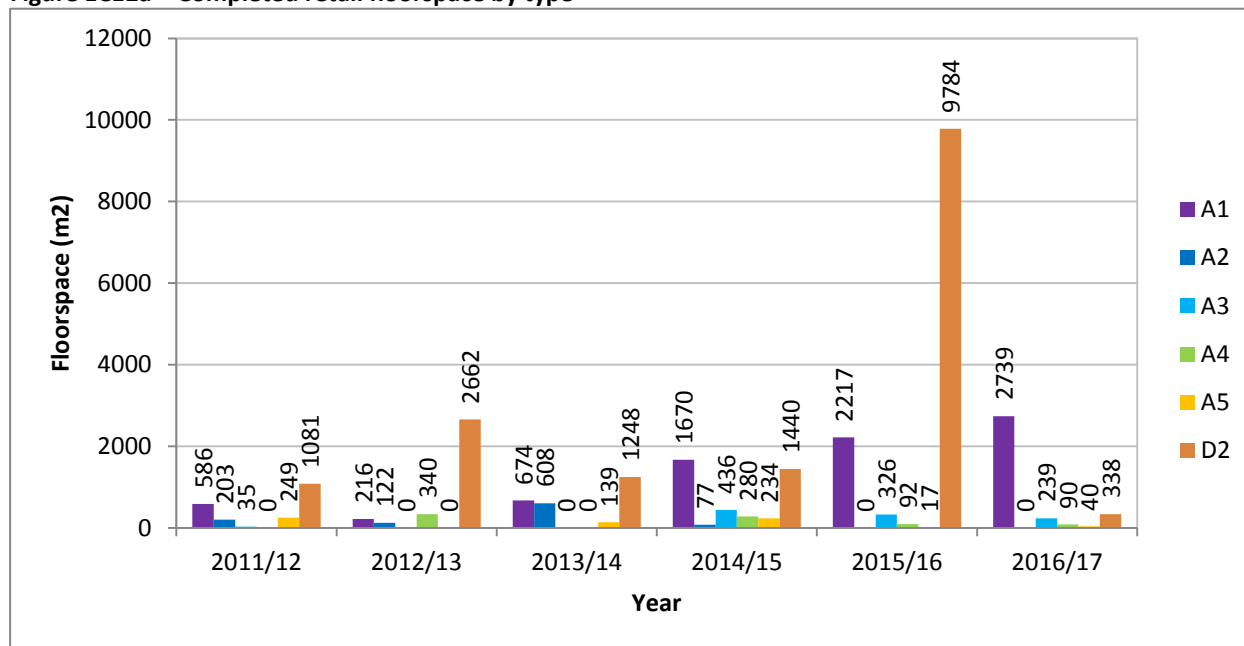
Future monitoring of this indicator will help to show whether new employment development is being located in easily accessible locations.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK4
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**Data:**

**Figure EC12a – Completed retail floorspace by type**



**Comment:**

Figure EC12a provides data on the amount of gross retail floorspace completed by type over the last five years. Appendix L6 provides details of the sites completed and Appendix L7 provides a detailed breakdown of the floorspace completed by settlement for the 2016/17 monitoring period.

The data shows that during the 2016/17 monitoring period a gross total of 2,739m<sup>2</sup> of A1 retail floorspace was completed. A large part of this retail space consisted of a new TK Maxx store on the former Glen Mill site at Colne. There was also a notable loss of A1 retail floorspace (790m<sup>2</sup>). A large proportion of this was through the conversion of a retail unit to apartments on Barkerhouse Road, Nelson. However, even with this loss there was still a net gain of A1 retail floorspace during the monitoring period.

The provision of floorspace for other 'A' use classes in 2016/17 was similar to previous years. 239m<sup>2</sup> of A3 restaurants/cafes was completed split across three developments – two in Barnoldswick and one in Barrowford. There were small amounts of floorspace developed for A4 (90m<sup>2</sup>) and A5 (40m<sup>2</sup>) uses and a larger amount of D2 (338m<sup>2</sup>) which was for the extension of a play area at Hodge House in Nelson.

Appendix G includes information relating to the Retail Capacity Study and provides an assessment of the new retail completions against the retail capacity figures in the study. This provides information on the take-up and demand for retail premises, which in turn helps to indicate the health of the borough's town and local shopping centres. Indicator EC13 provides the current data relating to the occupancy levels of units within the borough's town and local shopping centres.

Figure EC12a also provides historical data on the gross retail and leisure floorspace completions to show trends over time. It reveals that the amount of gross A1 retail floorspace completed in 2016/17 is slightly

higher than the preceding two monitoring periods and much higher than levels seen at the beginning of the plan period. This rising trend is partly due to a number of larger stores being developed over the last three years, including the new TK Maxx in Colne (2016/17), the new Lidl at Colne (2015/16) and the Booths supermarket at Barrowford (2014/15). Monitoring data shows that there are also a number of other large A1 retail schemes with planning permission and if these come to fruition then this trend may continue in the next few years.

The data also shows that there is significant variation amongst the other 'A' use classes over the last five years. For the second year in a row there has been no new A2 floorspace provided. The amount of leisure land completed in 2015/16 was particularly significant with the completion of the cycle track at Hope Technology.

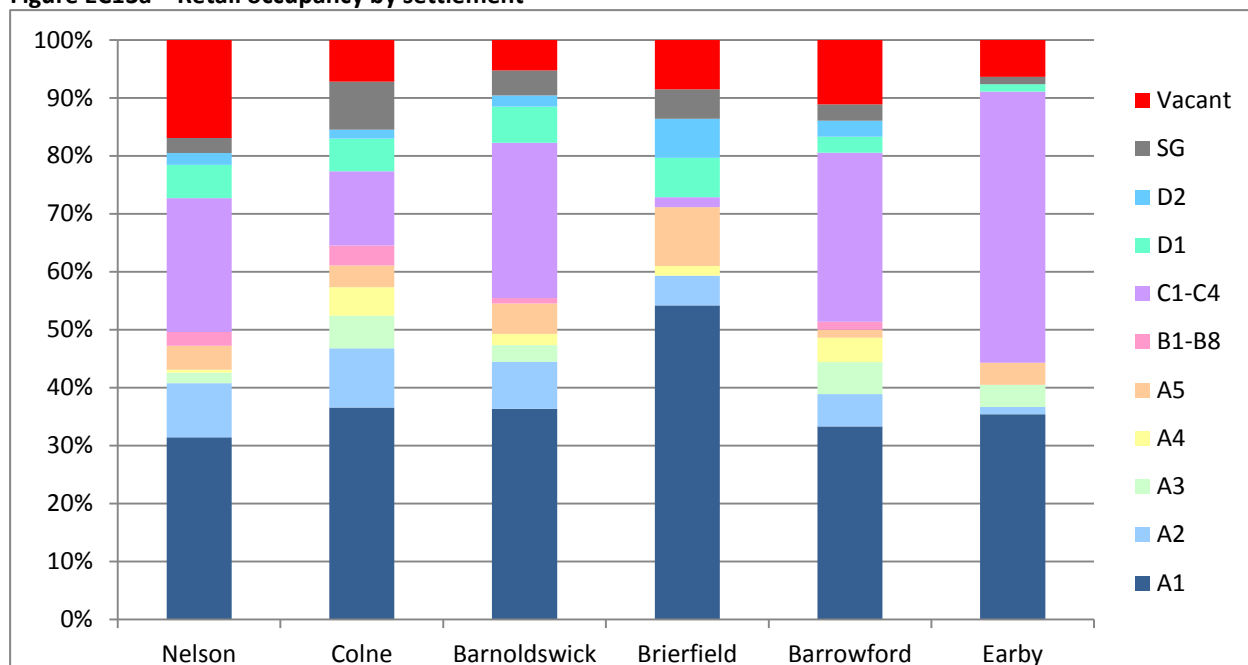


<b>Indicator:</b>	EC13	Town centre occupancy levels
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK4
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**Data:**

**Figure EC13a – Retail occupancy by settlement**



**Comment:**

Appendix L8(i) provides data on the number of units in each town centre/local shopping centre which are occupied and the number which are vacant. Appendix L8(ii) provides a more detailed breakdown of the number of units by use class and settlement.

Appendix L8(ii) indicates that Nelson, Barrowford and Barnoldswick have all seen an increase in the number of vacant units in the last monitoring period. Nelson has seen an increase of six units, bringing the total number of vacancies to 65. This is the third year in a row where the number of vacant units in Nelson has increased. This indicates the continued difficulties to attract and sustain retailers and other town centre operatives to Nelson. Further intervention work will be required to help reduce the number of vacant premises and restore a level of vitality to the area. The monitoring of retail and leisure planning permissions suggests that there are potential new retail opportunities coming forward in the future which may help to reverse the trend.

In Barrowford one additional unit has become vacant since the last monitoring period bringing the total vacancies to eight, equating to 11% of the total number of units in Barrowford. This is a relatively high level of vacancies for Barrowford compared to previous years. It is unclear whether the development of the Booths supermarket and the units on the former fountains garage site have had a negative impact on other units within the Local Shopping Centre.

In Barnoldswick the number of vacant units has nearly doubled since the previous monitoring period bringing the total vacancies to 11. The number of vacancies has varied in Barnoldswick over the last six years with a high of 16 vacant units in 2011/12 and a low of six units in 2015/16. There will always be some fluctuation in vacancies due to the changing fortunes of businesses.

The total number of vacancies across the borough has increased slightly to 113 units. However, this is not significantly higher than the previous year (111 units) and there is always some fluctuation in the number vacancies recorded. It is also important to note that the data represents a fixed point in time and that vacant units may have already been reoccupied since the survey was carried out.

Colne, Brierfield and Earby has all seen reductions in the number of vacant units during the monitoring period. For Colne this represents a continued reducing trend in terms of number of vacant units. This suggests that the viability and vitality of the town is being maintained.

Brierfield has seen an 8% reduction in the number of vacant units compared to the previous year. This is a positive sign for Brierfield. With the regeneration of Brierfield Mills (Northlight) currently underway confidence in Brierfield is growing.

Earby has also seen a modest reduction in the number of vacancies. However, there has been a trend of fluctuating levels of vacancies over the last six years and it is unclear whether the current downward trend will continue.

Figure EC13a shows that the main town centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick have similar levels of representation in the main 'A' use classes. Between 45-62% of units in each of the town centres falls in to one of the 'A' use class categories.

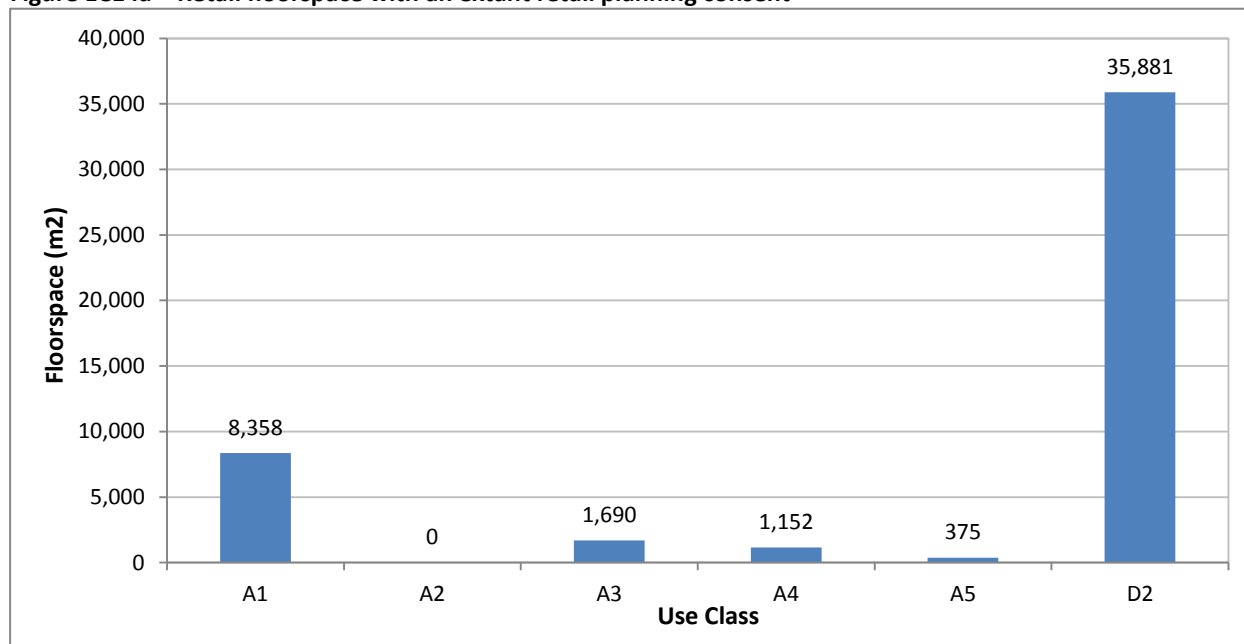
Figure EC13a shows that over half of the units surveyed in the Local Shopping Centre of Brierfield are within the A1 retail use class. This may reflect the convenience retailing nature of this centre. Figure EC13 also shows that Brierfield has a higher proportion of A5 hot food takeaways within its centre compared to all the other centres. Earby has a significant proportion of units in residential use. These trends have not changed significantly over the last four years. It may be necessary to look at reviewing the extent of the town and local shopping centre boundaries as part of the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 in order to ensure the boundaries remain relevant and reflect the changing nature of retailing in Pendle and across the country.

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

**Figure EC14a – Retail floorspace with an extant retail planning consent**



**Comment:**

Appendix L9 provides details of each site with an extant planning consent for a retail/town centre use, which is either under construction or not started. Appendix L10 provides a summary by settlement of the amount of floorspace available for retail/town centre uses.

Figure EC14a shows the amount of retail/town centre floorspace by use class with an extant planning permission and indicates that in total there is 55,814m<sup>2</sup> available for development. The largest A1 permission (6,149m<sup>2</sup>) is for a garden centre and farm shop proposed at Junction 14 of the M65 in Colne, although no work has started at this site and it is unclear whether it will now come forward. There is also permission for a supermarket (1,735m<sup>2</sup>) (Aldi) at the Albert Hartley site in Barnoldswick. The data shows that there are currently no extant permissions for A2 uses. The amount of floorspace available for A3 uses is slightly lower than the previous year, whereas that for A4 and A5 uses has risen slightly.

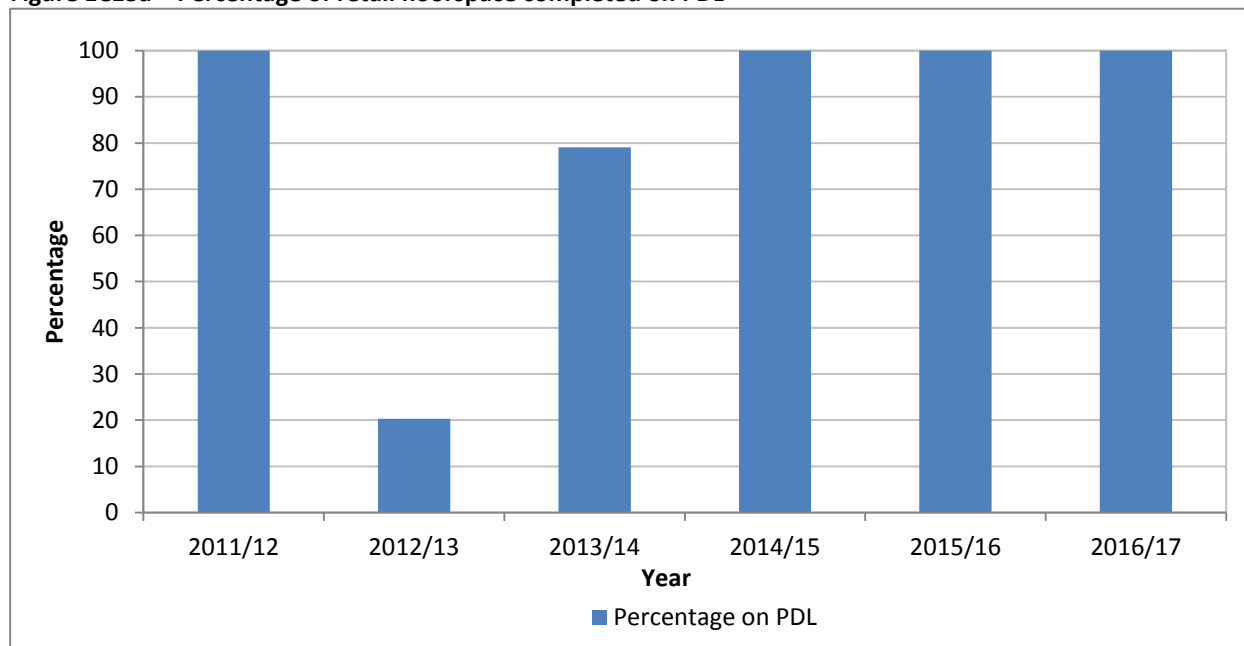
Figure EC14a shows that there is a substantial amount of land which has planning permission for D2 leisure use (35,881m<sup>2</sup>). The largest of these permissions is associated with the provision of a new pavilion and the reinstatement of the cricket and football pitches (15,145m<sup>2</sup>) at the former Lucas Sport Ground in Brierfield. Although work has started on the housing development at this site, work on the sports facilities is not due to start until next year. There is also an outline permission for the formation of a grass sports pitch(10,836m<sup>2</sup>) and full permission for the construction of tennis and netball courts (2,568m<sup>2</sup>) at St John Fisher and Thomas More RC High School in Colne. A full permission for the conversion of buildings at Brierfield Mills (Northlight) for new sports facilities (5,294m<sup>2</sup>) is also available with work well underway at the site

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

**Figure EC15a – Percentage of retail floorspace completed on PDL**



**Comment:**

Appendix L11 provides a breakdown of the amount of retail and leisure floorspace by settlement that was completed on previously developed land (PDL) during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

Figure EC15a shows the percentage of retail and leisure floorspace provided on PDL during this monitoring period and the preceding five periods. It shows that in 2016/17 100% of the retail and leisure land floorspace was provided on PDL, equating to 3,446m<sup>2</sup>. The completions of new retail and leisure developments consist of a number of changes of use of existing building and the redevelopment of former industrial sites.

Figure EC15a also shows that there has been differing levels of development of retail and leisure uses on PDL, with the proportion developed in 2012/13 being particularly low. However, this was due to the completion of a number of leisure developments including two new pavilions at Barrowford and Colne. Both of these have been partly built on land designated as open space and classified as Greenfield land. There was also a significant development at a farm visitor’s centre which is also classified as a Greenfield site. Higher levels of PDL development have been seen in the other four years with all retail and leisure developments being completed on PDL.

These results indicate that land is being used effectively with the reuse of existing premises and the recycling of PDL. Part of the reason for this is due to Core Strategy policies SDP5 and WRK4 which require retail proposals to be located in town and local shopping centres in the first instance. This aims to ensure that new retail developments are provided in sustainable locations reusing PDL where appropriate.

<b>Indicator:</b>	EC16	Amount of floorspace completed for Tourism, Leisure and Culture
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	WRK5
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<b>Data:</b>
No data collected for this indicator.
<b>Comment:</b>
<p>No data has been collected for this indicator in the 2016/17 monitoring period. Due to time pressures and resources a data collection methodology for this indicator has yet to be derived. It will be important to establish a list of development types which should be monitored under this indicator. It is intended that this will be prepared for the 2017/18 monitoring period.</p> <p>In the meantime information on D2 leisure developments can be found under Indicator EC12.</p>

## Community

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 design standards to help reduce crime levels.

A number of the indicators included in this section only came into effect with the adoption of the Core Strategy. As such the data collection regimes have not yet been established to capture this information. These indicators have therefore not been monitored during the 2016/17 period. The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover new community development. These are set out in Table 5e below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

**Table 5e**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Triggers</b>
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>

<b>Indicator:</b>	CM01	Number of schemes granted permission and completed with as Secured by Design award
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	ENV2, SUP4
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**Data:**

**Table CM01a – Number of new developments using Secured by Design standards**

Number of completed developments	Number of applications mentioning crime prevention in Design and Access Statement	Number of applications stating intention to meet Secured by Design Standards
47	17	2

**Comment:**

This indicator looks at whether newly completed developments included details of crime prevention measures or the use of Secured by Design standards in their planning applications.

Table CM01a shows that out of the 47 developments that were fully completed in 2016/17 17 of them mentioned crime prevention in their Design and Access Statement and only two stated their intention to meet Secure By Design standards. Part of the reason for this low number is because not all applications require a Design and Access Statement to be submitted and therefore information on the intentions of the applicant regarding crime prevention are not always available.

Appendix M1 provides a more detailed breakdown of the data by spatial area and settlement. It shows that in the M65 Corridor of the 27 completed developments 11 mentioned crime prevention measures and just one indicated that they would meet Secured by Design standards. In the West Craven Town just one of the 13 developments completed mentioned crime prevention and none of these indicated their intention to use Secured by Design standards. In Rural Pendle five developments mentioned crime prevention and one indicted their intention to meet Secured by Design standards.

Policy ENV2 requires new developments to be safe and secure for occupants and passers-by and be designed in a way that helps to reduce crime or the fear of crime. Where an application is granted permission it will need to be in conformity with this policy and therefore should meet the design requirements. The policy encourages but does not require developments to use Secured by Design standards.

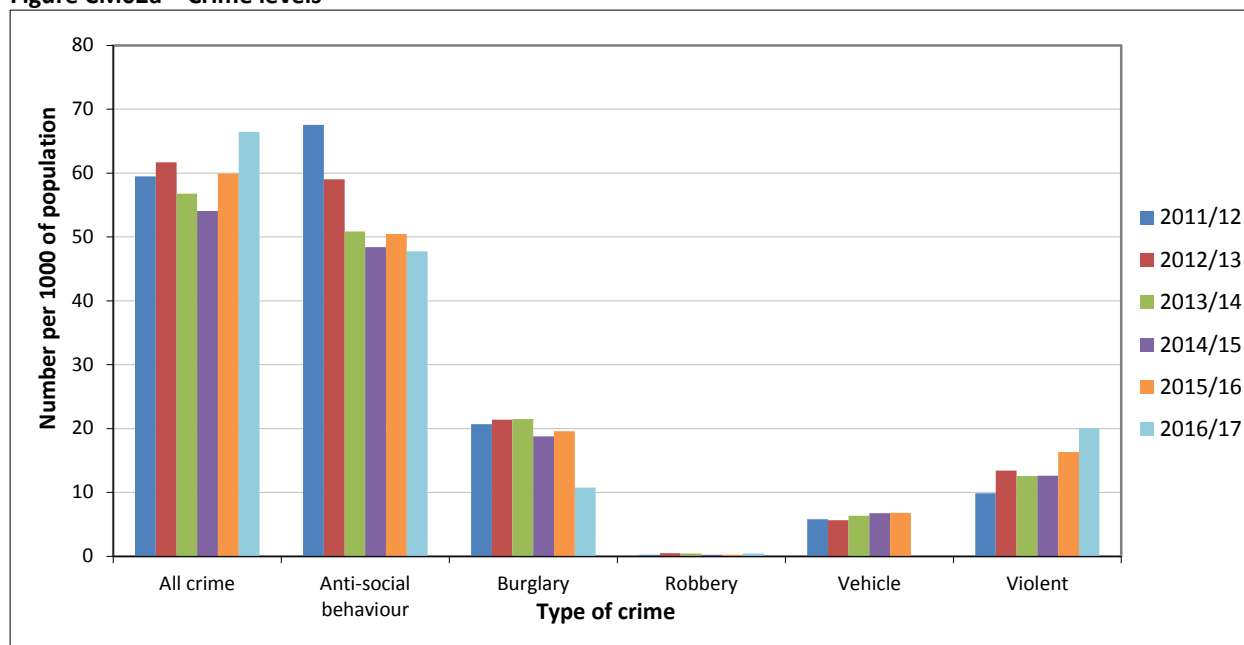
Alternative ways of monitoring this indicator in the future will be investigated to get a more accurate picture of whether Secured by Design standards are being used in the design of new developments.

<b>Indicator:</b>	CM02	Crime Levels
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SUP4
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**Data:**

**Figure CM02a – Crime levels**



(Source: [www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/crime/index.asp](http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/crime/index.asp) Note: monitoring period runs from 1<sup>st</sup> August to 31<sup>st</sup> July).

**Comment:**

Monitoring the levels of crime provides contextual information and can help to show indirectly whether policies on community developments and design are having a positive influence.

Figure CM02a shows that the overall crime rate in Pendle has risen notably since the previous monitoring period, and now stands at 66.64 crimes per 1,000 people. This is the second year in a row where the crime level has risen and reverses a previous trend of a falling crime rate. It is unclear as to the reasons for the increase in crime but it is interesting to note that crime in all authorities in Lancashire has risen during this monitoring period. Changes in the way crime is recorded and an increase in people reporting crime may have influenced the figures.

The crime rate for Pendle is still below the Lancashire average of 71.74 crimes per 1,000 people.

Although the overall crime rate has risen, there have been falls in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents (down to 48 cases per 1,000 population) and the number of burglaries (down from 20 cases to 11 cases per 1,000 population). There have been notable increases in robberies and violent crime (up from 13 cases to 16 cases per 1,000 population). Vehicle crime has not been reported this year.

Future monitoring will show whether the number of crimes continues to rise.

It is difficult to make direct links between increases/decreases in crime and planning decisions being made. The design of buildings and the crime prevention measures put in place in new developments can only go so far in deterring/ preventing crime.



<b>Indicator:</b>	CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SUP1, SUP2, SUP3
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<b>Data:</b>
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No data collected for this indicator.

<b>Comment:</b>
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This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 period.

Extant planning permissions for the following community facilities will be monitored in the next period:

- Community centres;
- Public halls;
- Police, Fire, Ambulance services;
- Youth centres;
- Libraries;
- Places of worship
- Arts and culture facilities (including Theatres, Cinemas and services provided by the voluntary sectors).

<b>Indicator:</b>	CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SUP1, SUP2, SUP3
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<b>Data:</b>
No data collected for this indicator.

<b>Comment:</b>
<p>This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.</p> <p>Completions of the following community facilities will be monitored in the next period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community centres;</li> <li>• Public halls;</li> <li>• Police, Fire, Ambulance services;</li> <li>• Youth centres;</li> <li>• Libraries;</li> <li>• Places of worship</li> <li>• Arts and culture facilities (including Theatres, Cinemas and services provided by the voluntary sectors).</li> </ul>

<b>Indicator:</b>	CM05	Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	SUP1
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**Data:**

No data collected for this indicator.

**Comment:**

This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.

The loss of any of the following community facilities will be monitored in the next period:

- Community centres;
- Public halls;
- Police, Fire, Ambulance services;
- Youth centres;
- Libraries;
- Places of worship
- Arts and culture facilities (including Theatres, Cinemas and services provided by the voluntary sectors).

<b>Indicator:</b>	CM06	Changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation in the Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) area
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	Bradley AAP SA
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**Data:**

**Table CM06a – Index of Deprivation, Bradley 2010 and 2015**

LSOA	2007	2010	2015		
	Rank	Rank	Rank	2010-2015	Decile
E01025181	2,046	2,296	1,828	+468	1
E01025182	497	919	1,928	-1,009	1
E01025183	2,494	2,494	2,265	+229	1
E01025184	804	649	1,890	-1,241	1

Decile: Ranking of LSOAs out of 32,482 nationally, where 1 equals worst 10% and 10 equals best 10%

**Table CM06b – Indices of Deprivation: Barriers to Housing and Services**

LSOA	2007	2010	2015		
	Rank	Rank	Rank	2010-2015	Decile
E01025181	31,535	31,065	19,211	+11,854	6
E01025182	32,360	31,268	22,578	+8,690	7
E01025183	32,206	31,560	27,519	+4,041	9
E01025184	32,377	31,529	25,892	+5,637	8

Decile: Ranking of LSOAs out of 32,482 nationally, where 1 equals worst 10% and 10 equals best 10%

**Table CM06c – Indices of Deprivation: Living Environment**

LSOA	2007	2010	2015		
	Rank	Rank	Rank	2010-2015	Decile
E01025181	10,930	18,430	17,234	+1,196	6
E01025182	231	273	612	-339	1
E01025183	452	390	839	-449	1
E01025184	123	49	382	-333	1

Decile: Ranking of LSOAs out of 32,482 nationally, where 1 equals worst 10% and 10 equals best 10%

**Comment:**

The Indices of Deprivation have previously been published by the government in 2000, 2004, 2007 and 2010. A new set of data for the indices was published in September 2015 and these were reported in the 2014/15 and 2015/16 AMR. There has been no new data released in 2017 and so the data provided above is unchanged from the previous monitoring periods.

The indices provide a measure of the relative deprivation of a particular area and do not reflect the affluence of the individuals within it. Not every person living in a deprived area will themselves be deprived and likewise there will be some deprived people living in areas that are considered to be the least deprived.

The overall score is derived from the assessment of 37 separate indicators ordered across seven domains (income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services; and the living environment), which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The comprehensive nature of the analysis makes the IMD the most useful indicator of whether the overall fortunes of an area are considered to be improving or declining. Observing changes over time will help to reveal if the actions being carried out in Bradley, are having a positive effect on the area.

Four LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) make up the Bradley AAP area. One of the key aims of the action plan is to improve housing conditions and the overall living environment.

Table CM06a shows that in 2007 and 2010 there was considerable variation between the four LSOAs in terms of their overall ranking. Whilst these disparities have reduced, the 2015 figures clearly demonstrate that Bradley remains amongst the 10% most deprived areas in the country.

Table CM06b considers the indices relating to barriers to housing and services. These look at geographic barriers, such as road distances to key services (GPs, general store, primary school etc.) and wider barriers such as the affordability of housing. The data reveals that the Bradley AAP area has relatively good access to housing and services, due in large part to its proximity to Nelson town centre.

Table CM06c considers the indices relating to the living environment. These take into account living conditions in terms of the quality of housing and factors influencing the external environment, such as air quality and road traffic accidents. The results once again show that things are far from uniform across the Bradley AAP area. The lack of good quality housing in this area and the slow progress in redeveloping derelict sites has hampered efforts to improve the IMD ratings.

<b>Indicator:</b>	CM07	Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together
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<b>Policy Links:</b>	
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<b>Data:</b>		
<b>Table CM07a – People from different backgrounds get on well together (2014)</b>		
<b>Area</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
Brierfield & Reedley	34%	34%
Nelson	40%	32%
Barrowford & Western Parishes	49%	25%
Colne & District	49%	15%
West Craven	63%	12%
<b>Pendle</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>24%</b>
Source: Pendle Perception Survey, 2014		

<b>Comment:</b>
<p>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 Pendle Perception Survey is carried out every two years. However, no survey was carried out in 2016. The data provided above is from the 2014 survey.</p> <p>The answers provided in response to Question 25 of the survey reveal that in 2014 almost half of all respondents (46%) felt that people from different backgrounds living in Pendle get on well together. This is lower than the 55% figure recorded in 2012, but is comparable with the 47% figure recorded in 2010.</p> <p>In contrast approximately one-quarter (26%) indicated that they disagreed with the statement that people of different backgrounds get on well together, which is far lower than the 34% figure recorded in 2012.</p> <p>Table CM07a indicates that the results are markedly different across Pendle. Passing from the west of the borough at Brierfield through Nelson and Barrowford towards Colne and Barnoldswick, the results reveal that the perception of community cohesion improves significantly, whilst the impression that people from different background do not get on well together recedes. This may be due to the different population make-up of the different settlements within the borough.</p> <p>There are no direct comparators with any other parts of the county.</p>

## 6. Neighbourhood Planning

Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) 2012 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to include details in their Authority’s Monitoring Report (AMR) of any made neighbourhood development plans in their area. The National Planning Practice Guidance (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.

As of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 there have been no neighbourhood plans made or brought into force. However, three town / parish councils (Barrowford, Colne and Trawden Forest) have had their areas designated for the purposes of preparing a neighbourhood plan. A further area (Kelbrook and Sough) was designated outside of the monitoring period.

Map 6.1 shows the areas that have been designated as neighbourhood areas for the purpose of neighbourhood planning.

Map 6.1 – Designated Neighbourhood Areas

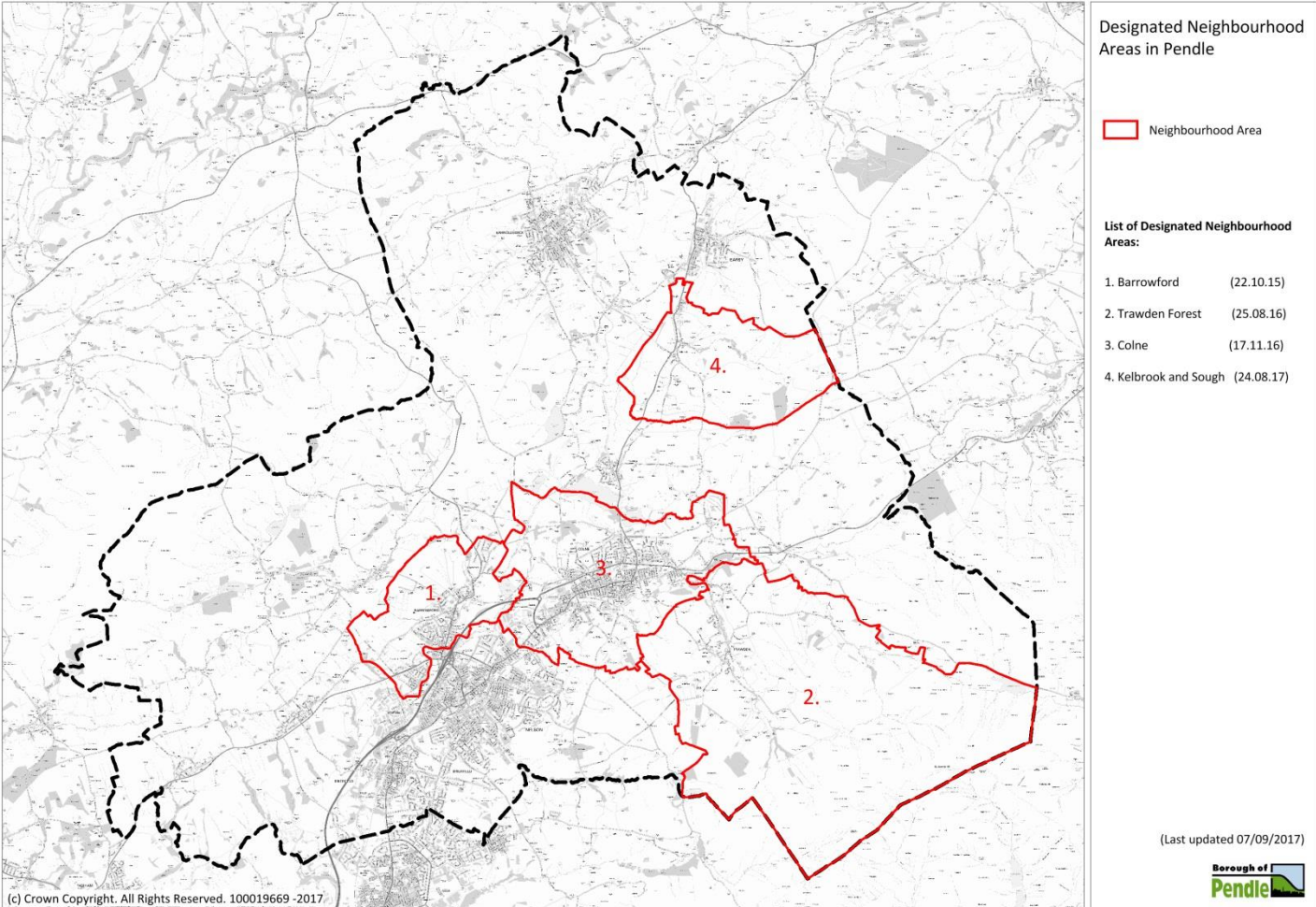


Table 6.1 provides details of the stage each neighbourhood plan has reached and the next steps.

**Table 6.1 – Neighbourhood Plan preparation progress**

Neighbourhood Plan	Stage reached / work carried out	Next steps
Barrowford	Area designated. Evidence gathering complete. Draft plan prepared.	Regulation 14 consultation scheduled between 23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2017 and 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2017
Trawden Forest	Area designated. Evidence gathering complete. Site assessment complete Draft plan prepared	Regulation 14 consultation scheduled between 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2017 and 8 <sup>th</sup> January 2018
Colne	Area designated. Evidence gathering underway. Call for sites consultation complete.	Site assessment work. Draft plan to be prepared.
Kelbrook and Sough	Area designated.	Evidence gathering.



## 7. Self and Custom Housebuilding

The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) requires Local Planning Authorities to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the area and that they should have regard to the register when carrying out their functions.

The legislation also places a duty on local authorities to give suitable development permissions to enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-build and custom house building in their area. The level of demand is established by reference to the number of entries added to an authority's register during the base period. At the end of each base period, relevant authorities have 3 years in which to permission an equivalent number of plots of land, which are suitable for self-build and custom housebuilding, as there are entries for that base period.

The first base period begins on the day on which the register was established and ends on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2016. Details of the demand for plots is provided below along with information on the number of permissions granted since the start of the first base period.

The National Planning Practice Guidance (paragraph 012 ID: 57-012-201707208) encourages local planning authorities to publish in their Authority's Monitoring Reports headline data on the demand for self and custom housebuilding that is revealed by their register. Table 7.1 below provides some key statistics and information from the current register including:

- the number of individuals and associations on the register;
- the number of plots of land sought;
- the locational preferences for plots of land; and
- the type of property intended to be built.

**Table 7.1a Pendle Self and Custom Housebuilding Register – Summary Data**

<b>Number of individuals and associations on the register</b>	109	
<b>Number of plots of land sought</b>	109	
<b>Locational preference for plots of land:</b> (the form asks people to select up to three locations – however a large proportion tick more than three).		
Barley	14	3%
Barnoldswick	25	6%
Barrowford	45	11%
Blacko	24	6%
Bracewell and Brogden	10	2%
Brierfield	16	4%
Colne	40	9%
Earby	12	3%
Fence	43	10%
Foulridge	28	7%
Higham	19	4%
Kelbrook & Sough	9	2%
Laneshaw Bridge	19	4%
Nelson	46	11%
Reedley	26	6%
Roughlee	17	4%
Salterforth	14	3%
Trawden	21	5%

<b>Type of property intended to be built:</b> (Not everyone provided a response to this question)		
Detached	90	83%
Semi-detached	5	5%
Terraced	2	2%
Bungalow	11	10%
<b>Size of property intended to be built (number of bedrooms):</b> (Not everyone provided a response to this question)		
1	1	1%
2	10	9%
3	43	40%
4	39	36%
5	11	10%
6+	4	4%

Table 7.1 shows that as of 30<sup>th</sup> October 2016 (end of the first base period) there were a total of 109 individuals and associations listed on the register requiring a total of 109 plots for self/custom build.

The table indicates that the most popular location where individuals were seeking to build was Nelson (with 46 requests) followed closely by Barrowford (45 requests), Foulridge (43 requests) and Colne (40 requests). The data also shows that the individuals listed on the register are mainly looking to build detached properties and that the most popular sizes are properties with 3 or 4 bedrooms.

**Permissions granted for self and custom build properties**

**Table 7.2 – Permissions granted for self and custom build properties to meet demand in Base Period 1**

Number of permissions required to meet demand in the first base period (November 2014 – 30 <sup>th</sup> October 2016)	109
Number of permissions granted for self / custom build in year 1 (2015/16)	10
Number of permissions granted for self / custom build in year 1 (2016/17)	10
Total number of permission granted to meet demand (so far)	20
Number of permissions remaining to be granted to meet the demand in the first base period	89

Table 7.2 indicates that 20 permissions have been granted for self and custom build properties in the two years since the start of the first base period. In order to meet the demand for such properties a significant number of additional permissions will need to be granted in the next monitoring period.

**Completions of self and custom build properties**

It is also interesting to record the number of self / custom build completions which have occurred during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This will also help to show whether plots are being provided to meet the needs/demands of people on the register.

**Table 7.3 Number of Self / Custom Build completions 2016/17**

Number of dwellings completed classed as self/custom build	5
Total number of dwellings completed (gross)	169

Table 7.3 shows that out of the 169 gross dwellings completed in the 2016/17 monitoring only five are classed as self/custom build properties.

## 8. Brownfield Land Register

The Housing and Planning Act 2016 together with the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 introduced the requirement for local authorities to prepare and maintain a register of previously developed land.

### What is a Brownfield Land Register?

Brownfield registers provide up-to-date, publicly available information on Brownfield land that is suitable for housing. This will allow developers and the public to see which sites are available for new housing development. The register is in two parts. Part 1 of the register provides a comprehensive list of all Brownfield sites in Pendle that are deemed appropriate for housing (subject to meeting criteria set out in the Brownfield Land Register regulations 2017). Brownfield Land Registers also provide a mechanism for granting permission in principle (a type of planning permission). If the council decide to grant permission in principle on any of the sites on Part 1 of the Register those sites will be also included on Part 2.

### Pilot Register

Pendle Council along with Rossendale and Hyndburn councils prepared a successful bid to be one of 58 pilot authorities for the testing of Brownfield Land Registers in 2016. This process provided the Council with an opportunity to test the approach suggested by the government to prepare a Brownfield Land Register for the borough. The lessons learnt from this process have helped to shape the final regulations and have put the Council in an advantageous position in terms of preparing its Brownfield Land Register in 2017.

### The Register

The regulations require local planning authorities to have their registers in place by the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017. The register for Pendle has been prepared and will be published on the council's website once approved.

Table 8.1 provides a summary of the key statistics from Part 1 Brownfield Land Register:

**Table 8.1 – Summary of the register**

Number of Brownfield sites on the Register	34
Total capacity of the sites on the Register (number of dwellings)	830
Total amount of land on the Register (hectares)	24.8

The table shows that there are 34 Brownfield sites on the register, 19 of these have planning permission and 15 do not.

At the Executive meeting on 19th October 2017 it was agreed that the Council would not grant permission in principle for any sites at this stage; as a consequence there is no Part 2 Register.

**Pendle Council**  
**Strategic Services**  
**Planning, Building Control & Licensing**  
**Town Hall**  
**Market Street**  
**Nelson**  
**Lancashire**  
**BB9 7LG**  
**Tel: 01282 661723**  
**Email ldf@pendle.gov.uk**  
**Website: www.pendle.gov.uk/planning**



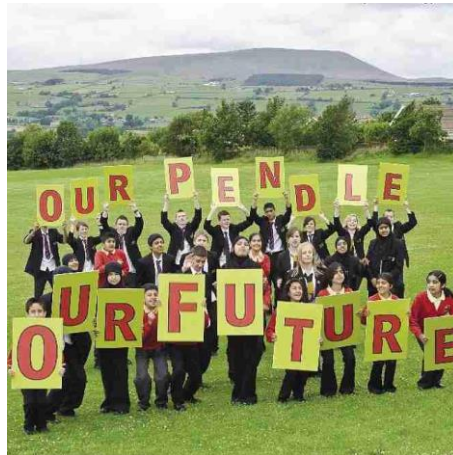
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آپ کے لئے زیادہ مفید ہو تو برائے مہربانی ہمیں بلیفون کریں۔



**Liberata**

# Local Plan for Pendle



## Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) Appendices

1<sup>st</sup> April 2016  
to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017

Approved: 14th December 2017



For an alternative format of this  
document phone 01282 661330



## Appendix A: Local Development Scheme

- A1.1 Table A1 is the LDS timetable which was approved in June 2014. This timetable was in force during the monitoring period and is the one used to assess the progress of the preparation of local plan documents in the 2016/17 monitoring period as set out in Section 3.
- A1.2 Table A2 provides the proposed new draft LDS timetable. A full new LDS report will be prepared in 2018.



# Table A2 - Draft Local Development Scheme 2018

Month and Year	2017												2018												2019												2020												2021																																																																																				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																																																																									
<b>A Local Plan / Development Plan Documents (DPDs)</b>																																																																																																																																					
1	Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy												ADOPTED: 17th December 2005																																																																																																																								
2	Local Plan (Part 2): Site Allocations and Development Principles																																																																																																																																				
3	Bradley (Nelson) Area Action Plan												ADOPTED: 30th June 2011																																																																																																																								
<b>B Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)</b>																																																																																																																																					
1	Brierfield Canal Corridor Housing Brief												ADOPTED: 27th October 2005																																																																																																																								
2	Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance												ADOPTED: 14th August 2008																																																																																																																								
3	Design Principles												ADOPTED: 10th December 2009																																																																																																																								
4	Railway Street Neighbourhood (Brierfield)												ADOPTED: 9th December 2010																																																																																																																								
5	Development in the Open Countryside and AONB																																																																																																																																				
<b>C Other Local Planning Documents</b>																																																																																																																																					
1	Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)												ADOPTED: 17th March 2016																																																																																																																								
2	Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)												PUBLISHED ANNUALLY: December																																																																																																																								
3	Local Development Scheme (LDS)												6th REVISION: 15th March 2018																																																																																																																								
4	Community Infrastructure Levy																																																																																																																																				

- NOTES:**
- [1] Where stages have been completed prior to January 2017, the milestones are not shown in this timetable.
  - [2] In line with Regulation 22 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, an amended Policies Map will be submitted with each DPD.

**KEY:**

Development Plan Documents		Supplementary Planning Documents		Community Infrastructure Levy	
	Consult statutory bodies on the scope of the SA		Consult statutory bodies on the scope of the SA		Evidence gathering and/or document preparation
	Evidence gathering and/or document preparation		Evidence gathering and/or document preparation		Informal consultation
	Regulation 18 - Local Plan Preparation		Regulation 12 - Publication of SPD		CIL Regulation 15 - Consult on preliminary draft charging schedule
	Issues / Preferred Options consultation (optional)		Regulation 13 - Consideration of Representations		CIL Regulation 16 - Publication of draft charging schedule
	Regulation 19 - Publication of the Local Plan		Regulation 14 - Adoption of SPD		CIL Regulation 19 - Submission
	Regulation 22 - Submission to the Secretary of State				CIL Regulation 20 - Examination
	Pre-hearing meeting				CIL Regulation 23 - Publication of examiners recommendations
	Regulation 24 - Independent Examination				CIL Regulation 25 - Approval and publication of charging schedule
	Regulation 25 - Publication of the Recommendations				
	Regulation 26 - Adoption of the Local Plan				



## Appendix B: Data collection methodology

- B1.1 For a number of years the Planning Policy Team has collected data relating to the granting of planning permission and the completion of development for a number of different uses: Housing (C3), Employment (B1, B2 and B8), Retail and Leisure (A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, D2). The methodology for collecting this data has developed over time to take account of changes to policy and the need to collect additional information.
- B1.2 This appendix sets out the methodology for the collection of data and the process of site visits. Although the methodology is similar for each type of land that is monitored there are some differences which need to be explained.

### General methodology

- B1.3 The data for the development of each land type is held in three databases. This allows for the continuous updating and monitoring of sites for different uses. The development of these databases has been guided by the monitoring requirements set at the national and local level. The indicators set in the Core Strategy and other local planning documents have been used to determine the data that needs to be collected. These requirements change over time and new fields are added to the databases to record any new information where necessary.
- B1.4 Each site granted planning permission for new development in the 2016/17 monitoring period has been logged as a new record in the databases. Preliminary information obtained from the planning application files, along with details such as site area and site density – based on a Geographic Information System (GIS) plot of each site – are then added.
- B1.5 Site visits are undertaken as soon as possible after the 1<sup>st</sup> April each year, in order to assess the status of each site on the database. One of the following status options is assigned to each site to indicate 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.
- B1.6 All new sites approved during this monitoring period, along with those sites from previous surveys which remain ‘available’, are assessed. In this way the survey maintains an accurate (rolling) record of the current stock of permissions.
- B1.7 All completed sites are also listed in the report. Sites that are part complete remain ‘available’ or in some cases are recorded as part complete (Employment and Retail only).
- B1.8 In the housing database those completed units on partially developed sites are counted in the completion totals. This allows an annual assessment of progress against land provision targets to be made.

### Generic fields in all databases:

B1.9 All the land monitoring databases have the following fields to allow for the unique identification of sites:

- **Site Ref.** – site reference number taken from the relevant land monitoring database. This field is included in the report as a unique site identifier, to enable quick referral back to the database record and any other relevant information.
- **Site Name and Address** – site name and address taken from the planning decision notice.
- **App. No.** – the planning application reference number assigned by Pendle Borough Council. This can be used with the online planning archive to view details of the application:  
(<https://publicaccess.pendle.gov.uk/online-applications/>).
- **Permission** – description of work to be undertaken, as detailed on the decision notice.

Losses of alternative (previous) uses are also recorded. (e.g. if a shop is being converted to a house the loss of the A1 use is recorded).

### Specifics in the Housing Database:

B1.10 The Housing Land Monitoring database includes the following additional fields which are used to record the key housing statistics:

- **Total No. of Units** – the total number of new dwelling units, taken from the decision notice.
- **Granted** – the total number of units granted for the site in the monitoring year – sometimes new permissions are granted on existing sites in the database – only additional units are recorded.
- **Total Com.** – the total number of dwelling units completed on the site since planning permission was granted. This may include completions from previous monitoring periods.
- **Total New Com.** – the total number of new dwelling units completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This is the figure used to calculate the total housing completions figure for 2016/17, when added to the completed sites figure as detailed in Appendix K1.
- **Not Start.** – the total number of dwelling units granted planning permission where construction work has not yet started.
- **Under Const.** – the total number of dwelling units granted planning permission where construction work has begun, but the units remain incomplete.
- **Total Avail.** – the total number of dwelling units on the site classified as ‘available’ i.e. the total number of units not started and/or under construction.
- **Area Avail. (ha)** – the total area, in hectares, left available on the site with planning permission for new housing. If the site is partially complete then 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 B1 below.
- **Expiry date** – shows the date the planning permission will expire if the scheme is not started. Where a site remains listed on the Availability Schedule (Appendix K2), but the expiry date has been exceeded, this reflects the fact that planning regulations permit a permission to stay open provided that work has been started. It should be noted that there may be cases where work on the site has commenced, but no specific work has started on the dwellings themselves. In these cases the Availability Schedule (Appendix K2) may record the dwellings as ‘not started’ and the permission date will be shown as

expired, however because a technical start has been made the permission will still be valid and count towards the number of available dwellings.

- **Type and Size** - the specific type of housing (detached, semi-detached, terraced/townhouse, flat, other) and the number of bedrooms. This information is used to see if the requirements of the Core Strategy Policy LIV5 are being met in terms of providing a better mix of dwelling types and sizes. It will also help to inform future reviews of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

**Table B1 – Category of development**

Category	Description
Windfall : Outline permission	Sites where outline planning permission has been granted on land not allocated in the Local Plan for housing purposes.
Windfall : Full permission	Sites where full planning permission has been granted on land not allocated in the Local Plan for housing purposes.
Windfall : Reserved Matters	Sites where planning permission for reserved matters has been granted on land not allocated in the Local Plan for housing purposes.
Windfall : 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 : 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 : 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 (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 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).
Barn conversions	Sites where planning permission has been granted to convert an agricultural barn to residential use.

### Specifics in the Employment Database

B1.11 The Employment Land Monitoring database includes the following additional fields which are used to record the key employment land statistics:

- **Site Area (ha)** – total area of the site in hectares using the boundary from a plot of the site on GIS or the application form.
- **B1 (ha)** – element of the total site area (ha) approved for B1 development.
- **B2 (ha)** – element of the total site area (ha) approved for B2 development.
- **B8 (ha)** – element of the total site area (ha) approved for B8 development.
- **Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)** – internal floorspace of the premises constructed on the site in square metres.
- **B1a, B1b, B1c (m<sup>2</sup>)** – element of the total floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) approved for B1 (a, b or c) development.
- **B2 (m<sup>2</sup>)** – element of the total floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) approved for B2 development.
- **B8 (m<sup>2</sup>)** – element of the total floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) approved for B8 development.
- **Perm. Type** – identifies whether the planning permission granted is for Full or Outline permission or Reserved Matters.
- **Class.** – indicates whether the development is on previously developed land (brownfield) or undeveloped land (greenfield).

- **Emp. Area** – illustrates if the development is located within a designated Protected Employment Area (Policy 22, Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016).

For both the Site Area and Floorspace categories the total amount, available amount, annual completion and cumulative completion amount is recorded.

#### **Specifics in the Retail and Leisure Database**

B1.12 The Retail and Leisure Land Monitoring database includes the following additional fields which are used to record the key retail and leisure land statistics:

- **Site Area (ha)** – total area of the site in hectares using the boundary from a plot of the site on GIS or the application form.
- **Internal floor space (m<sup>2</sup>)** – floorspace excluding all external and internal walls of the new development. Where this is not stated on the application form it has been measured from the plans submitted.
- **Location of Dev.** – illustrates if the development is located within a relevant designated retail or town centre area. Possible options are Town Centre, Local Shopping Centre, Local Frontage, Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Shopping Area. If a site is located in none of these areas its location is set to Elsewhere.

## Appendix C: Indicator Index

- C1.1 This Authority's Monitoring Report provides data on a number of indicators that have been identified in various planning policy documents. Table C1 provides a summary of the indicators, outlining the document in which they are found, the indicator reference and the type of indicator.
- C1.2 Table C2 provides a definition/explanation for each indicator and the links to the policies within the Local Plan, Core Strategy or Bradley Area Action Plan to which they relate.
- C1.3 In recent years there has been a rationalisation of the data that is collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Lancashire County Council (LCC) and other organisations. This means that in some cases data is no longer available and the associated indicators in the AMR can no longer be monitored. In these cases consideration has been given to finding an alternative data source or alternative indicator to monitor. However, this is not always possible and so some indicators have been removed. These are denoted by strikethrough text in the tables below.

**Table C1: AMR indicators and their relationship to document indicators**

Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
<b>Spatial Development and Infrastructure</b>				
SD01	Amount of new development completed in each settlement (in ha)	CSI1	Percentage of new development delivered at each hierarchy level	Core Strategy
SD02	Amount of new development completed in the following locations (in ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Centres</li> <li>Within a Settlement Boundary</li> <li>In the Open Countryside</li> </ul>	LI10	% of new developments in town centres, within a settlement boundary, within the open countryside	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
SD03	Amount of new development completed on PDL in the following locations (in ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li>Conservation Areas</li> <li>Bradley AAP area</li> </ul>	CASPDSE3	Percentage of development built on previously developed land – within conservation areas	Conservation Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPSEI23	% of developments on previously developed land in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
SD04	Progress against the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule	CSI8	Progress against the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule	Core Strategy
SD05	Number of times the Design Principles SPD has been used as a reason for refusal of a development	DPSPDSE2	Number of applications permitted, that are contrary to the SPD guidelines	Design Principles SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
<b>Environment (including Renewable Energy and Transport)</b>				
EN01	Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type (e.g. solar, wind etc)</li> </ul>	E3	Renewable energy generation	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CSI21	Number of, and amount of energy (MW) generated by completed renewable and low carbon energy developments	Core Strategy
		CSSEI35	Percentage of Energy Generated from Renewable Resources	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI37	Number of planning applications approved which include installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		DPSPDSE1	Planning permissions granted with integral renewable energy schemes	Design Principles SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)

Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
		CASPDSE5	Proportion of renewable energy schemes within a conservation area, compared to the Borough as a whole	Conservation Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN02	Amount of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle by source (including trends over time)	CSI25	Annual level of carbon (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions in Pendle by source.	Core Strategy
		CSSEI40	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita per annum	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI26	Per capita reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions within Pendle	Core Strategy (proposed indicator)
EN03	Number of developments meeting the 10% renewable and low carbon generation requirements	CSI20	Percentage of planning permission granted which meet the 10% renewable and low carbon energy requirements	Core Strategy
EN04	Average energy consumption of new buildings (including trends over time)	CSSEI36	Reduction in Energy Consumption	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI41	Average energy efficiency in new buildings	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN05	Amount of land designated for biodiversity/geodiversity importance and its condition (including changes in area and condition) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of designation</li> </ul>	E2	Changes in areas of biodiversity importance	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CSI10	Amount of land designated for its wildlife value	Core Strategy
		CSSEI48	Changes in Areas of Biodiversity Importance	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI49	Area and condition of sites of International, National, Regional and Sub-Regional Significance	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI50	Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI11	Amount of new woodland planted (through the development process)	Core Strategy
EN05a	Net change in area of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species	-	-	Core Strategy
EN06	Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features	BAAPSEI25	Number of projects with planning obligations to build in features of geodiversity / biodiversity.	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI51	Number of new developments which have incorporated biodiversity assets.	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN07	Quality of open space by location using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality scoring</li> <li>Green Flag Standards</li> </ul>	LI8	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		BAAPSEI14	Area of open space and its condition in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI13	Quality score of open space	Core Strategy
		CSSEI33	Amount of open space managed to Green Flag Award standard	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN08	Provision of open space by type and by location (including trends overtime)	LI9	Open space provision by ward	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		BAAPI5	New green space / urban park and equipped play areas on sites identified in Policy 4	Bradley AAP Indicator
		CSI12	Amount of new open space created	Core Strategy
		CSI47	Amount of additional open space created as part of new housing developments	Core Strategy
		CSI62	Increase in amenity greenspace recorded in the Pendle Open Space Audit	Core Strategy
		CSSEI32	Open Space Provision by ward	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI69	Increased provision of open space	Core Strategy
EN09	Number of properties within 400m of open space in the Bradley AAP area	BAAPSEI16	% of the properties within 400m of open / green space in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN10	Number and condition of designated heritage assets by location (including the Bradley AAP area)	BAAPSEI17	Number of historic buildings restored / improved in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI30	Number and condition of listed buildings	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI31	Number and condition of scheduled monuments	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI14	Number of designated heritage assets	Core Strategy

Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
EN11	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design	CSI15	Number of planning applications refused on the grounds of poor design	Core Strategy
		CSI71	Number of planning applications refused on the grounds of poor design	Core Strategy
EN12	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset	CSI16	Number of planning applications refused on the grounds of impact on a heritage asset	Core Strategy
		CSSEI29	Number of Planning Applications Refused on the Grounds of Impact to a Conservation Area	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		LI12	Number of planning applications refused on the grounds of the impact to a Conservation Area	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
EN13	Total amount of waste collected per household and amount sent for recycling, energy generation, composting, landfill	CSI28	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Core Strategy
		CSSEI43	Percentage of domestic waste that has to be used to recover heat, power, recycled, composted and sent to landfill	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI42	Total amount of waste collected per household	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN14	Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle by: -levels of organic and nutrient enrichment in rivers and streams, -levels of chemical pollution (priority substances and ammonia), and -cumulative impact of abstractions on local watercourses.	CSI29	Level of impurities in rivers and streams	Core Strategy
		CSSEI46	Biological and Chemical Quality of Rivers	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN15	Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land by: • Location	CSSEI44	Area (in hectares) of land affected by contamination	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI45	Amount of vacant and derelict land	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPSEI13	Area of contaminated land / derelict land in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN16	Number of buildings achieving a BREEAM rating	CSI19	Number of commercial building built achieving a BREEAM rating	Core Strategy
		CSI73	Number of public buildings built achieving a BREEAM rating	Core Strategy
		CSI61	The number of BREEAM ratings achieved	Core Strategy
		CSI60	Record the number of applicants indicating in their Design and Access Statements if a BREEAM rating is to be achieved by the proposed development	Core Strategy
EN17	Number of developments in a conservation area using natural stone and/or slate compared to the total number of developments in conservation areas	CASPDE4	Assessment of the use of natural stone and slate	Conservation Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN18	Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3 (including trends over time)	CSSEI38	Number of properties at risk from flooding	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN19	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CSI27	Number of planning approvals granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency	Core Strategy
		CSI30	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency	Core Strategy
		CSSEI47	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)

Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
EN20	Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SUDS	CSI31	Percentage of agreed actions to implement long term flood risk management plans that are being undertaken satisfactorily	Core Strategy
		RSASPDSE3	Number of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) included in new development schemes	Railway Street Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN21	Length of the river corridor in the Bradley AAP area that have been improved (including the length within a culvert)	BAAPSEI22	Length of river culverts in Bradley Action Area in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPSEI24	Length of environmental improvements along river banks in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN22	Length of new footpaths created along the rivers in the Bradley AAP area	BAAPSEI15	Length of new footpaths along rivers in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN23	Number of developments that fail to comply with car parking standards	LI11	Amount of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		CSI24	Number of developments that fail to comply with the car parking standards	Core Strategy
EN24	Number of road accidents in the Bradley AAP area	BAAPSEI3	Road accidents in the Priority Area: - Number of Killed / Seriously Injured on the road in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN25	Number of bus passenger journeys (including trends over time)	CSSEI14	Bus Passenger Journeys	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN26	Method of travel to school (including trends over time)	CSSEI15	Method of Travel to School	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN27	Annual mileage of buses in Pendle (including trends over time)	CSSEI16	Annual route mileage of buses	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN28	Number and total length of cycle tracks (including trends over time)	CSSEI17	Number and total length of cycle tracks	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN29	Number of AQMA declared (including trends over time)	CSSEI18	Number of AQMA declared	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EN30	Vehicle km travelled per year per person (including trends over time)	CSSEI39	Vehicle km travelled per year per person	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
<b>Housing</b>				
HS01	Number of new homes completed (including trends over time) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	H1	Plan period and housing targets	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		H2a	Net additional dwellings – in previous years	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		H2b	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		BAAPI2	Number of new dwellings completed on all sites	Bradley AAP Indicator
		CSI3	Percentage of new dwellings developed in each settlement and spatial area	Core Strategy
		CSI32	Number of new dwellings completed in each financial year	Core Strategy
		CSI39	Amount of housing built in the borough and three spatial areas	Core Strategy
HS02	Future predicted housing completions (based on the SHLAA update) and revised delivery target	H2c	Net additional dwellings – in future years	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		H2d	Managed delivery target	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
HS03	Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning consent by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	RSASPDSE1	Residential planning permissions granted on the sites identified for redevelopment by the SPD	Railway Street Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI2	Percentage of new dwellings granted planning permission in each settlement and spatial area	Core Strategy
		CSI33	Number of new dwellings granted planning permission in each financial year	Core Strategy



Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
HS04	Number of new dwellings completed on PDL (including trends over time)	H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CSI34	Number of new dwellings completed on previously developed land	Core Strategy
		CSSEI20	New and Converted Dwellings on PDL	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI9	Number of new housing, employment, retail and leisure developments completed on previously developed land	Core Strategy
HS05	Number of affordable homes completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenure</li> <li>• Location (including the number in conservation areas and Bradley AAP area)</li> </ul>	H5	Gross affordable housing completions	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CASPDSE2	Percentage of affordable homes built within conservation areas	Conservation Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPI4	Number and percentage of affordable housing completions	Bradley AAP Indicator
		CSI40	Number of affordable houses completed that are of i) social rented tenure and ii) intermediate tenure	Core Strategy
		CSSEI1	Gross affordable houses completed	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
HS06	Number of affordable homes granted planning permission by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location (including the number in conservation areas)</li> </ul>	CASPDSE1	Percentage of affordable homes granted consent within conservation areas	Conservation Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI38	Number of affordable housing granted planning permission in the borough and three spatial areas	Core Strategy
HS07	Total number of and change in number of empty homes (Long-term vacancies (over 6 months) and overall number of vacancies) by area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borough-wide</li> <li>• <del>Spatial Area</del></li> <li>• <del>Settlements</del></li> <li>• Bradley AAP area</li> <li>• Railway Street area</li> <li>• Canal Corridor area</li> </ul>	BCCSPDSE1	A reduction in the number of homes vacant for more than 6 months	Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		RSASPDSE2	Percentage of vacant properties within the Railway Street Area	Railway Street Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPI1	Number of long term (6+ months) vacant homes	Bradley AAP Indicator
		BAAPSE17	Number of vacant dwellings in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI35	Number of empty homes	Core Strategy
		CSSEI2	Percentage of empty dwellings	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
HS08	Housing quality: New dwellings completed / existing dwellings improved to the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>CfSH</del></li> <li>• BfL</li> <li>• <del>LtH</del></li> </ul>	H6	Housing quality - Building for Life Assessments	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		RSASPDSE5	Percentage of new dwellings on identified sites which achieve a Code for Sustainable Homes ranking.	Railway Street Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPSEI21	% of new dwellings meeting Ecohomes standard 'very good' in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI18	Number of dwellings built achieving CfSH target levels	Core Strategy
		CSI41	Number of dwellings built achieving CfSH target levels	Core Strategy
		CSI42	Number of dwellings built to Silver or Gold rated BfL standards	Core Strategy
		CSI43	Number of dwellings built to LtH standards	Core Strategy
		CSSEI3	Building for Life Assessments	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPSEI6	Number of dwellings not meeting decent homes standard in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
HS09	Housing density of fully completed sites	LI6	% of new housing densities	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		CSI46	Record the density of new housing provision	Core Strategy
HS10	Amount of new housing with access to the following services within 30 minutes travel time by public transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GP</li> <li>• Hospital</li> <li>• Primary School</li> </ul>	LI7	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		CSI22	Number of dwellings completed with six services within 30 minutes travel time or less by public transport	Core Strategy
		CSSEI5	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI24	Percentage of households <4km from a secondary school	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)

Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secondary School</li> <li>Employment area</li> <li>Retail Centre</li> </ul> % of households within 4km of the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post Office</li> <li>Food shop(s)</li> <li>Primary school</li> <li>Secondary school</li> </ul>	CSSEI25	Percentage of households <4km from a primary school	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI26	Percentage of households <4km from a post office	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI27	Percentage of households <4km from a food shops	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPSEI2	Access to services (distance) in the Priority Area for: - GP, - Primary school, - Post office, - Supermarket	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
HS11(i) HS11(ii)	Types and sizes of dwellings by location of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>completed dwellings</li> <li>dwellings with an extant planning consent</li> </ul>	BAAPI3	Percentage of new 3+ bedroom dwellings	Bradley AAP Indicator
		BAAPSEI8	House mix in the Priority Area - % - Detached, - Semi Detached, - Terrace, - Flats.	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI37	Number of different types and tenures of new dwellings built	Core Strategy
		CSI44	Record and monitoring the different types, sizes and tenures of new housing that are granted permission and that are completed	Core Strategy
		CSI45	Provide analysis over time of changes in the balance of different types, sizes and tenures of housing in different parts of the borough	Core Strategy
HS12	Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>completed</li> <li>with an extant planning consent</li> </ul>	H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
HS13	Number of new dwellings completed that addresses a specific housing need by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI36	Number of new dwellings built for a specific housing need and the location of these dwellings	Core Strategy
HS14	Number of homes in Council tax band A in the Brierfield Canal Corridor area (including trends over time)	BCCSPDSE4	A reduction in the number / % of homes in Council Tax Band A	Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
HS15	Average property price: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li>Brierfield Canal Corridor area</li> <li>Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)</li> </ul> (including trends over time)	BCCSPDSE3	A reduction in the number / % of low value house price sales	Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		BAAPSEI5	Average property price in the Priority Area: - All properties, - Terrace	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
HS16	Number of households suffering from overcrowding in the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)	BAAPSEI9	% households suffering from overcrowding in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
HS17	Number of movements in, out and within the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward) (population turn over rates)	BAAPSEI18	Number of people leaving / moving into the Priority Area	Bradley Area Action Plan Significant Effects Indicator
		BAAPSEI19	% of the community who want to move in the Priority Area	Bradley Area Action Plan Significant Effects Indicator
<b>Economy (including Retailing and Town Centres)</b>				
EC01	Amount of new employment floorspace completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	BD1	Total amount of additional employment land floorspace - by type	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CSI50	New business floorspace created	Core Strategy
		CSI53	Amount of employment land developed each year by business use class.	Core Strategy
		CSI5	Percentage of new employment developments completed in each settlement and spatial area	Core Strategy
EC02	Amount of new employment floorspace	BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type	AMR (Core Output Indicator)

Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
	completed on PDL by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI9	Number of new housing, employment, retail and leisure developments completed on previously developed land	Core Strategy
		CSSE19	Total Amount of Employment Floorspace on PDL	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EC03	Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	BD3	Employment land available - by type	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CSSE12	Employment land available by type	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI4	Percentage of new employment developments granted planning permission in each settlement and spatial area	Core Strategy
EC04	Amount of employment land / floorspace lost to alternative uses by location (identifying the loss of mill sites)	LI1	Loss of employment land in the local authority area	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		CSSE10	Loss of Employment Land	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		LI2	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		LI3	Loss of former mill sites to residential development	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
EC05	Unemployment levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li><del>Spatial area</del></li> <li>Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)</li> </ul>	BAAPSEI12	Unemployment in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI52	Monthly unemployment levels	Core Strategy (proposed indicator)
		CSSE11	Percentage Unemployment	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EC06	Number and change in VAT and PAYE registered businesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li>Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)</li> </ul>	BAAPSEI11	Business VAT registrations and survival rate after 12 months in the Priority Area	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI49	Number of VAT Registrations and De-registrations	Core Strategy
		CSSEI6	Changes in the Number of VAT Businesses	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EC07	Employment levels by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age</li> <li>Sector</li> </ul>	CSSEI8	Proportion of people of working age in permanent full time employment	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI48	Number / percentage of people employed by business sector, in particular those within growth sectors	Core Strategy
		CSSEI9	Number of jobs within the tourism sector	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI59	Numbers employed in tourism	Core Strategy
		CSI57	Number of employees and self-employed people in wholesale and retail traders	Core Strategy
EC08	Average wage levels by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI51	Annual wage levels and estimates of household earnings	Core Strategy
		CSSE13	Average wages (male/female) compared with National and Regional averages	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
EC09	Estimates of household earnings by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI51	Annual wage levels and estimates of household earnings	Core Strategy
EC10	Development of Bradley AAP Employment Allocation	BAAPI6	Development of employment land – site identified in Policy 5	Bradley AAP Indicator
EC11	Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Centre</li> <li>Transport Hub</li> <li>Accessibility Corridor</li> </ul>	CSI23	Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations (e.g. in a town centre, along an accessibility corridor)	Core Strategy
EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	BD4	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	AMR (Core Output Indicator)
		CSI54	Amount of new floorspace developed for retail uses	Core Strategy
		CSSEI7	Total amount of floorspace for 'Town Centre Uses'	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI7	Percentage of new retail development delivered in each retail hierarchy tier	Core Strategy
EC13	Town centre occupancy levels (including vacancy levels) by:	LI4	No. and % of vacant retail units	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		CSI56	Number of empty premises in town and local shopping centres	Core Strategy

Ref.	Indicator name	Old Ref.	Former Indicator Name	Documents and type of indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSSEI21	Number and Percentage of Vacant Retail units	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		LI5	% of shopping frontages in non-shopping uses	AMR (Local Output Indicator)
		CSI55	Occupants of premises in town and local shopping centres in A1 use class	Core Strategy
EC14	Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI6	Percentage of new retail developments granted planning permission in each retail hierarchy tier	Core Strategy
EC15	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI9	Number of new housing, employment, retail and leisure developments completed on previously developed land	Core Strategy
EC16	Amount of floorspace completed for Tourism, Leisure, and Culture by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI58	Amount of floorspace created for tourism, leisure and cultural uses	Core Strategy
<b>Community</b>				
CM01	Number of schemes granted permission and completed with a Secured by Design award by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location (including in the Railway Street (Brierfield) SPD Area)</li> </ul>	RSASPDSE4	Percentage of new development schemes achieving the Secured by Design standard	Railway Street Area SPD Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSI17	Number of applications with a Secured by Design award	Core Strategy
		CSI72	Number of applications with a Secured by Design award	Core Strategy
CM02	Crime levels by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location (including in the Bradley AAP area)</li> </ul>	BAAPSEI4	Crime in the Priority Area: - Burglary, - Vehicle crime, - Juvenile nuisance, - Robbery	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI22	Percentage who feel safe out in their local area	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
		CSSEI23	Identification of results from local crime surveys	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI63	Number and location of applications for community facilities	Core Strategy
		CSI67	Number and location of applications for health and social care facilities	Core Strategy
CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	CSI64	Number and location of completions for community facilities	Core Strategy
		CSI66	Number of completions for community facilities in rural areas	Core Strategy
		CSI68	Number and location of completions for health and social care facilities	Core Strategy
		CSI70	Number and location of new and improved education and training facilities	Core Strategy
CM05	Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses	CSI65	Number of losses of community facilities	Core Strategy
CM06	Changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation in the Bradley AAP area	BAAPI7	Indices of Deprivation	Bradley AAP Indicator
		BAAPSEI1	IMD for education, health, access, income and employment (SOAs in the Priority Area)	Bradley AAP Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)
CM07	Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together	CSSEI34	Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (Significant Effects Indicator)

**Table C2: AMR indicators – indicator description and data source**

Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
<b>Spatial Development and Infrastructure</b>				
SD01	Amount of new development completed in each settlement (in ha)	This indicator covers the three main land types that are monitored. They include housing, employment, retail and leisure land. Completion data from each database is collated for each settlement and combined to give a total land area developed.	Pendle BC land monitoring databases.	SDP1-5 LIV1 WRK2 SUP1
SD02	Amount of new development completed in the following locations (in ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Centres</li> <li>Within a Settlement Boundary</li> <li>In the Open Countryside</li> </ul>	This indicator records data relating to the location of new development. Completion data for each type of development is analysed to identify which locational category it falls under. A total for each locational category is then calculated.	Pendle BC land monitoring databases.	LP1 LP25 SDP2 SDP5 WRK4
SD03	Amount of new development completed on PDL in the following locations (in ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li>Conservation Areas</li> <li>Bradley AAP area</li> </ul>	This indicator records data relating to the development of Previously Developed Land (PDL) and the location of this development. Completion data for each type of development is analysed to determine whether it is Previously Developed Land and to identify its location. This is then collated and a total for each area is calculated.	Pendle BC land monitoring databases.	SDP2
SD04	Progress against the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule	This indicator looks at those projects in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule which are critical to plan delivery. An update of the progress of these schemes is recorded with an assessment of whether the projects are on track.	Pendle BC Infrastructure Study – update procedure	SDP6
SD05	Number of times the Design Principles SPD has been used as a reason for refusal of a development	Report run from the planning applications database identifying refused applications against which the SPD was a consideration. Manual checking of decision notices to check if SPD was a reason for refusal.	Pendle BC planning database	LP13 ENV2 LIV5 WRK6 SUP4
<b>Environment (including Renewable Energy and Transport)</b>				
EN01	Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type (e.g. solar, wind etc)</li> </ul>	Report run from planning database identifying those applications for renewable technologies. Manual checking for generation figures. Maslen Environmental Study or average generation figures applied to those applications without information.	Pendle BC Renewable Energy monitoring database.	LP5 ENV2 ENV3
EN02	Amount of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Pendle by source (including trends over time)	The government holds information for Pendle in terms of emissions (tonnes) for industry and commercial, domestic, road transport and land use, land use change and forestry sources.	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015</a>	ENV2 ENV3 ENV4
EN03	<del>Number of developments meeting the 10% renewable and low carbon generation requirements</del>	<del>Each application is assessed to determine what measures are to be put in place to meet the 10% energy generation requirement.</del>	<del>Pendle BC planning data</del>	<del>ENV3 LIV5 WRK6 SUP4</del>
EN04	<del>Average energy consumption of new buildings (including trends over time)</del>	<del>Data for this indicator is not available at a local level. An alternative indicator may be considered in the future.</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>LIV5 WRK6 SUP4</del>
EN05	Amount of land designated for biodiversity /geodiversity importance and its condition (including changes in area and condition) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of designation</li> </ul>	Pendle BC collates information regarding biodiversity including types and numbers of designations. Additionally any changes to the last study are checked in each monitoring period.	Pendle BC Biodiversity Audit 2010 LCC LERN records Natural England records	LP4A-C ENV1
EN05a	Net change in area of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species	This indicator looks at the amount of land that supports s41 Priority Habitats and Species and whether there has been a change in the amount of land. A monitoring regime has not yet been established to record this data.	Lancashire Wildlife Trust, LERN, Natural England records	ENV1

Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
EN06	Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features	This indicator relates to a Core Strategy policy that is not yet in place. A monitoring regime will be put in place in future years to record this information.	N/A	ENV1
EN07	Quality of open space by location using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality scoring</li> <li>Green Flag Standards</li> </ul>	EN07A – The Pendle BC Open Space Audit categorises each open space into high, medium or low quality via an assessment process.  EN07B - The Green Flag Award® scheme is the benchmark national standard for parks and green spaces in the UK.	EN07a - Pendle BC Open Space Audit  EN07b – <a href="http://www.greenflag.keepbritaintidy.org/awards/">www.greenflag.keepbritaintidy.org/awards/</a>	LP33 LP34 ENV1 SUP2
EN08	Provision of open space by type and by location (including trends overtime)	The Pendle BC Open Space Audit records any deviation from the average position (in hectares) of open space by typology, at Ward and Area Committee level.	Pendle BC Open Space Audit	LP21 LP33 LP34 ENV1 LIV5
EN09	Number of homes within 400m of open space in the Bradley AAP area	This indicator looks at how many homes in the Bradley AAP area are within 400m of a designated open space site. The aim is to increase the provision and access to open space within the area.	Pendle Open Space Audit, Internal Mapping analysis	BAAP4
EN10	Number and condition of designated heritage assets by location (including the Bradley AAP area)	Buildings of special architectural or historic interest (Listed Buildings) are designated by the Secretary of State and placed on the Statutory List. Pendle Council identifies any buildings on this list which it considers to be at risk of deterioration each year in a survey to Historic England.  Conservation areas are designated by Pendle BC. Similarly to Listed Buildings the Council reports any Conservation Areas to Historic England that are deemed to be at risk.  The list of scheduled monuments are identified by the Secretary of State including any of those which are at risk.	Listed Buildings register: <a href="http://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/">http://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</a>  Heritage at Risk: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/findings/">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/findings/</a>  List of Scheduled Monuments for Lancashire.	ENV1 BAAP6
EN11	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design	Report run from the planning database identifying the number of applications where Policy ENV2 of the Local Plan Part 1: core Strategy was considered. Those where the policy was used as a reason for refusal were manually identified.	Pendle BC planning database	ENV2 LIV5 WRK6 SUP4
EN12	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset	Report run from the planning database identifying the number of applications where Policies ENV1 and ENV2 of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy were considered. Those where the policies were used as a reason for refusal were manually identified.	Pendle BC planning database	ENV1 ENV2
EN13	Total amount of waste collected and amount sent for recycling/composting and that not recycled	Pendle BC Waste Services monitor the total amount of waste collected and amount sent for recycling/composting and that not recycled in tonnes for each monitoring period. This is reported to the government.	<a href="https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local-authority-collected-waste-management-statistics">https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local-authority-collected-waste-management-statistics</a>  and <a href="http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/environment/household-recycling-municipal-waste-and-fly-tipping.aspx">http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/environment/household-recycling-municipal-waste-and-fly-tipping.aspx</a>	ENV6

Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
EN14	Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle	This indicator looks at the quality of the rivers and streams in Pendle. In particular it considers the chemistry and biology of the watercourse highlighting where there are potential pollution issues.	Environment Agency data <a href="http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/search">http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/search</a>	ENV7
EN15	Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land by location	This indicator looks at the amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land within the borough. The data is collated by settlement. The aim is to decrease the amount through the regeneration and recycling of land.	NLUD PDL(National Land Use Database for Previously Developed Land) return Pendle BC contaminated land records	ENV5
EN16	Number of buildings achieving a BREEAM rating	Data for commercial and public buildings is collected through the planning application database. Each scheme which uses BREEAM in their design is recorded.	Pendle BC planning database and land monitoring databases.	ENV2 LIV5 WRK6 SUP4
EN17	Number of developments in a conservation area using natural stone and/or slate compared to the total number of developments in conservation areas	This indicator looks at the quality of materials used in new developments within a conservation area. Information from the planning application and the Design and Access statement is used to determine the type of materials proposed for the development. This indicator monitors approvals and refusals within the monitoring period.	Pendle BC planning database	ENV2
EN18	Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3 (including trends over time)	Mapping data showing the properties which lie within flood zone 2 and 3 was interrogated to identify those affected.	Pendle BC and EA mapping data	ENV7
EN19	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	Report run from the planning database identifying the number of applications where Policy 6 of the Replacement Pendle Local Plan was considered. Those where the Environment Agency had objected but the application was approved were manually identified.	Pendle BC planning database	ENV7
EN20	Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SUDS	This indicator looks at the number of new developments that incorporate flood management systems such as SUDS. Information from the planning application on SUDS is identified manually.	Lead Local Flood Authority data (LCC) and records from Pendle BC planning database	ENV7
EN21	Length of the river corridor in the Bradley AAP area that have been improved (including the length within a culvert)	This indicator records data relating to the length of Walverden Water which is improved as part of new development. New development proposals/completions in the Bradley AAP area are analysed to assess whether they include river corridor improvements.	Pendle BC planning database	BAAP4
EN22	Length of new footpaths created along the rivers in the Bradley AAP area	This indicator records data relating to the length of new footpaths created in the Bradley AAP area as part of new developments. New development proposals/completions in the Bradley AAP area are analysed to assess whether they include the creation of new footpaths.	Pendle BC planning database	BAAP7
EN23	Number of developments that fail to comply with car parking standards	This indicator records the number of developments that do not comply with the car parking standards. As the standards are maximums developments are deemed to have failed to meet the standard if they provide more parking than the standard.	Pendle BC planning database	LP31 ENV4
EN24	Number of road accidents in the Bradley AAP area	This indicator records the number of road traffic accidents resulting in death or serious injury on a ward basis. For the Bradley AAP area the Bradley Ward information is the closest available data.	<a href="http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/table_view/table-ward-rolling-20081231.asp">http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/table_view/table-ward-rolling-20081231.asp</a>	BAAP7

Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
EN25	Number of bus passenger journeys (including trends over time)	This indicator relates to a Core Strategy policy that is not yet in place. Data is not collected at the local level for this indicator. A new indicator is to be established in future years to help monitor the implementation of this policy.	No data source available	ENV4
EN26	Method of travel to school (including trends over time)	This indicator relates to a Core Strategy policy that is not yet in place. Data is not collected at the local level for this indicator. A new indicator is to be established in future years to help monitor the implementation of this policy.	No data source available	ENV4
EN27	Annual mileage of buses in Pendle (including trends over time)	This indicator relates to a Core Strategy policy that is not yet in place. Data is not collected at the local level for this indicator. A new indicator is to be established in future years to help monitor the implementation of this policy.	No data source available	ENV4
EN28	Number and total length of cycle tracks (including trends over time)	This indicator looks at the total length of cycle track within Pendle.	Pendle Infrastructure Study – Pendle BC Engineering and Special Projects Cycling data. LCC cycling data.	ENV4
EN29	Number of AQMA declared (including trends over time)	Air Quality Management Areas are those areas where air pollution is likely to exceed National Air Quality Objectives. These areas are measured and declared by Pendle BC.	<a href="http://www.aqma.defra.gov.uk/maps.php?la_id=194">www.aqma.defra.gov.uk/maps.php?la_id=194</a>	ENV4 ENV5
EN30	Vehicle km travelled per year per person (including trends over time)	This indicator relates to a Core Strategy policy that is not yet in place. Data is not collected at the local level for this indicator. A new indicator is to be established in future years to help monitor the implementation of this policy.	No data source available	ENV4
<b>Housing</b>				
HS01	Number of new homes completed (including trends over time) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data on the total number of new homes completed and the location of these homes. It includes all new build dwellings and conversions/changes of use.	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	SDP3 LIV1
HS02	Future predicted housing completions (based on the SHLAA update) and revised delivery target	This indicator looks at the number of likely completions over the next 15 years. It is based on an assessment of the sites contained in the SHLAA and uses a range of criteria to determine the likely timescales for development. The information is used to determine a new delivery rate which is expressed in the Housing Trajectory.	Pendle BC SHLAA site spreadsheet	LIV1
HS03	Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning consent by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator records data on the number of dwelling units which have an extant planning consent. It shows how many new permissions were granted in the monitoring period and the total number of dwellings units with planning permission that have not yet been started or are under construction. The data is presented by settlement and a total figure is also provided.	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	SDP3 LIV1
HS04	Number of new dwellings completed on PDL (including trends over time)	This indicator provides data on the number of new dwellings provided on previously developed land. It includes new build dwellings and conversions/changes of use.	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	SDP2 LIV1



Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
HS05	Number of affordable homes completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenure</li> <li>Location (including the number in conservation areas and Bradley AAP area)</li> </ul>	This indicator looks at the number of new affordable homes completed in the monitoring period and as a total since the start of the plan period. It specifies the type of tenure of affordable housing provided. It presents the information by settlement. This data can be compared to requirements in Policy LIV4 and the SHMA to show progress and performance.	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	LIV4
HS06	Number of affordable homes granted planning permission by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location (including the number in conservation areas)</li> </ul>	This indicator looks at the number of new affordable homes granted planning permission within the monitoring period. It also provides data on the total number of affordable housing that has planning permission which has either not been start or is under construction.	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	LIV4
HS07	Total number of and change in number of empty homes (Long-term vacancies (over 6 months) <del>and overall number of vacancies</del> ) by area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li><del>Spatial Area</del></li> <li><del>Settlements</del></li> <li>Bradley AAP area</li> <li>Railway Street area</li> <li>Canal Corridor area</li> </ul>	This indicator looks at the number of empty dwellings. Data is only available for long-term vacancies (i.e. those empty for 6 months or more). <del>Data is also only available by Area Committee area and the regeneration areas.</del>	Pendle BC Housing Standards Empty Homes data	BAAP3 LIV1
HS08	Housing quality: New dwellings completed / existing dwellings improved to the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>CfSH</del></li> <li>BfL</li> <li><del>LtH</del></li> </ul>	This indicator looks at the quality of new housing that is completed. Each application is assessed to determine whether it intends to use any of the identified schemes (e.g. <del>CfSH</del> , BfL, <del>LtH</del> ).	Pendle BC planning database	ENV2 LIV5
HS09	Housing density of fully completed sites	This indicator provides information relating the density of new housing on fully completed housing sites.	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	LIV5
HS10	<del>Amount of new housing with access to the following services within 30 minutes travel time by public transport:</del> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>GP</del></li> <li><del>Hospital</del></li> <li><del>Primary School</del></li> <li><del>Secondary School</del></li> <li><del>Employment area</del></li> <li><del>Retail Centre</del></li> </ul> % of households within 4km of the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Post Office</del></li> <li><del>Food shop(s)</del></li> <li><del>Primary school</del></li> <li><del>Secondary school</del></li> </ul>	This indicator is concerned with assessing the accessibility of new housing developments. It looks at the availability of services to each new dwelling. A new data collection method will be considered for next year.  The second part of the indicator takes a broader look at all households in the borough and the distance from four key services.	<del>Lancashire County Council accessibility software (Accession) – no longer available – will be reviewed next year.</del>  Considering a new methodology for collecting this data.	SDP2 ENV4
HS11(i) HS11(ii)	Types and sizes by location of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>completed dwellings</li> <li>dwellings with an extant planning consent</li> </ul>	This indicator looks at the types and sizes of newly completed dwellings and dwellings with an extant planning permission. The tenure of new dwellings is considered under HS05 and HS06. This data can be analysed against the size, type profile set out in Policy LIV5.	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	LIV5
HS12	Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>completed</li> <li>with an extant planning consent</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data on the number of complete and proposed pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community.	Pendle BC planning database	LIV3

Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
HS13	Number of new dwellings completed that addresses a specific housing need by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data relating to the number of new dwellings completed for identified specific needs. This information can be assessed against the housing needs priorities as set out in Policy LIV3	Pendle BC housing land monitoring database	LIV3
HS14	Number of homes in Council tax band A in the Brierfield Canal Corridor area (including trends over time)	Council tax data is obtained from Council Tax and government website.	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/council-tax-bands">https://www.gov.uk/council-tax-bands</a>	-
HS15	Average property price: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li>Brierfield Canal Corridor area</li> <li>Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward (including trends over time)</li> </ul>	This indicator provides information relating to the average house prices in the borough. Data for smaller geographical locations is not available.	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/reference-tables.html?edition=tc%3A7-406271">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/reference-tables.html?edition=tc%3A7-406271</a>	LIV1 LIV4
HS16	Number of households suffering from overcrowding in the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)	This indicator shows the amount of overcrowding in the Bradley Ward.	Census	BAAP1
HS17	Number of movements in, out and within the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward) (population turn-over rates)	This data shows movement of the population in and out of the Bradley Ward. It can be used to indicate whether the area is becoming more popular. Data is no longer available for this indicator on a regular basis.	ONS (Population turn-over rates) (ward level data)- <a href="http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/info.do?jessionid=T7VzQjXVjYLZdGDJBsGnJL047ypS8vJnTSc69dV4lCPsGhcRqpMI-127472760611352904023376?m=0&amp;s=1352904023391&amp;enc=1&amp;page=news/newsitems/29-november-2011-population-turnover-rates.htm&amp;njs=true&amp;nck=true&amp;nsvg=false&amp;nswid=1020">http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/info.do?jessionid=T7VzQjXVjYLZdGDJBsGnJL047ypS8vJnTSc69dV4lCPsGhcRqpMI-127472760611352904023376?m=0&amp;s=1352904023391&amp;enc=1&amp;page=news/newsitems/29-november-2011-population-turnover-rates.htm&amp;njs=true&amp;nck=true&amp;nsvg=false&amp;nswid=1020</a>	BAAP1
<b>Economy (including Retailing and Town Centres)</b>				
EC01	Amount of new employment floorspace completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data on the amount and type of completed employment land by settlement.	Pendle BC employment land monitoring database	LP23 SDP4 WRK1 WRK2
EC02	Amount of new employment floorspace completed on PDL by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data on the amount and type of employment land completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL) by settlement.	Pendle BC employment land monitoring database	LP23 SDP2 WRK2
EC03	Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data in the amount of employment land with an extant planning consent which has either not been started or is under construction.	Pendle BC employment land monitoring database	LP23 WRK2
EC04	Amount of employment land / floorspace lost to alternative uses by location (identifying the loss of mill sites)	This indicator records losses of employment land to non-employment uses. This information can be used to help determine the amount of new employment land that is needed. The specific recording of losses of mill sites shows the loss of industrial heritage.	Pendle BC land monitoring database	WRK2
EC05	Unemployment levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li>Spatial area</li> <li>Bradley AAP area</li> </ul>	This indicator provides information on the levels of unemployment in the borough. Data is only available at a local authority level. However, data on the number of people claiming job seekers allowance is available at a smaller geographical level. As such data for the Bradley Ward is available to give an indication of the numbers of people looking for work.	Residents claiming job seekers allowance (NOMIS – ward level data) Levels of worklessness (NOMIS) <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx</a>	WRK1

Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
EC06	Number and change in VAT and PAYE registered businesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough-wide</li> <li>Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data relating to the number of active businesses within Pendle.	ONS (ward level data) <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation/2017">https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation/2017</a>	WRK1
EC07	Employment levels by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age</li> <li>Sector</li> </ul>	This indicator looks at the number of people in employment. The data is broken down into nine employment sectors. Up-to-date information for the age of people in employment is not currently available.	<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx</a>  <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx</a>	WRK1
EC08	Average wage levels by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides information on the average wage levels in the borough. The data is shown for males, females and an overall total.	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2017provisionaland2016revisedresults">https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2017provisionaland2016revisedresults</a>	WRK1
EC09	Estimates of household earnings by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides information relating to the average household income in the borough. Data for both the mean and median averages is provided.	<a href="http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/gross-disposable-household-income.aspx">http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/gross-disposable-household-income.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/personal-incomes.aspx">http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/personal-incomes.aspx</a>	WRK1
EC10	Development of Bradley AAP Employment Allocation	This indicator shows progress in developing the employment allocation within the Bradley AAP area.	Pendle BC employment land monitoring database	BAAP5
EC11	Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Centre</li> <li>Transport Hub</li> <li>Accessibility Corridor</li> </ul>	This indicator looks at the accessibility of new employment developments. It shows how many of the new employment developments are within a town centre, within 400m of a transport hub (defined as Nelson Interchange, Colne Bus Station, and Junctions 12-14 of the M65) and within an accessibility corridor (defined as within 400m of a high frequency bus corridor).	Pendle BC employment land monitoring database, Internal Mapping analysis	LP23 SDP2 ENV4
EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data on the amount and type of completed retail land by settlement.	Pendle BC retail and leisure land monitoring database	LP25 SDP5 WRK4
EC13	Town centre occupancy levels (including vacancy levels) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data relating to the occupancy levels of properties within the borough's town and local shopping centres.	Pendle BC retail survey	LP25 LP26 WRK4
EC14	Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data on the amount of retail land with an extant planning consent which has either not been started or is under construction.	Pendle BC retail and leisure land monitoring database	LP25 SDP5 WRK4
EC15	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data on the amount and type of retail land completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL) by settlement.	Pendle BC retail and leisure land monitoring database	SDP2 WRK4

Ref.	Indicator name	Explanation / Definition	Data Source	Policy Ref/ Link
EC16	Amount of floorspace completed for Tourism, Leisure, and Culture by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator relates to a new Core Strategy policy. Monitoring regimes will be put in place in future years to capture this data.	Pendle BC retail and leisure land monitoring database	WRK5
<b>Community</b>				
CM01	Number of schemes granted permission and completed with a Secured by Design award by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location (including in the Railway Street (Brierfield) SPD Area)</li> </ul>	This indicator looks the number of new developments that have use Secured by Design standards.	Pendle BC planning database	ENV2 SUP4
CM02	Crime levels by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location (including in the Bradley AAP area)</li> </ul>	This indicator provides data relating to the levels of crime in the borough.	<a href="http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/crime/index.asp">www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/crime/index.asp</a>	SUP4
CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator relates to a new Core Strategy policy. Monitoring regimes will be put in place in future years to capture this data.	Pendle BC planning database	LP32 SUP1 SUP2 SUP3
CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> </ul>	This indicator relates to a new Core Strategy policy. Monitoring regimes will be put in place in future years to capture this data.	Pendle BC planning database	LP32 SUP1 SUP2 SUP3
CM05	Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses	This indicator relates to a new Core Strategy policy. Monitoring regimes will be put in place in future years to capture this data. This indicator will record the loss of community facilities to other uses.	Pendle BC planning database.	LP32 SUP1
CM06	Changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation in the Bradley AAP area	This indicator shows the deprivation level of the LSOAs that make up the Bradley AAP area. It can be used to show whether conditions in the area are improving or worsening.	<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>	BAAP
CM07	Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together	This indicator provides information relating to community cohesion. It shows how many people think different groups in the population get on well together.	Pendle Perception Survey <a href="http://www.pendle.gov.uk/downloads/file/8643/pendle_profile_2015">http://www.pendle.gov.uk/downloads/file/8643/pendle_profile_2015</a>	-

## Appendix D: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) Update

- D1.1 This Appendix provides the latest update of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It takes account of the information collected for the monitoring of new housing permissions and completions. The findings from the updated SHLAA are used in the Five Year Land Supply calculation (see Appendix E).
- D1.2 A brief review of each site is carried out to update the delivery timescales and to provide information on the progress being made to overcome any constraints.
- D1.3 Table D1 provides details of the criteria used to assess each site. **Due to resource issues not all the criteria has been applied in this review.** However, each site has been considered using the best available information. A survey has been carried out to ascertain the intentions of the owners/developers of each site. This information has been used to help determine the estimated delivery timescales for each site.

**Table D1**

Theme	Criteria	Timescale judgement
Viability	Sites with planning permission – considered to be viable unless evidence to show otherwise.	0-5 years
	Site specific viability work indicates that the development of the site is viable.	0-5 years
	The Council's viability model suggests that this type of site is viable to develop.	0-5 years
	The Council's viability model suggests that this type of site is marginally viable to develop.	0-5 years in some cases otherwise 6-10 years
	The Council's viability model suggests that this type of site is unlikely to be viable to develop.	6-10 or 11-15 years depending on other factors
	No viability information available for this type of site.	Look at other factors
Monitoring Information	Development at the site has started and work is progressing.	0-5 years
	Development at the site has been started but work has stopped and the developer is no longer on site.	6-10 years or in some cases 11-15 years
	Development at the site has not been started, however, planning permission was only granted in the last year.	0-5 years
	Development at the site has not been started and the planning permission is over one year old.	0-5 years in some cases otherwise 6-10 years
	The planning permission is outline only and a reserved matters application has not yet been submitted/approved.	0-5 years
Owner/ Developer Information	The developer/owner has provided information indicating their intention to develop the site.	0-5 years, sometimes 6-10 years depending on other factors
	The developer/owner has not provided any recent information indicating their intention to develop the site.	0-5 years in some cases otherwise 6-10 or 11-15 years
	There has been no recent contact with the developer/owner.	6-10 or 11-15 years depending on other factors
Other Information	Building control records indicate that the developer/ owner is progressing with the commencement/ development of the site.	0-5 years
	Pre-application discussions have taken place regarding the potential development of this site for housing.	0-5 years in some cases otherwise 6-10 years

- D1.4 Table D2 provides a summary of sites included in the SHLAA. Table D3 provides a summary of those sites which could provide additional longer-term capacity if policy constraints can

be overcome (e.g. sites in the Green Belt, designated Open Space). Table D4 provides a summary of those additional sites which have been submitted to the Local Plan “Call for Sites” consultation. These sites have not yet been fully assessed against the SHLAA criteria and as such are not included in the SHLAA update at this time. Consideration will be given to these sites at the next update in 2017/18 once the assessment work has been successfully carried out. Some of these sites may be able to provide additional housing land capacity in the future.









Site information						Completions Forecast																
New Site Ref	Site Name	Town	Planning App No.	Brownfield / Greenfield Typology	Site size	Year 2017/18 No. Dwellings	Year 2018/19 No. Dwellings	Year 2019/20 No. Dwellings	Year 2020/21 No. Dwellings	Year 2021/22 No. Dwellings	Year 2022/23 No. Dwellings	Year 2023/24 No. Dwellings	Year 2024/25 No. Dwellings	Year 2025/26 No. Dwellings	Year 2026/27 No. Dwellings	Year 2027/28 No. Dwellings	Year 2028/29 No. Dwellings	Year 2029/30 No. Dwellings	Year 2030/31 No. Dwellings	Year 2031/32 No. Dwellings	Longer term	
						NN152	253 Halifax Road	Nelson	16/0669/FUL	Greenfield	0.05	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NN153	1 Lime Street	Nelson	16/0774/FUL	Brownfield	0.01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NN154	68-70 Manchester Road	Nelson	16/0813/FUL	Brownfield	0.02	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RE007	Dam Head Farm, Blacko Bar Road	Roughlee	13/16/0005P	Brownfield	0.07	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RE008	Land adjacent Yate House, Ridge Lane	Roughlee	13/16/0027P	Greenfield	0.08	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RY012	Lucas Sports Ground	Brierfield	13/08/0558P 13/	Greenfield	2.54	12	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RY014	Land adjacent to 51 Reedley Road	Brierfield	17/0040/FUL	Greenfield	0.24	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RY015	Land adjacent to 534 Colne Road	Brierfield	13/13/0010P	Brownfield	0.07	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SH011	Higher Green Hill Farm Barn, Salterforth Lane	Salterforth	13/05/0363P	Greenfield	0.09	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SH012	Barn adjacent to Silent Night, Earby Road	Salterforth	16/0602/FUL	Brownfield	0.16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SH018	Salterforth Shed	Salterforth	13/11/0597P	Brownfield	2.01	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SH019	Development land adjacent No.7 The Hayfields	Salterforth	16/0113/FUL	Greenfield	0.04	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SH020	Hollin Bank Cottage, High Lane	Salterforth	16/0568/VAR	Brownfield	0.05	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO001	Brook Lea, Colne Road	Sough	13/12/0326P	Greenfield	0.05	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN030	Herders Inn	Trawden	13/15/0304P	Brownfield	0.37	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN047	Former Chelsea Bakery, Church Street	Trawden	13/11/0538P	Brownfield	0.03	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN050	Land adjacent to 60 Lanehouse, Lanehouse	Trawden	17/0285/FUL	Brownfield	0.02	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN052	The Old Rock, Keighley Road	Trawden	13/13/0362P	Brownfield	0.11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN053	Land at Green Meadow, Colne Road	Trawden	13/13/0427P 13/	Greenfield	0.22	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN054	The Sun Inn, Back Colne Lane	Trawden	13/13/0486P	Brownfield	0.18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN058	Cemetery House, Colne Road	Trawden	13/14/0243P	Greenfield	0.15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN059	Former Office Building, Pinetree Court, Keighley Road	Trawden	13/14/0427P	Brownfield	0.14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN061	Far Wanless Farm, Hollin Hall	Trawden	13/15/0491P	Greenfield	0.17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN062	Land at Rock Lane	Trawden	13/15/0596P	Brownfield	0.04	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN063	Higher Stunstead Farm, Stunstead Road	Trawden	16/0284/FUL	Greenfield	0.17	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TN064	Alderhurst Head Farm, Hollin Hall	Trawden	16/0522/FUL	Greenfield	0.05	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P127	Land at Lane Ends Farm	Barnoldswick	N/A	Greenfield	0.61	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P166	Former Quarry	Brierfield	N/A	Greenfield	0.28	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P182	Land adjacent to 30 Dixon Street	Barrowford	N/A	Greenfield	0.06	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P183	Dotcliffe Yard, Dotcliffe Road	Kelbrook	N/A	Brownfield	0.15	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P010	Land at Wapping	Barnoldswick	N/A	Greenfield	1.06	0	0	10	10	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P012	Former builders yard off Gillians Lane	Barnoldswick	N/A	Brownfield	0.06	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P075	Land between Moorlands and The Homelands, Manchester Road	Barnoldswick	N/A	Greenfield	0.18	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P077	Gisburn Street Works	Barnoldswick	N/A	Brownfield	0.09	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P164	Land off Skipton Road	Barnoldswick	N/A	Greenfield	5.04	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P104	Oaklands	Barrowford	N/A	Greenfield	3.20	0	0	15	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P130	Land to rear of St. Thomas's Primary School, Wheatley Lane Road	Barrowford	N/A	Greenfield	6.56	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	
P110	Hollin Hall Farm	Blacko	N/A	Greenfield	0.51	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P014	Land south of Wood Clough Platts	Brierfield	N/A	Greenfield	2.12	0	0	0	15	15	15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P052	Former Railway Sidings	Brierfield	N/A	Brownfield	1.59	0	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P097	Brierfield Mills, Glen Way	Brierfield	N/A	Brownfield	3.04	0	0	12	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P105	Land off Halifax Road	Brierfield	N/A	Greenfield	6.56	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	17	0	0	
P165	Land at Clay Farm (Site A)	Brierfield	N/A	Greenfield	1.26	0	0	12	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P225	Little Tom's Farm	Brierfield	N/A	Greenfield	14.52	0	0	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	186	
P267	Former LCC Depot, Halifax Road	Brierfield	N/A	Brownfield	0.25	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P001	Land off South Valley Drive	Colne	N/A	Greenfield	2.74	0	0	0	20	20	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P006	Land off Red Lane	Colne	N/A	Greenfield	1.10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P007	Land off The Meadows	Colne	N/A	Greenfield	1.41	0	11	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P053	Green Works, Knotts Lane	Colne	N/A	Brownfield	0.29	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P083	Land south of Grenfell Gardens	Colne	N/A	Greenfield	0.58	0	0	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P111	Sports field adjacent to former Nelson and Colne College	Colne	N/A	Greenfield	2.68	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P167	Land at Bright Street	Colne	N/A	Brownfield	0.29	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P018	Land off Stoney Bank Road	Earby	N/A	Greenfield	6.93	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	24	24	0	0	0	0	





Site information						Completions Forecast																
New Site Ref	Site Name	Town	Planning App No.	Brownfield / Greenfield Typology	Site size	Year 2017/18 No. Dwellings	Year 2018/19 No. Dwellings	Year 2019/20 No. Dwellings	Year 2020/21 No. Dwellings	Year 2021/22 No. Dwellings	Year 2022/23 No. Dwellings	Year 2023/24 No. Dwellings	Year 2024/25 No. Dwellings	Year 2025/26 No. Dwellings	Year 2026/27 No. Dwellings	Year 2027/28 No. Dwellings	Year 2028/29 No. Dwellings	Year 2029/30 No. Dwellings	Year 2030/31 No. Dwellings	Year 2031/32 No. Dwellings	Longer term	
						P216	Land to rear of the Vicarage, Coleman Street	Nelson	N/A	Brownfield	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P217	Land adjacent to 19 Delph Mount	Nelson	N/A	Brownfield	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
P218	Land adjacent to 46 Park Avenue	Nelson	N/A	Brownfield	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
P219	Land adjacent to 20 Manchester Road	Nelson	N/A	Greenfield	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
P224	Russell Brothers Ltd	Nelson	N/A	Brownfield	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
P220	Land to east of St Mary's Junior School	Newchurch-in-Pendle	N/A	Greenfield	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
P003	Barnfield, Blacko Barr Road	Roughlee	N/A	Greenfield	1.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	0
P181	Land to front of Straitgate Cottages	Roughlee	N/A	Greenfield	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
P102	Site adjacent to 11 Osbourne Terrace	Spennings	N/A	Greenfield	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
P221	Land off Bright Terrace	Trawden	N/A	Greenfield	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
P055	Land off Foster Road	Barnoldswick	N/A	Greenfield	3.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
P065	Land at Higher Parrock Farm	Barrowford	N/A	Greenfield	1.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
P134	May Street Garage Site	Barrowford	N/A	Brownfield	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
P135	Nora Street Garage Site	Barrowford	N/A	Brownfield	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
P098	Land off Railway Street	Brierfield	N/A	Brownfield	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P002	Lidgett Triangle	Colne	N/A	Greenfield	4.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
P035	Land at Allison Grove	Colne	N/A	Greenfield	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
P082	Land at Glen Farm, Mill Brow Road	Earby	N/A	Greenfield	0.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
P100	Land beyond Car Park, Red Lion Street	Earby	N/A	Greenfield	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
<b>Totals</b>						<b>173</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>491</b>	





## Appendix E: Five Year Supply Calculation

- E1.1 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to “identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable<sup>1</sup> sites sufficient to provide five years’ worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.” (paragraph 47, second bullet point).
- E1.2 The NPPF goes on to note that in areas where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, this buffer should be increased to 20% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply.
- E1.3 Prior to the onset of the economic recession, the delivery of new housing in Pendle regularly exceeded the planned housing requirement at the time. However, since 2008, the completion rate for new dwellings has fallen significantly and as a consequence it was considered appropriate to apply a 20% buffer on top of the housing requirement for Pendle. This approach was agreed and accepted by the Inspector examining the Core Strategy.
- E1.4 The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) establishes realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.
- E1.5 Table E1 shows that by counting newly completed dwellings and the reoccupation of long-term empty homes, 1,358 additional dwellings were provided between 2011/12 and 2016/17. This level of provision is lower than the planned requirement of 1,788 dwellings and therefore the Council is in a position of under-delivery with a shortfall of 430 dwellings. This shortfall will need to be addressed as part of the five year supply calculation.
- E1.6 The projections within the housing trajectory (Figure HS02a) demonstrate that the Council’s housing land supply is sufficient to meet and exceed the target for the five year period between 2017/18 and 2021/2022, together with a 20% buffer to account for previous low delivery rates.

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<sup>1</sup> Footnote 11 of the NPPF defines deliverability.



Table E1

<b>1</b>	<b>HOUSING REQUIREMENT</b>		
<b>A</b>	<b>Years in plan period</b> (2011/12 - 2029/30)		<b>19</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Overall housing requirement</b>		<b>5,662</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Annual housing requirement</b>	C / A	<b>298</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE TO DATE</b> (2011/12-2016/17)		
<b>D</b>	<b>Housing requirement</b>	C x 6	<b>1,788</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Housing provision</b>		<b>1,358</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New housing delivery</li> </ul>		532
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reoccupation of long-term empty homes</li> </ul>		826
<b>F</b>	<b>Current position</b> (against the housing requirement)	E – D	<b>-430</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>FIVE YEAR REQUIREMENT</b> (2017/18-2021/22)		
<b>G</b>	<b>Five year requirement</b>	C x 5	<b>1,490</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Five year requirement + 20% buffer</b>	G + 20%	<b>1,788</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Five year requirement + 20% buffer - Delivery</b>	H - F	<b>2,218</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>FIVE YEAR SUPPLY</b> (2017/18-2021/22)		
<b>K</b>	<b>Dwellings on deliverable sites</b> (SHLAA 0-5 years)		<b>2,292</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>Number of years of supply</b>	K / (J / 5)	<b>5.1</b>

## Appendix F: Employment Land Review (ELR) Update

- F1.1 The Pendle Employment Land Review (ELR) (1<sup>st</sup> Revision) (2013) forms a key part of the evidence base used in the preparation of the Core Strategy. The ELR includes an analysis of the supply of, and demand for, employment land in the borough. This has been used to determine the employment land requirement in the Core Strategy.
- F1.2 The annual monitoring of employment land completions and newly available sites provides an opportunity to reassess the overall employment land supply position.
- F1.3 To determine the current employment land supply the following actions must be carried out:
- Calculate the amount of employment land delivery (cumulative completions)
  - Assess whether any of the ELR portfolio sites have been completed and if so, remove from the supply.
  - Assess whether any new sites not included in the portfolio have been identified (above the site size threshold of 0.25ha) and include them in the supply.
- F1.4 Table F1 provides an update to Table WRK2a in the Core Strategy.

**Table F1**

				ELR 2011/12	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Demand	A	Average annual take up (net)	ha	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
	B	Projected increase in take-up	%	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
	C	Projected annual average take-up (net) [A+B]	ha	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Policy	D	Plan period (2011-2030)	yrs	19	19	19	19	19
	E	Projected requirement (net [CxD])	ha	45.09	45.09	45.09	45.09	45.09
	F	Flexibility factor	ha	4.64	4.64	4.64	4.64	4.64
	G	Allowance for losses	ha	18.26	18.26	18.26	18.26	18.26
Supply	H	Projected requirement (gross) [E+F+G]	ha	68	68	68	68	68
	I	Employment site portfolio (after Stage 1 ELR review)	ha	29.15	31.15	33.04	30.92	30.01
	J	Contribution from vacant premises	ha	13.4	9.98	7.96	5.76	0.98
	K	Delivery (Cumulative employment completions)	ha	4.89	6.82	7.49	9.52	9.63
	L	New sites identified through monitoring work (above 0.25ha)	ha	0	1.45	1.64	1.45	1.07
	M	Strategic Employment Site	ha	0	16	16	16	16
	N	Shortfall in supply [H-I-J-K-L-M]	ha	20.56	2.6	1.87	4.35	10.31

- F1.5 The table shows that the portfolio of sites and the contribution from vacant premises have both decreased. This has occurred because some of the vacant premises have been reoccupied and some of the land has been taken –up for alternative uses (e.g. housing).
- F1.6 The table also shows that the cumulative delivery of employment land since 2011 equates to 9.63ha. Along with the identification of 1.07ha of land through the monitoring work and the

allocation of the Strategic Employment site in the Core Strategy, accounting for 16ha, the shortfall in supply now stands at 10.31ha. This is a significant increase and is partly due to the reduction in supply from vacant premises which have now been reoccupied.

- F1.7 As part of the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, additional employment land will need to be identified and allocated to make up the shortfall.
- F1.8 Future monitoring will be important to show the progress in meeting the employment land requirement and identify changes in the portfolio of sites.

## Appendix G: Retail Capacity Study (RCS) Update

- G1.1 The Pendle Retail Capacity Study was prepared by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners in 2007 and updated in 2012.
- G1.2 The report provides a borough wide assessment for retail and commercial leisure uses in Pendle. It identifies requirements for both convenience and comparison shopping facilities up to 2033. This relates to the A1 retail use class, which is divided into two types:
- Convenience goods - are those purchased on a regular basis, including food, groceries and cleaning materials.
  - Comparison goods - are durable goods such as clothing, household goods, furniture, DIY and electrical goods.
- G1.3 Chapter 4 of the 2012 Retail Capacity Study included the following table, which set out the potential capacity for new retail (A1 use class) floorspace in Pendle (over and above existing commitments at the time of preparing the update (i.e. 2012)).

**Table G1**

Period	Sales Floorspace (sqm net)	
	Convenience	Comparison
Up to 2023	551	3,933
Up to 2033	1,262	8,889

Table G2 below provides details of the net completions since the update and the revised retail capacity taking account of these completions.

**Table G2**

Period	Sales Floorspace (sqm net)	
	Convenience	Comparison
Net completions (2012/13-2016/17)	2,796	1,557
Revised capacity up to 2023	-2,254	2,376
Revised capacity up to 2033	-1,534	7,332

- G1.4 Table G2 shows that between 2012/13 and 2016/17 there has been 2,796m<sup>2</sup> of convenience floorspace completed and 1,557m<sup>2</sup> of comparison floorspace completed. These completions have taken up some of the capacity identified in the RCS with the capacity for convenience retail floorspace up to 2023 now being exceeded by 2,245m<sup>2</sup>.
- G1.5 Table G2 only takes account of completions/losses of retail floorspace. The retail and leisure land monitoring data shows that there is a total of 3,748m<sup>2</sup> of convenience retail floorspace and 4,610m<sup>2</sup> of comparison retail floorspace available with planning permission. If these developments are brought forward the projected capacity for convenience floorspace to 2033 will be substantially exceeded and a sufficient proportion of the capacity for comparison floorspace will have been taken-up.
- G1.6 The permissions currently available for convenience floorspace include a supermarket in Barnoldswick and a garden centre and farmshop in Colne. These proposals make up a substantial amount of new convenience retail floorspace providing choice and competition in the retail market across the Borough.

## Appendix H: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule Update

- H1.1 The Pendle Infrastructure Strategy was prepared as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. This included an Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) to identify infrastructure projects in the borough and show the progress of their delivery.
- H1.2 Indicator SD04 provides an update on the infrastructure projects that are key to the delivery of the Core Strategy. A full update of the IDS has not been completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period. A review of the IDS will be carried out as part of the preparation of the evidence base for the Local Plan Part 2.

## Appendix I: Glossary

G1.1 This Appendix provides definitions for key planning terms and acronyms used in this report.

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Affordable housing	-	Collective term for social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, which is made available to eligible households who are unable to afford open market housing.  Homes not covered by these three definitions, such as "low cost market" housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes. ▶ Affordable Rented Housing ▶ Intermediate Housing ▶ Social Rented Housing.
Affordable rented housing	-	Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing (e.g. Registered Social Landlords, Housing Associations) to households who are eligible for social rented housing. It is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable). ▶ Affordable Housing ▶ Intermediate Housing ▶ Social Rented Housing.
Ancient woodland	-	In England, the term ancient woodland is used to refer to land that has been continuously wooded since 1600. Areas of ancient woodland that have never been cleared or replanted are known as semi-natural ancient woodland. This resource cannot increase and is irreplaceable.
Authority's Monitoring Report (previously Annual Monitoring Report)	AMR	A document setting out how the Council's planning policies have been used in the previous financial year (April to March) and whether it has achieved the milestones set out in its Local Development Scheme. ▶ Local Development Scheme.
Appropriate Assessment	AA	Appropriate Assessment is the process and documentation associated with the statutory requirement under the EU Habitats and Species Directive. ▶ Habitat Regulations Assessment
Area Action Plan	AAP	A document that provides the planning framework for a specific location that is usually the subject of a conservation or regeneration initiative. A key feature is its focus on implementation. ▶ Development Plan Document
Article 4 Direction	-	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.
Biodiversity	-	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). ▶ Biodiversity Action Plan
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	A strategy aimed at conserving biological diversity within a given area through a series of actions focusing on protection and restoration. ▶ Biodiversity
Brownfield land	-	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. ▶ Greenfield land ▶ Previously Developed Land

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Brownfield Land Register	-	A register kept by local authorities which provides up-to-date and consistent information on sites which are considered to be appropriate for residential development having regard to the criteria set out in the Brownfield Land Register Regulations 2017.
Building for Life	BfL	An initiative which promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry. The Building for Life criteria are the measure by which design quality in new housing is assessed. They cover 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>
Climate change	-	A reference to significant long-term change in the 'average weather' conditions (temperature, precipitation and wind patterns) experienced in a particular area.  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.
Comparison goods	-	Collective term for those items that consumers buy only occasionally and would normally compare prices before buying e.g. furniture, electrical equipment, clothes etc. ► Convenience Goods
Community facilities	-	Collective term for establishments that provide for the social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community.
Community Infrastructure Levy	CIL	This is a standard charge, which local authorities can levy on new developments by local authorities to reflect the impact they are likely to have on local services and amenities.  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. ► Infrastructure
Conservation Area	-	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.
Consultation Statement	-	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. The statement should set out: <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> ► The Regulations
Contaminated land	-	Land that has been polluted and needs to be treated before development can safely take place on the site.
Convenience goods	-	Collective term for relatively inexpensive goods that are purchased frequently at the most convenient location and with the minimum of deliberation e.g. most grocery items, newspapers, petrol etc. ► Comparison goods
Decentralised Energy Network	-	A network that produces heat and/or electricity at or near the point of consumption.

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Development Management	DM	The process through which the local planning authority considers the merits of a planning application, having regard to the Local Plan and all other material considerations.
Development Plan	-	<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>(1) Any Neighbourhood Plans that are adopted will also form part of the Development Plan.</p> <p>▶ Development Plan Documents ▶ Local Plans ▶ Neighbourhood Development Plan ▶ Site Specific Allocations ▶ Statutory</p>
Development Plan Document	DPD	<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>
Dwelling	-	A self-contained building, or part of a building, usually occupied by a single household. Examples of a dwelling include a house, bungalow, apartment, maisonette etc.
Employment land	-	<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>
Employment Land Review	ELR	<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>
Evidence base	-	<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>
Front loading	-	The term used to reflect that public input and consensus will be sought at the earliest opportunity in the production of new planning documents.
General consultation bodies	-	<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>a. Voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit any part of the local planning authority's area</li> <li>b. Bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the authority's area.</li> <li>c. Bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the local planning authority's area</li> <li>d. Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the local planning authority's area.</li> <li>e. 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>



Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Green Belt	-	<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>N.B. Not to be confused with Greenfield land.  ▶ Brownfield Land ▶ Greenfield Land</p>
Green infrastructure	-	<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>
Greenfield land	-	<p>Describes a site that has either not previously been developed, or where nature has clearly 'reclaimed' a previously developed site.</p> <p>N.B. Not to be confused with Green Belt.  ▶ Brownfield Land ▶ Green Belt ▶ Previously Developed Land</p>
Gypsies and Travellers	-	<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.  ▶ Travelling Showpeople</p>
Habitat Regulations Assessment	HRA	<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>
Housing association	-	<p>Term used to describe independent not-for-profit organisations, which own, let and manage rental housing. As not-for-profit organisations, revenue acquired through rent is ploughed back into the acquisition and maintenance of property. Most Housing Associations are Registered Social Landlords.  ▶ Registered Social Landlord</p>
Housing Needs	-	<p>Housing need is defined as the quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.</p>
Infrastructure	-	<p>Collective term for the basic services necessary for development to take place i.e. transport, electricity, sewage, water, education and health facilities.  ▶ Green Infrastructure</p>
Intermediate housing	-	<p>Homes for sale or rent, which are provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.  ▶ Affordable Housing ▶ Affordable Rented Housing ▶ Social Rented Housing.</p>
Landscape character	-	<p>Describes the recognisable pattern of elements – including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement - that occur consistently in parts of the landscape. Often defined by the four basic elements of form, line, colour, and texture.</p>

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Landscape Character Assessment	-	Study undertaken to define the key elements that make up the landscape character of an area. ▶ Landscape Character
Lifetime homes	LtH	A set of 16 design criteria that can be applied universally to all new homes at minimal cost, to create adaptable and accessible dwellings. Each design feature adds to the comfort and convenience of the home and supports the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life. N.B. The Government has restricted the use of this standard as part of its review of housing standards. ▶ Dwelling
Local Development Document	LDD	The collective term for a set of documents specified in planning law, which a local planning authority creates to describe their strategy for development and use of land in their area. ▶ Development Plan Document ▶ Spatial ▶ Statement of Community Involvement ▶ Supplementary Planning Document
Local Development Scheme	LDS	Sets out the timetable for the production of all the documents that will form part of the new Pendle Local Plan.
Local Plan	-	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.  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. ▶ Proposals Map ▶ The Regulations
Local Transport Plan	LTP	A bidding document to help secure funding for local transport projects. Lancashire County Council is responsible for preparing the Lancashire Transport Plan.
Local Strategic Partnership	LSP	A non-statutory body of public, private, community and voluntary sector organisations working together to support one another so that they can help improve service delivery and deliver a better quality of life for local residents. The key goals of the LSP are set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy. The LSP for Pendle is known as Pendle Partnership. ▶ Statutory ▶ Sustainable Community Strategy
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	Published on 27th March 2012, this document forms the basis of the planning system in England. It sets out the Government's planning policies, with which all new development should be in conformity. Separate planning policy is provided for minerals and traveller sites.
National Planning Practice Guidance	NPPG	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.

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Neighbourhood Development Plan	NDP	<p>More commonly referred to as Neighbourhood Plans, these are a new way for communities to decide the future of the places where they live and work.</p> <p>Neighbourhood planning is optional, not compulsory, but Parish Council's, or recognised neighbourhood forums, will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
Open Space	-	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.
Planning obligation	-	<p>New development often creates a need for additional infrastructure or improved community services and facilities, without which there could be a detrimental effect on local amenity and the quality of the environment.</p> <p>A planning obligation is a private agreement negotiated, usually in the context of a planning application, between the local planning authority and the applicant. It is used to secure measures that are intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms. Planning obligations are normally secured by way of a Section 106 agreement.</p> <p>► Community Infrastructure Levy</p>
Previously Developed Land	PDL	<p>Term used to refer to land previously occupied by a permanent structure and any associated surface infrastructure.</p> <p>► Brownfield Land</p>
Proposals/Policies Map	-	<p>Map of the district, using an Ordnance Survey base to illustrate the spatial implications of the policies and proposals contained in the other Development Plan Documents. The map defines sites where particular developments or land uses are favoured, or those areas that are protected from development. Detailed inset maps are used where additional clarity is required.</p> <p>► Spatial</p>
Public realm	-	Public and private open spaces in our built up areas, both between and within buildings, that are available without charge for public use.
Registered Social Landlord	RSL	<p>Independent, not-for-profit private sector organisations, which provide social housing. They are registered with, and regulated by, the Homes and Communities Agency.</p> <p>► Housing Association</p>
Regional Spatial Strategy	RSS	<p>Regional spatial strategies (RSS) were introduced in 2004 to provide regional level planning frameworks for the eight regions of England outside London.</p> <p>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>
The Regulations	-	Reference to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, which govern all matters relating to the preparation of local development documents.

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Renewable Energy	-	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.
Secured by Design	SBD	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.
Self and Custom House Building	-	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.
Site specific allocations	-	The allocation of land for particular uses within a Development Plan Document. ► Development Plan Document
Social Rented Housing	-	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. ► Affordable Housing ► Affordable Rented Housing ► Intermediate Housing.
Soundness	-	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.
Spatial	-	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. ► Spatial Planning
Spatial planning	-	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.  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.
Specific consultation bodies	-	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.  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. ► General Consultation Bodies ► Regulations
Stakeholder	-	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.

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Statement of Community Involvement	SCI	<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>
Statutory	-	Required by law (statute), usually through an Act of Parliament.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	SEA	<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>
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	SFRA	<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>
Sub-regional	-	The term used to describe any subdivision of a region, larger than a district authority. For example Lancashire and East Lancashire are both sub-regions of North West England.
Supplementary Planning Document	SPD	<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 ► Sustainability Appraisal</p>
Sustainability Appraisal	SA	<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>

Term / Common abbreviation		Brief Description
Sustainable Community Strategy	SCS	<p>This is a community document prepared by Pendle Partnership, the local strategic partnership for the borough. It sets out the strategic vision for the area and provides a vehicle for considering how to address difficult issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and climate change.</p> <p>It is a vision document which the Core Strategy must be aligned with its objectives.</p> <p>► Local Strategic Partnership</p>
Sustainable Development	-	<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>
Travelling Showpeople	-	<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>
Use Class	-	<p>A change in the use of land or buildings is considered as development and therefore normally requires planning permission.</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) places the use of land and buildings into 16 use classes. In many cases involving similar types of use, a change of use of a building or land does not need planning permission.</p>
Windfall sites	-	<p>Sites, including building conversions, which are not included as part of the housing or employment land supply, but which unexpectedly become available for development.</p>

## Appendix J – Environmental Data

## Appendix J1 – Renewable Energy Completions Data

J1.1 There were no new renewable energy schemes completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period.



## Appendix J2 – Renewable Energy Availability Data

- J2.1 The table below provides a list of all sites with a current extant planning permission for renewable energy development as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 where work has either not yet started or remains incomplete.
- J2.2 The data is ordered by location.

## RENEWABLE ENERGY AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Renewable Energy Type and Power Output (MW)		If Wind:		
						Number of turbines	Height to tip (m):	
122	Cemetery House Colne Road Trawden	13/14/0243P	Full: Conversion and extension of outbuilding to create single dwelling, including creation of parking area and ground mounted solar panels within curtilage.	Type 1 Type 2 Type 3	Solar Photovoltaic 0.004 0 0	0 0 0	0	
Expiry date if not started:							21/08/2017	

## Appendix J3 – Summary of Renewable Energy schemes

		Solar photovoltaic	Solar thermal	Wind	Ground source heat pump	Air source heat pump	Hydro	Biomass	Combined Heat & Power	Totals
<b>Completed</b>										
2006/07	No. Apps	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Power (MW)	0.003	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.03
2007/08	No. Apps	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Power (MW)	0.002	0	0.02	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.02
2008/09	No. Apps	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
	Power (MW)	0.01	0.002	0.01	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.36
2009/10	No. Apps	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Power (MW)	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
2010/11	No. Apps	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
	Power (MW)	0.004	0.004	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.02
2011/12	No. Apps	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Power (MW)	0.01	0.03	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.09
2012/13	No. Apps	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	9
	Power (MW)	0.05	0	0.09	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.21
2013/15*	No. Apps	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Power (MW)	0.02	0	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	0.63
2015/16	No. Apps	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Power (MW)	0.002	0	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	0.28
2016/17	No. Apps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Power (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	No. Apps	17	7	21	2	2	0	1	1	50
	Power (MW)	0.09	0.06	1.05	0.01	0.1	0	0.4	0.01	1.67
<b>Applications Granted</b>										
2016/17	No. Apps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Power (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Applications Refused</b>										
2016/17	No. Apps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Power (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Permissions Available</b>										
	No. Apps	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Power (MW)	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.004

\*Due to resource issues during the 2013/14 monitoring period a full survey of renewable energy developments was not carried out. The completion data detailed here represents the two year period (2013/14-2014/15).

## Appendix J4 – Land designated for biodiversity/geodiversity importance – condition

Natural England assess and monitor the condition of the South Pennine Moors SSSI. The table below provides a summary of the condition of those units of land located within Pendle. Further information can be found using the following link:

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

Unit ID	Size (ha)	Conditions	Last field visit	Condition Threat Risk	Habitat
28	257.72	Unfavourable Recovering	03/12/2011	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

## Appendix J5 – River quality

Ref	River	Overall Ecological Quality	Biological Status Quality	Physico-chemical Quality	Hydromorphology Status
GB112071065140	Sabden Brook	Good	Good	Good	Supports Good
GB112071065150	Colne Water	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Supports Good
GB112071065160	Trawden Brook	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Supports Good
GB112071065170	Pendle Water	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Supports Good
GB112071065180	Wycoller Beck	Good	High	High	Supports Good
GB112071065190	Colne Water (Laneshaw)	Moderate	Good	Good	Supports Good
GB112071065200	Colne Water	Moderate	Poor	Good	Supports Good
GB112071065210	Colne Water (Laneshaw)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
GB112071065220	Wanless Water	Good	Good	Good	Supports Good
GB112071065230	Pendle Water	Good	Good	Good	Supports Good
GB112071065540	Stock Beck	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Supports Good

(Data available from: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/search>)

## Appendix J6 – Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land

Settlement	Vacant (ha)	Derelict (ha)	Contaminated (ha)
Nelson	1.91	10.35	0
Colne	0.76	9.13	0.28
Brierfield	0.06	5.04	0
Barrowford	1.66	0	0
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>24.52</b>	<b>0.28</b>
Barnoldswick	0	8.25	0
Earby	0	1.18	0
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>0</b>
Fence	0	0	0
Foulridge	0.36	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barley	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0
Spenn Brook	1.09	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>33.95</b>	<b>0.28</b>

## Appendix K – Housing Data

## Appendix K1 – Housing Completions Data

K1.1 The table below provides a list of all residential development sites that were fully completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

K1.2 The data is ordered by location.



## HOUSING COMPLETIONS SCHEDULE (Fully Completed Sites) (1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. Units	Total New Com.	Density (dph)	Dwelling Type
							Classification

### Barley

BY007	Filter House Barley Green	13/09/0483P	Full: Conversion of former water board filter house to 7 dwellings, with parking and landscaping and demolition of the rear extension.	7	7	29.3	House/Bungalow PDA
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*Total for Barley*

7

### Barnoldswick

BK096	Croft Gate Barn Bracewell	13/13/0545P	Full: Conversion of a barn to a single dwelling house with associated domestic curtilage and parking (Re-Submission).	1	1	16.4	House/Bungalow PDB
BK097	Stock Cottage Barn Bracewell	13/15/0494P	Full: Conversion of a barn to a single dwelling house with alterations to window openings, insertion of 3 No. velux windows, associated domestic curtilage and parking.	1	1	41.7	House/Bungalow PDB
BK098	Land bounded by George Street and Applegarth Skipton Road	13/14/0172P	Full: Major: Erection of thirty dwellings (11 houses, 15 flats and 2 bungalows), formation of highways access from Skipton Road with associated estate roads and landscaping. (Amended	28	15	65.4	Combination PDA
BK105	D&H Precast Products Fernbank Avenue	13/14/0542P	Full: Erection of single dwelling and detached outbuilding to be used in conjunction with existing business.	1	1	5.0	House/Bungalow PDA
BK118	The Stables, Higher Barnsay Farm Rainhall Crescent	17/0029/VA	Full: Variation of Condition: Removal of Condition 2 of Planning Permission 13/04/0243P (Holiday occupancy) to allow permanent occupancy as a dwelling.	1	1	26.0	House/Bungalow PDB
BK120	Land off Skipton Road Skipton Road	13/14/0555P	Full: Erection of single detached bungalow with associated curtilage and off street parking area.	1	1	11.0	House/Bungalow PDA

*Total for Barnoldswick*

20

### Barrowford

BD062	Higher Ridge Farm Pasture Lane	13/14/0476P	Full: Conversion of barn and shippon to create single dwelling, creation of parking area and change of use of adjacent land to form residential curtilage.	1	1	6.0	House/Bungalow PDB
BD064	28 Barnoldswick Road Barnoldswick Road	13/15/0390P	Full: Erection of one 3 bed dwellinghouse & create a modified access; retain existing garage block for new dwelling (Re-Submission).	1	1	5.2	House/Bungalow PDG

*Total for Barrowford*

2

## HOUSING COMPLETIONS SCHEDULE (Fully Completed Sites) (1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. Units	Total New Com.	Density (dph)	Dwelling Type
							Classification

### Brierfield

BR055	19 Weatherhill Crescent  Weatherhill Crescent	13/13/0184P	Full: Change of use of detached garage to a separate dwelling and external alterations to replace the garage door with a window	1	1	26.3	House/Bungalow PDA
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*Total for Brierfield*

1

### Colne

CE071	Nelson & Colne College  Barrowford Road	13/16/0067P	Full: Erection of single detached dwellinghouse (amended housetype) (re-submission)	55	1	19.4	House/Bungalow PDA
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CE151	Langroyd House, 2 The Croft  Langroyd Road	13/14/0388P	Full: Sub-division of existing property to create two dwellings, erection of first floor extension to side, conservatories to front, external alterations to divide curtilage and create parking areas.	1	1	10.9	House/Bungalow PDA
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CE152	Cloud Edge  Red Lane	13/15/0060P	Full: Sub-Division of existing property to create two dwellings, formation of new vehicular access, erection of extensions to front and side and one dormer window to rear roof slope.	1	1	8.3	House/Bungalow PDA
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CE154	10-14 Market Place  Market Place	13/14/0057P	Full: Change of use of former social club to a two bedroom flat.	1	1	125.0	Flat/Masionnette PDA
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CE165	2 & 3 Victoria Court  Back Albert Road	13/15/0294P	Full: Change of use from vacant former storage building to single dwelling with curtilage, including associated external alterations, erection of detached garage and erection of new boundary fence	1	1	68.0	House/Bungalow PDA
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CE169	Blue Slate Farm  Smithy Lane	13/15/0456P	Full: Conversion of a single dwelling house into two dwelling houses.	1	1	5.5	House/Bungalow PDA
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*Total for Colne*

6

### Earby

EY060	Field Barn Coolham Lane  Coolham Lane	13/12/0462P	Full: Conversion of barn to dwellinghouse and formation of access	1	1	22.2	House/Bungalow PDB
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EY067	66 Kenilworth Drive  Kenilworth Drive	13/14/0500P	Full: Demolition of existing outbuilding and erection of new detached dwelling with associated curtilage, driveway and creation of new vehicular access.	1	1	34.5	House/Bungalow PDG
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EY075	23 Albion Road  Albion Road	16/0591/FU	Full: Sub-divide property to create self-contained flat at ground floor	1	1	67.0	House/Bungalow PDA
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*Total for Earby*

3

## HOUSING COMPLETIONS SCHEDULE (Fully Completed Sites) (1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. Units	Total New Com.	Density (dph)	Dwelling Type
							Classification

### Fence

FE014	Harpers House Harpers Lane	13/11/0486P	Full: Erection of detached dwelling house.	1	1	9.1	House/Bungalow PDG
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*Total for Fence*

1

### Foulridge

FO021	Noyna End Farm Moss Houses Road	13/05/0479P	Remove lean-to's, attach two storey extension to barn and convert to dwelling	1	1	14.5	House/Bungalow PDB
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FO037	Long Hill Farm, Hill Top Hill Top	16/0523/FU	Full: Change of use from garage, workshop and store to a dwelling, (resubmission) including external alterations and erection of raised decking	1	1	12.0	House/Bungalow PDA
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*Total for Foulridge*

2

### Nelson

NN089	Land to front of 243 Barkerhouse Road Barkerhouse Road	13/14/0345P	Full: Erection of four dwellings (Two pairs of semi-detached).	4	4	19.2	House/Bungalow PDG
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NN102	Former Pendle View School Walton Lane	13/12/0012P	Full: Major: Demolition of existing building and erection of 13 No. two storey dwellings and formation of access road off Town House Road	13	6	43.3	House/Bungalow PDA
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NN125	Land bounded by Colbran Street, Edgar Street Elder Street	13/14/0528P	Full: Major: Erection of 23 No. 2, 3 & 4 bed dwellinghouses with access road and landscaping.	23	23	50.4	House/Bungalow PDA
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NN130	30 Scotland Road Scotland Road	13/14/0332P	Full: Conversion of first floor from storage into 2no. flats and erection of a staircase at the rear	2	2	153.8	House/Bungalow PDA
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NN136	5a Barkerhouse Road Barkerhouse Road	13/15/0176P	Full: Conversion of retail premises to seven one bed apartments with external alterations.	7	7	0.0	Flat/Masionnette PDA
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NN138	The Bull 89 Scotland Road	13/15/0268P	Full: Change of use to four retail units and six 1 and 2 bed flats and installation of shop fronts.	6	6	193.5	Flat/Masionnette PDA
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*Total for Nelson*

48

**HOUSING COMPLETIONS SCHEDULE (Fully Completed Sites)  
(1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017)**

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. Units	Total New Com.	Density (dph)	Dwelling Type
							Classification

**Salterforth**

SH014	Fanny Grey Hotel High Lane	13/13/0092P	Full: Subdivision of a dwelling to form two dwellings, erection of a two storey side extension and single storey side extension and formation of a new vehicular access.	2	2	4.3	House/Bungalow PDA
SH016	Whitemoor Pumping Station High Lane	13/15/0585P	Full: Conversion, partial demolition and extension of existing buildings to create 3 dwellings and creation of new vehicle access.	3	3	18.0	House/Bungalow PDA

*Total for Salterforth*

5

**Trawden**

TN060	Lower Draught Gates Farm Burnley Road	13/15/0401P	Full: Conversion of barn to dwellinghouse with associated external alterations.	1	1	4.9	House/Bungalow PDB
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*Total for Trawden*

1

***Total completions for whole Borough on sites fully completed***

**96**

## Appendix K2 – Housing Availability Data

K2.1 The table below provides a list of all sites with a current extant planning permission for residential development as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 where work has either not yet started or remains incomplete.

K2.2 The data is ordered by location.

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
<b>Barley</b>										
BY011	Barley House Farm  Barley Lane	13/15/0290P	Outline: Erection of five dwellings (Access only), demolition of agricultural buildings and formation of access road (Re-Submission).	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.245
							Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 15/09/2018			
BY012	Whitehough Grange  Barley New Road	16/0441/FUL	Full: Conversion and extension of existing stable block to create single dwelling.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.117
							Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 01/09/2019			
BY013	Thorneyholme Farm House  Barley New Road	16/0589/FUL	Full: Conversion of barn to create 3 dwellings, demolition of outbuilding and erection of detached garage block.	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.09
							Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 27/10/2019			
<i>Totals for Barley</i>				9	0	0	9	0	9	0.45

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BK045	Land at Kirkstall Drive  Kirkstall Drive	13/05/0105P	Erection of 6 two-storey houses in three blocks	6	0	0	6	0	6	0.106
										Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 08/06/2010
BK055	Westfield Mill  Carr Road	13/04/0590P	Erect 53 dwellings on site of mill.	53	36	0	12	5	17	0.398
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 21/10/2009
BK082	New House  Brodden Lane	13/10/0593P	Full: Conversion of barn to form a single dwelling house and external alterations including the insertion of 2 windows in the South elevation and 4 rooflights in the North roof slope and 3 rooflights in the South roof slope.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.113
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 17/01/2014
BK088	14 Oak Terrace  Oak Terrace	13/12/0091P	Full: Erection of dwelling to side (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.04
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/05/2015
BK090	Land to the rear of the Greyhound Pub  Manchester Road	13/15/0089P	Full: Erection of 9 dwellings with associated access, parking and landscaping.	9	0	0	9	0	9	0.22
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 02/04/2018
BK091	Land to rear of 245-253 Gisburn Road  Gisburn Road	13/12/0403P	Full: Erection of a detached dwelling house (eaves height 4.7m, ridge height 8.4m), two detached double garages and two storey side extension to existing house and formation of new vehicular access.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.25
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 30/10/2015
BK092	Land bounded by  Queen Street, Westgate and Malham View Close	16/0380/FUL	Full: Erect two storey extension to rear; create 1 bed flat at first floor and alterations to shopfront (re-submission)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.09
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 20/07/2019
BK095	Land adjacent to 4 Applegarth  Applegarth	13/15/0095P	Full: Erection of four bed detached house with access of Hawthorne Drive and place caravan on site for temporary use.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.131
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 17/04/2018
BK099	Land at former Bank House  Applegarth	13/13/0600P	Outline: Major (Access only): Erection of eight dwellings with access from Applegarth; Full: formation of nine allotments and woodland school, change of use to residential curtilage and formation of car park and play	8	0	0	8	0	8	1.626
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 11/04/2017
BK100	Turf Pit Gate Farm, Skipton Road  Bracewell	13/14/0099P	Full: Erection of an agricultural worker's dwelling.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.138
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 30/04/2017

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BK101	Land adjacent to 2 Taylor Street  Taylor Street	16/0562/FUL	Full: Erection of a detached dwelling with access from Pennine Way.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.075
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 25/10/2019
BK102	Land off Long Ing Lane  Long Ing Lane	16/0136/REM	Reserved Matters: Major: Erection of 31 dwelling houses (Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale).	31	0	0	31	0	31	1.02
										Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 21/09/2019
BK103	York House  Church Street	13/14/0325N	Permitted Development Notification: Proposed change of use from offices (B1a) to two self contained flats on the first floor.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.023
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 04/09/2017
BK109	Landsdowne Coates Lane  Coates Lane	13/15/0414P	Outline: Residential development of 2 detached dwellings (Access only).	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.218
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 04/12/2018
BK110	B Preston Joinery Works  Bank Street	13/15/0468P	Full: Erection of 5 dwellings with associated curtilages, landscaping and parking area to side.	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.046
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 25/11/2018
BK111	Strategy 147, 13-15 Manchester Road  Manchester Road	13/15/0395P	Full: Change of use from private club (Sui Generis) and flat to mixed use restaurant and bar (A3/A4), create four 1-bed apartments; partial demolition and rebuild wall to side and erection of rear extension to enclose internal	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.024
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 04/11/2018
BK112	Site Of Former Barnsay Shed  Long Ing Lane	13/16/0054P	Outline: Major: Residential development (5.07Ha) of upto 148 dwelling houses with access from Long Ing Lane and new access via footpath 10 (Access only) (Re-Submission).	148	0	0	148	0	148	5.105
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 18/01/2020
BK113	Land opposite The Barn  Ben Lane	13/15/0546P	Outline: Erection of 4 dwellings with garages, (Access, Layout and Scale)	4	0	0	4	0	4	0.24
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 07/11/2019
BK114	2 Letcliffe  Manchester Road	16/0128/FUL	Full: Demolition of existing garage and erection of dwellinghouse with garage at ground floor and first floor balcony.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.144
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 26/05/2019
BK115	Briercliffe Lodge  Rainhall Crescent	16/0159/OUT	Outline: Demolition of existing nursing home and construction of 5 dwelling houses in a terrace row (Access, Layout and Scale).	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.143
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 13/06/2019



## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BK116	St Andrews Methodist Church Mosley Street	16/0303/FUL	Full: Part demolition of school building and conversion to six 1 and 2 bed apartments and erection of two storey extension to rear, erection of single storey extension to rear of church.	6	0	0	6	0	6	0.14
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 06/07/2019
BK117	Higher Park House Kelbrook Road	16/0500/OUT	Outline: Erection of up to two dwellings (access only)	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.291
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 27/09/2019
BK119	Land adjacent to 9 Lockfield Drive Lockfield Drive	13/14/0268P	Full: Erection of single, detached dwelling house, including formation of associated curtilage and parking area.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.063
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 05/12/2017

*Totals for Barnoldswick*

293 36 0 247 10 257 10.6

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BD034	Park Hill Farm  Gisburn Road	13/04/0818P	Conversion of redundant barn to 2 dwellings.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.041
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 10/01/2010
BD046	Plot 8, 317 Gisburn Road  Gisburn Road	13/09/0397P	Full: Erection of a detached dwelling house.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.114
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 10/11/2012
BD047	Land adjacent to 32 Garnett Street  Garnett Street	13/13/0211P	Extension of Time: Extend the time limit for Planning Permission 13/10/0424P - Erect 4 No. dwellings with ridge height of 8m and eaves height of 5.7m.	4	0	0	0	4	4	0.024
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 05/07/2016
BD048	Rear of 38 Church Street  Church Street	13/10/0488P	Full: Demolition of existing workshop and erection of a dwelling (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.006
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 11/11/2013
BD050	Plots 7, 9, 10 317 Gisburn Road  Gisburn Road	13/16/0093P	Full: Erection of 3 detached dwellings and garages and form new access.	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.3
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 13/05/2019
BD054	Barn to rear of 231 Gisburn Road  Gisburn Road	13/12/0313P	Full: Conversion of former workshop to form a two bedroom dwellinghouse with associated residential garden and parking.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.03
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 07/09/2015
BD058	Meat Preparation Building, Halstead Farm  Halstead Lane	13/14/0118P	Full: Conversion of former meat preparation building to a single two bed dwelling house with parking (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.017
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 02/05/2017
BD059	45 Appleby Drive  Appleby Drive	16/0718/FUL	Full: Erection of detached dwelling house.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.065
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 01/03/2020
BD060	Field (part) adjacent to Clough Springs  Wheatley Lane Road	13/16/0071P	Reserved Matters: Erection of 9 dwellinghouses (Appearance, Landscaping, Scale, Layout and Access)	9	0	0	9	0	9	0.42
										Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 15/07/2019
BD061	Sandy Hall Farm  Sandy Hall Lane	13/14/0402P	Full: Conversion of storage barn to a single dwelling house, external alterations and 2 no. associated parking spaces.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.045
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 23/10/2017

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BD063	Land adjacent 16 Garnett Street  Garnett Street	16/0517/FUL	Full: Erection of one 4-bed terraced house (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.006
							Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 18/10/2019			
BD065	Land at Trough Laithe  Riverside Way	13/15/0327P	Outline: Major: Residential development of up to 500 no. dwellinghouses with associated infrastructure, open space and landscaping (access only off Barrowford Road).	500	0	0	500	0	500	16.86
							Allocated - Outline Permission Expires: 14/02/2024			

*Totals for Barrowford*

525 0 0 517 8 525 17.9

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BO017	Great Stone Edge Farm Gisburn Road	13/07/0194P	Full: Alterations to detached barn and shippons to convert to No 2 detached dwellings.	2	1	0	0	1	1	0.024
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 10/05/2010
BO021	Higher Admergill Farm Gisburn Road	13/13/0006P	Full: Conversion of part of barn into a four bedroom dwelling house and create residential garden (Resubmission).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.14
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 04/03/2016
BO024	Springfield Nurseries 2 Back Gisburn Road	13/13/0527P	Full: Demolition of partial complete dwelling and erection of single detached dwelling house (8.8m maximum to ridge).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.066
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 19/12/2016
BO025	Brownley Park Farm Gisburn Road	13/14/0224P	Full: Extension of existing dwelling into attached building and conversion of barn to single dwelling including external alterations.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.068
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 21/07/2017
BO026	Ebenezer Chapel Gisburn Road	13/14/0429P	Full: Conversion of ancillary chapel building to a single dwelling house and new window frames (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.049
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 27/10/2017
BO027	Garage Site off Gisburn Road Gisburn Road	13/15/0578P	Full: Demolition of garage block and erection of three dwellinghouses in one row with parking and cycle stores.	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.089
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/03/2019
BO028	Water Meetings Barn Gisburn Road	16/0723/AGC	Prior Approval Notification (Agricultural building to dwelling): Change of use of building to single dwelling (Class Q(a) only).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.055
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 23/12/2019
BO029	Redundant Barn Back Gisburn Road	16/0800/AGC	Prior Approval Notification (Agricultural Building to Dwelling): Change of use of building to dwelling with external alterations (Class QA and B).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.009
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 01/02/2020

*Totals for Blacko*

11 1 0 6 4 10 0.50

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BR028	Land Adjacent to 170 Colne Road Colne Road	13/15/0549P	Full: Erection of 2 no. dwellings and creation of additional associated parking area.	8	0	0	5	3	8	0.152
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 03/02/2018										
BR029	Lob Lane Mill Clitheroe Road	13/10/0294P	Conversion of warehouse and engine house (including external alterations) to 12 houses (9 to have a B1 use at lower ground floor); demolition of weaving shed, boiler house, Clitheroe Road warehouse and chimney; erection of 31	55	39	0	16	0	16	0.29
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 07/09/2013										
BR037	Four Oaks The Crescent	13/13/0216P	Extension of Time: Extend the time limit of Planning Permission 13/10/0317P for the demolition of an existing dwelling and erection of 9 dwelling houses and two detached garages.	9	0	0	9	0	9	0.393
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/09/2016										
BR039	Land between Veevers Street & Canal Side Clitheroe Road	13/15/0025P	Outline: Major: Residential development with access off Clitheroe Road (Access only), Full: Major: Erect 36 dwelling houses, form estate road and associated landscaping (Reg. 4) 16/0432/FUL: Full: Erection of one row	45	0	0	37	8	45	1.28
Windfall - Full/Outline Combo Expires: 01/04/2018										
BR045	West View Acres Kibble Grove	13/09/0176P	Full: Erect 4 bedroom detached bungalow.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.073
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 10/06/2012										
BR047	349 Kings Causeway Kings Causeway	13/10/0175P	Full: Erection of a detached dwelling house with an eaves height of 5.5m and a ridge height of 8.7m.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.075
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 13/05/2013										
BR048	Land off May Street Close May Street Close	13/15/0332P	Full: Major: Erection of 14 dwelling houses.	14	0	0	14	0	14	0.362
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 09/11/2018										
BR049	Lane Ends Inn Higher Reedley Road	13/13/0012P	Full: Demolition of the former public house and erection of two detached dwellings (Amended scheme).	2	1	0	1	0	1	0.072
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 28/03/2016										
BR056	49 Reedley Drive Reedley Drive	16/0696/FUL	Full: Demolition of dwelling and erection of four detached dwellinghouses with access	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.234
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 22/12/2019										
BR058	Land at Redman Road Redman Road	13/15/0598P	Full: Erection of a two storey dwelling with detached garage and access from Redman Road	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.102
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/02/2019										

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
BR059	500 Colne Road  Colne Road	13/14/0448P	Outline: Major: Demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 18 dwellings comprising 2 x 8 bed houses, 2 x 4 bed maisonettes, 4 x 3 bed maisonettes, 4 x 2 bed apartments and 6 detached mews houses (Access, Appearance, Layout	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.12
									Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 06/11/2017	
BR060	Ravello House  Woodend Road	13/14/0521P	Full: Conversion of existing dwelling house into 3 dwelling houses.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.026
									existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 01/04/2018	
BR061	Park Lane Garage Site  Park Lane	13/15/0567P	Full: Erection of two storey detached dwelling house with a conservatory and first floor balcony to rear, patio to front and off street parking provision.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.033
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 19/01/2019	
BR062	Land at Larkhill Avenue  Larkhill Avenue	13/15/0485P	Full: Erection of two dwellings (one pair semi-detached) with associated curtilage, parking with access from Larkhill Avenue (re-submission)	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.05
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 03/12/2018	
BR063	Land at North of Heather Close/Waverley Close Heather Close/Waverley Close	13/15/0561P	Outline: Erection of 9 dwellings (Layout and access).	9	0	0	9	0	9	0.513
									Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 03/04/2019	
BR064	Former 6 to 8 Ross Street  Ross Street	13/16/0081P	Full: Conversion of a single dwelling into two separate dwellinghouses.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.013
									existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 14/04/2019	
BR065	Ravello House  Woodend Road	16/0400/VAR	Full: Removal of Condition: Remove Condition 3 (Holiday use) of Planning Permission 13/15/0313P.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.107
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/08/2019	
BR066	Greenhead Manor  Greenhead Lane	16/0548/OTD	Prior Approval Notification (Office use B1(a) to dwellinghouse (C3)): Change of use of offices to a 4 bed detached dwelling.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.058
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 28/09/2019	

*Totals for Brierfield*

159 40 0 105 14 119 3.95

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
CE078	Oak Mill Skipton Road	16/0650/FUL	Full: Major: Erection of 32 dwellings with associated works including parking, highways and landscaping.	32	0	0	32	0	32	0.782
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 12/12/2019	
CE122	Land off Laithe Street Laithe Street	16/0803/OUT	Outline: Erection of 9 dwelling houses (All matters reserved).	9	0	0	9	0	9	0.228
									Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 10/02/2020	
CE127	Bunkers Hill Hargreaves Street	13/12/0063P	Full: Major: Erection of 30 dwellings mixed house types of 2 and 3 bedrooms and access.	32	8	0	24	0	24	1.125
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 28/05/2015	
CE131	3 Greenfield House Greenfield Road	13/12/0162P	Full: Erection of 2 No. dwelling houses with eaves height of 6m and ridge height of 9.3m.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.08
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 09/07/2015	
CE132	Cotton Tree Methodist Church Cotton Tree Lane	13/12/0196P	Full: Change of use from former chapel (D1) to single dwelling with external alterations.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.09
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 26/09/2015	
CE133	Nun Clough Farm Birchenlee Lane	13/12/0259P	Full: Conversion of barn to single dwelling including change of use of part of field to create new residential curtilage/parking area and new access driveway from road.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.08
									Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 13/08/2015	
CE140	Providence Independent Methodist Church Albert Road	13/15/0339P	Full: Demolition of timber structure to rear and conversion of church to nine residential units, use toilet block as storage, insert rooflights and additional windows to East and West elevations and reinstate basement window to	9	0	0	0	9	9	0.079
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 14/07/2019	
CE142	Land off Haverholt Close Haverholt Close	13/16/0028P	Full: Erection of six bungalows (Re-Submission). (13/16/0028P) and Full: Erection of five apartments in one two storey block with access of Haverholt Close (Re-Submission). (13/15/0236P)	11	0	0	11	0	11	0.24
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 18/03/2019	
CE143	Cement Works Knotts Lane	13/15/0610P	Full: Erection of five detached dwelling houses with garages.	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.294
									Allocated - Full Permission Expires: 05/02/2019	
CE147	Land at Peter Birtwistle Close & Carry Lane Carry Lane	16/0139/FUL	13/16/0018P: Reserved Matters: Major: Erection of 12 dwelling houses (Appearance, landscaping, layout and scale). 16/0139/FUL: Full: Major: Erection of twenty one 2/3 storey dwellinghouses	33	0	0	21	12	33	1.128
									Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 21/06/2019	

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
CE148	Ecroyd Training Centre & Boulsworth Residential Ce Gibfield Road	13/15/0319P	Full: Major: Erection of 16 1 and 2 bed flats in one two storey block including parking and landscaping (Re-Submission).	16	0	0	16	0	16	0.95
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 09/10/2018	
CE150	Former Creche, Nelson and Colne College Barrowford Road	16/0462/REM	Reserved Matters: Erection of single dwelling house (apperance and landscape).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.16
									Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 09/09/2019	
CE159	Pike Laithe Farm  Lenches Road	13/14/0471N	Prior Approval Notification: Change of use of agricultural building to 3 no. dwellinghouses, part demolition of building, associated car parking and residential curtilages	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.23
									Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 01/12/2017	
CE160	Linden Business Centre  Linden Road	13/15/0310P	Full: Major: Conversion of B1 offices (2,200sq m) to 21 flats (13 one-bed and 8 two-bed) retain 21 parking spaces: retain office to ground floor and theatre store to first floor.	21	0	0	21	0	21	0.24
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 14/09/2018	
CE161	Land off Knotts Lane  Knotts Lane	13/15/0178P	Full: Major: Erection of 182 dwellings with associated highway, landscaping and drainage works.	182	18	18	160	4	164	8.948
									Allocated - Full Permission Expires: 17/07/2018	
CE162	121 Albert Road  Albert Road	16/0326/FUL	Full: Erect two storey extension to rear; create 1 bed flat at first floor and alterations to shopfront (re-submission)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.008
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 22/06/2019	
CE163	28 West Street  West Street	13/15/0183P	Full: Subdivision of a single dwelling house to two flats with external alterations including remodelled rear extension and erection of staircase to ground floor.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.007
									existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 03/06/2018	
CE166	Veterinary Surgery  18-20 Albert Road	13/15/0193P	Full: Change of use to veterinary surgery (D1), external alterations to shop front and insert rear doorway (No. 20).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.023
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 17/06/2018	
CE170	Land adjacent to 100 Greenfield Road  Greenfield Road	13/16/0079P	Full: Demolition of existing outbuilding and erection of detached bungalow and garage (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.191
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 18/04/2019	
CE172	50 Shaw Street  Shaw Street	13/15/0551P	Full: Sub-division and change of use of existing building to create two dwellings with extension to front and associated external alterations.	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.049
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 06/01/2019	



## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
CE173	Land to the East of Windermere Avenue Windermere Avenue	13/14/0580P	Outline: Major: (Access only from Skipton Old Road and Windermere Avenue) Erection of up to ninety dwellinghouses including estate roads, footways and open space provision.	90	0	0	90	0	90	3.943
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 28/09/2019
CE174	Blue Bell Farm Skipton Old Road	16/0288/FUL	Full: Change of use of day centre (D1) and respite care (C2) to dwelling house (C3)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.044
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 03/06/2019
CE175	Land adjacent 19 Briercliffe Avenue Briercliffe Avenue	16/0324/FUL	Full: Erection of 3 dwelling houses.	3	0	0	0	3	3	0.109
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 08/08/2019
CE176	Bank House, 61 Albert Road Albert Road	16/0399/FUL	Full: Change of use from office to health and beauty spa facility, demolition of existing two storey rear extension and outbuilding and erection of three storey rear extension including 4 spa accommodation units and a 3 bedroom	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.122
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 11/10/2019
CE177	White Grove Garage Site Harrison Drive	16/0459/FUL	Major: Full: Erection of 12 dwellings with access from Harrison Drive.	12	0	0	0	12	12	0.272
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 06/10/2019
CE178	Workshop adjacent to 8 Clarence Street Clarence Street	16/0475/FUL	Full: Erection of 6 dwelling houses.	6	4	4	0	2	2	0.04
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 18/08/2019
CE179	37 North Valley Road North Valley Road	16/0480/FUL	Full: Change of use from plumbers store (A1) to one bedroom flat (C3)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.011
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 08/08/2019
CE180	Land adjacent to Lenches Road and Hartleys Terrace Hartleys Terrace	16/0738/OUT	Outline: Major: Erection of up to 10 dwellings (All Matters Reserved).	10	0	0	10	0	10	0.298
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 10/02/2020
CE181	Allotment Land to the North of Argyle Street Argyle Street	16/0672/FUL	Full: Major: Erection of 11 No. 1 bed apartments for supported Living.	11	0	0	11	0	11	0.134
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 23/03/2020
CE182	40 Albert Road Albert Road	16/0129/FUL	Full: Create A1 retail unit at ground floor and self contained flat over and installation of new shop front.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.009
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 27/05/2019

*Totals for Colne*

500 30 22 418 52 470 19.9

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
EY054	Ace Case Ltd  Pennine House New Road	13/15/0566P	Full: Demolition of Pennine House and erection of five houses and on-site parking (Re-Submission).	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.059
								Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 09/02/2019		
EY055	Booth Bridge Farm  Booth Bridge Lane Thornton in Craven	16/0279/FUL	Full: Conversion of barn to two 3 bedroom dwellings and erection of a detached double garage	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.093
								Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 25/08/2019		
EY061	Land to rear of 2-4 Mill Brow Road  Mill Brow Road	13/12/0007P	Full: Erection of a detached dwelling (Eaves height 5.4m, ridge height 8m)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.12
								Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/12/2015		
EY062	2 School Lane  School Lane	13/13/0185P	Full: Erection of 3 two storey dwellings, demolition of garage and erection of a new double garage to the rear of The Crossings.	3	0	0	2	1	3	0.204
								Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 03/07/2016		
EY064	Sweetpea Farm  Standridge Clough Lane	13/13/0232P	Full: Conversion of farm buildings to a single dwelling house and associated parking.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.027
								Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 27/08/2016		
EY065	54-56 Water Street  Water Street	13/13/0494P	Full: Conversion of workshop to create 3 dwellings with external alterations including new windows, doors and a first floor balcony to rear	3	0	0	0	3	3	0.039
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 08/01/2017		
EY066	Wardle Storeys Office Building, 1 School Lane School Lane	13/13/0594N	Permitted Development Notification: Proposed change of use from offices (B1a) to 18 self-contained apartments on three floors.	18	0	0	0	18	18	0.146
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 06/02/2017		
EY068	8 Skipton Road  Skipton Road	13/14/0529P	Full: Conversion of ground floor (Part) and first floor from storage and workshop use to residential flat and installation of new UPVC window frames.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.009
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 06/01/2018		
EY069	Wardle Storeys Office Building School Lane	13/14/0339N	Permitted Development Notification: Proposed change of use from offices (B1a) to 8 one bedroom apartments with parking.	8	0	0	0	8	8	0.053
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 15/09/2017		
EY072	Booth Bridge Farm  Booth Bridge Lane Thornton in Craven	13/15/0574N	Prior Approval Notification (Agricultural Building to Dwelling - Class Qa and b): Change of use of agricultural building to single dwelling with associated external	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.064
								Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 15/01/2019		

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
EY074	Stone Garth 4a Mill Brow Road  Mill Brow Road	16/0120/FUL	Full: Conversion of detached garage/games room to one 3-bed dwelling house	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.064
							Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 08/09/2019			
EY076	Land at Field Number 0087  Earby Road	16/0630/OUT	Outline: Major: Erection of 34 dwelling houses and creation of new access (Re-Submission).	34	0	0	34	0	34	1.26
							Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 08/12/2019			
EY077	Land to Rear of 8 Birch Hall Lane  Birch Hall Lane	16/0756/REM	Reserved Matters: Residential development for 5 detached houses with garages (appearance and landscaping)	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.433
							Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 19/01/2020			
<i>Totals for Earby</i>				83	0	0	48	35	83	2.57

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
FE016	Harpers Inn Harpers Lane	13/13/0172P	Full: Demolition of existing public house and erection of 6 two storey dwellings.	6	0	0	0	6	6	0.162
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/12/2016
FE017	Spring Mill Wheatley Lane Road	16/0390/REM	Reserved Matters: Major: Conversion of part of mill building to 3 No. houses and erection of 19 No. houses with associated works (Appearance, Landscaping and Scale). Full: Major: Variation of Condition: Removal of	22	12	12	4	6	10	0.15
										Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 11/07/2019
FE018	Oak Tree House Height Lane	13/14/0353P	Full: Subdivision of a dwelling to form two dwellings, form new curtilage and associated parking spaces.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.085
										existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 29/09/2017
FE019	New Barn Cuckstool Lane	13/14/0561N	Prior Approval Notification (Class MB(a) only): Change of use of agricultural building to one dwelling house.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.028
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 22/01/2018
FE020	Field No. 6700 Cuckstool Lane	13/15/0386N	Prior Approval Notification (Agricultural Building to Dwelling Class Qb): Change of use to dwelling with associated external works and alterations.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.039
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 08/10/2018
FE021	Field No. 2075 Cuckstool Lane	13/16/0072P	Lawful Development Certificate (proposed): Change of use of an agricultural building to a dwelling as deemed to be granted under Class Q of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.042
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires:
FE022	Field No. 5659 West of Higher Old Laund Farm	13/15/0506N	Prior Approval Notification (Agricultural building to dwelling - Class Q(b)): External works and alterations to facilitate change of use to dwelling.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.01
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 02/12/2018
FE023	Raven Farm Cuckstool Lane	16/0585/AGD	Prior Approval Notification (Agricultural building to dwelling, Class Q (a and b)): Change of use of agricultural building to two dwellings and external alterations.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.113
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 11/10/2019
FE024	464 Wheatley Lane Road Wheatley Lane Road	16/0730/FUL	Full: Erection of one detached three bed dwelling house (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.043
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 23/12/2019

Totals for Fence

36 12 12 10 14 24 0.67

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
FO029	Land North of 2 Sycamore Rise  Sycamore Rise	16/0675/FUL	Full: Erection of seven dwellings and associated access road.	7	0	0	7	0	7	0.25
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 09/12/2019
FO032	Lower Broach Farm  Skipton Road	13/14/0356P	Full: Subdivision of existing property to create two dwellings.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.355
										existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 01/10/2017
FO033	Hey Fold Barn  County Brook Lane	13/14/0395P	Full: Conversion of an agricultural barn to a dwelling, insertion of a glazed screen, 3 doors, enlarged window and four roof lights and alterations to the outbuilding at the rear.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.055
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 05/11/2017
FO034	Weston Electrical Units Ltd  Station Road	13/15/0171P	Full: Major: Demolition of commercial buildings, erection of twenty two dwelling houses (3 terraced, 16 semis and 3 detached) accessed off Station Road and Whitemoor Lane including estate roads.	22	0	0	22	0	22	0.994
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 10/07/2018
FO035	Greenshaw Farm  Reedymoor Lane	13/14/0494P	Full: Conversion of barn to create single dwelling with associated curtilage and parking areas.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.136
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 08/06/2018
FO038	White House Farm  High Lane	13/15/0540N	Prior Approval Notification (Class Q (a) and (b)) : Change of use of agricultural building to dwelling with associated external alterations.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.04
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 15/12/2018
FO039	Causeway Top Farm  Moss Houses Road	16/0482/AGC	Prior Approval Notification (Agricultural building to dwelling class QA and QB): Change of use of agricultural building to dwelling and external alterations.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.04
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 15/08/2019
FO040	Land North of New Shed  Warehouse Lane	16/0778/FUL	Full: Major: Erection of twenty dwelling houses with car parking and landscaping.	20	0	0	20	0	20	0.56
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 10/02/2020

*Totals for Foulridge*

54 0 0 53 1 54 2.43

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
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### Higham

HM015	The Old Stables Brookfoot  Grove Street	16/0137/Ful	Full: Conversion of one dwelling into two separate dwellings	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.259
existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 26/05/2019										
HM016	Pendle Hall Farm  Grove Lane	16/0710/FUL	Full: Conversion and extension of barn to create single dwelling; demolition of detached outbuilding (re-submission)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.049
Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 13/12/2019										
HM017	High Mount Farm  Foxen Dole Lane	16/0782/OUT	Outline: Erection of an agricultural workers dwelling (Access only).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.263
Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 15/03/2020										

#### Totals for Higham

3 0 0 2 1 3 0.57

### Kelbrook

KK018	Land at Brook Farm  Harden Road	13/15/0302P	Outline: Erection of 2 no. detached dwellings (access and layout only)	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.138
Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 17/04/2018										
KK019	Royds Farm  Harden Road	13/15/0525P	Full: Partial demolition of attached barn, erection of attached garage, formation of driveway and erection of a detached dwelling house with detached garage.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.121
Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 17/12/2018										
KK020	Kitchen Farm, Skipton Old Road  Black Lane Ends	13/15/0205P	Full: Change of use from single dwelling house to two dwelling houses with minor alterations and formation of parking area.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.083
existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 27/07/2018										
KK021	Low Fold Barn  Dotcliffe Road	16/0442/FUL	Full: Conversion of a barn to a dwelling house.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.068
Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 12/08/2019										

#### Totals for Kelbrook

5 0 0 3 2 5 0.41

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
LE016	Land adjacent to Rye Flat Barn  School Lane	16/0292/FUL	Full: Erection of two detached dwelling houses with garages and new access.	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.406
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 08/06/2019
LE017	Hainslack Farm  Skipton Old Road	16/0564/FUL	Full: Change of use of attached barn to dwelling, external alterations and formation of access drive	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.139
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 18/10/2019
LE018	Agricultural building in Field 1532  Warley Wise Lane	16/0619/AGD	Prior Approval Notification: Agricultural building to dwelling (Class Qa and Qb): Change of use of barn to dwelling and external alterations.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.074
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 03/11/2019
<i>Totals for Laneshawbridge</i>				4	0	0	2	2	4	0.62

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
NN033	Land at Former Garage Site Marsden Hall Road	13/04/0925P	Residential development of 30 apartments in 7 blocks ( Please note: numbers have changed from 31 to 30 as they were originally taken from application rather than decision notice).	30	0	0	28	2	30	0.494
										Windfall - Reserved Matters Expires: 25/02/2010
NN048	Land to rear of Great Marsden Hotel Barkerhouse Road	13/07/0808P	Major: (Reserved Matters) erect 20 houses - semi-detached and townhouses	20	0	0	20	0	20	0.541
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 05/02/2010
NN062	45-47 Scotland Road Scotland Road	13/10/0429P	Full: Create four flats on first and second floors (2 x 1 bedroom and 2 x 2 bedroom); Part demolition and creation of new openings to rear elevation, new and modified openings to side elevation	4	0	0	0	4	4	0.024
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 30/09/2013
NN069	Land adj 3 Proctor Close Proctor Close	13/15/0348P	Full: Erection of one two storey dwelling house (Amended scheme).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.051
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 18/09/2018
NN088	Shelfield Farm Southfield Lane	13/10/0199P	Full: Conversion of stable block/store to single 3 bed dwelling house.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.059
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 03/06/2013
NN103	Marsden Hall Farm Walton Lane	13/14/0458P	Full: Major: Demolition of barn and green houses; erection of 8 no. dwellings; alterations to Marsden Park Cottage; part demolition and erection of two storey side extension to Farm Cottage; and alterations to perimeter	8	0	0	8	0	8	0.3
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 06/01/2018
NN104	1 Netherfield Road Netherfield Road	13/12/0056P	Full: Conversion of single dwelling to three flats.	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.006
										existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 04/04/2015
NN107	6 Rhoda Street Rhoda Street	13/12/0356P	Full: Change of use from a shop (A1) to a dwelling house (C3) and external alterations.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.006
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 08/10/2015
NN116	14a Cumberland Street Cumberland Street	13/13/0264P	Full: Change of use from retail to dwelling; erection of single storey rear extension; Erection of a single flat roof dormer to side (South) elevation and erection of two pitched roof dormers to side (North) elevation.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.008
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 04/09/2016
NN122	14-18 Scotland Road, 13-17 Leeds Road Scotland Road	13/13/0543P	Full: Major: Conversion to form eleven flats at first floor (10 x 1 bed and 1 x 2 bed) and external alterations to shop frontages.	11	0	0	0	11	11	0.086
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 10/12/2016



## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
NN124	Barkerhouse Road Day Nursery  Barkerhouse Road	13/14/0499P	Outline: Major: Residential development for twelve dwelling house (Access and Layout only) and demolition of existing nursery building.	12	0	0	12	0	12	0.317
									Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 03/12/2017	
NN127	6-18 Scotland Road and 7-17 Leeds Road  Scotland Road	13/14/0183P	Full: Demolition of 11 Leeds Road, conversion and extension at 7-9 Leeds Road to form 9 flats and external alterations to 9-17 Leeds Road and 6-18 Scotland Road including access ramp and new shop fronts.	12	0	0	12	0	12	0.073
									Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 18/06/2017	
NN128	Land adjacent to Ambulance Station  Rakeshouse Road	13/14/0204P	Outline: Erection of dwellinghouses with access off Rakeshouse Road and Lee Road (Access only) (Regulation 4).	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.087
									Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 01/07/2017	
NN129	Land off Waidshouse Road  Waidshouse Road	13/14/0302P	Outline: Erection of 3 dwellings (access, appearance, layout and scale) (re-submission)	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.047
									Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 03/09/2017	
NN132	53-55 Scotland Road  Scotland Road	13/14/0450P	Full: Conversion of first and second floor into 3 no. flats and erection of external staircase to the rear	3	0	0	0	3	3	0.017
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 05/11/2017	
NN133	11 Cross Street  Cross Street	13/14/0277P	Full: Change of use from B1 Office to a dwelling house (C3).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.01
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 05/08/2017	
NN134	Northern Wall & Floor Ltd  Manchester Road	13/14/0061P	Full: Conversion of first floor from A1 retail to 2 No. flats.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.016
									Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 07/04/2017	
NN135	Reedyford Mill  Pendle Street	13/15/0068P	Outline: Major: (Access only): Erection of 65 dwellings with access from Pendle Street, Erection of 2040 Sq.m of commercial floor space (B1(c), B2 and B8 use) with access off Westfield, Full: Erection of petrol filling station (Sui	65	0	0	65	0	65	1.42
									Allocated - Outline Permission Expires: 23/06/2018	
NN137	47 Rhoda Street  Rhoda Street	13/15/0364P	Full: Conversion of dwelling in to two flats, single storey extension to rear and external alterations.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.007
									existing dwelling (Sub Division) Expires: 29/09/2018	
NN139	Land between Fletcher Street and Bracewell Street Fletcher Street & Bracewell Street	13/15/0404P	Outline: Major: Residential development (0.98ha) of upto 39 dwelling houses - Access only (from Priory Chase).	39	0	0	39	0	39	0.996
									Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 22/12/2018	

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
NN140	Car Park at side of Midland Street  Midland Street	13/15/0421P	Full: Erection of 2 semi-detached dwellings.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.017
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/12/2018
NN142	Land off Bamford Street  Bamford Street	13/15/0541P	Outline: Erection of 5 detached dwellings (Access only) (Reg 4)	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.243
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 05/01/2019
NN143	Nelson Discount Furniture  Cooper Street	13/15/0542P	Full: Conversion and partial demolition of existing building to create 5 dwellings with associated external alterations	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.036
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 23/12/2018
NN144	Whitford Smart, Victoria Works  149 Railway Street	13/15/0465P	Full: Change of use of ground floor basement from plumbers merchants (A1) to after school club and create two 2 bed flats at first floor.	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.033
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 24/11/2018
NN146	19-21 Carr Road  Carr Road	13/16/0008P	Full: Change of use from offices to two dwellings and external alterations	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.02
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 01/04/2019
NN147	13-15 Carr Road  Carr Road	16/0384/FUL	Full: Conversion of offices (Use Class A2) into two dwellinghouses including external alterations.	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.024
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 04/08/2019
NN148	97 Brier Crescent  Brier Crescent	16/0429/FUL	Full: Change of use from nursing home to single dwelling including erection of single storey extension to rear and reconfiguration of windows (Amended Description).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.095
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 08/09/2019
NN149	Land off Cooper Street  Cooper Street	16/0464/OUT	Outline: Residential development of up to 7 dwellinghouses (All matters reserved) (Reg. 3)	7	0	0	7	0	7	0.135
										Allocated - Outline Permission Expires: 16/09/2019
NN150	Public Conveniences  Market Street	16/0567/FUL	Full: Demolition of public conveniences and erection of three storey residential building to accommodate three one bed flats with bin storage and bike shed.	3	0	0	3	0	3	0.004
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 17/10/2019
NN151	2 Prospect Buildings  Cross Street	16/0607/FUL	Full: Change of use of first floor offices to self contained flat.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.009
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 25/10/2019



## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
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### Reedley

RY012	Lucas Sports Ground  Colne Road	13/08/0558P	Full: Major: Erect 49 houses, 6 apartments, 8 live/work units, G.P surgery (267m2), childrens nursery (278m2), office space (588m2), retail space (145m2), football pitch, cricket pitch and club house (250m2) with	77	44	13	21	12	33	1.21
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/02/2012
RY014	Land adjacent to 51 Reedley Road  Reedley Road	17/0040/FUL	Full: Erection of 5 detached dwellings.	5	0	0	5	0	5	0.251
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 23/03/2020
RY015	Land adjacent to 534 Colne Road  Colne Road	13/13/0010P	Extension of Time: Extend time limit of Planning Permission 13/09/0489P for erection of a detached dwelling house.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.065
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 11/03/2016

#### Totals for Reedley

83 44 13 27 12 39 1.53

### Roughlee

RE007	Dam Head Farm  Blacko Bar Road	13/16/0005P	Full: Demolition of existing agricultural building and garages and erection of single dwelling with detached garage (Re-Submission).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.065
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 17/02/2019
RE008	Land adjacent Yate House  Ridge Lane	13/16/0027P	Full: Erection of a two storey detached dwelling with associated curtilage and new vehicular access from Ridge Lane ( Re-Submission).	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.079
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 19/09/2019

#### Totals for Roughlee

2 0 0 1 1 2 0.14

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
SH011	Higher Green Hill Farm Barn Salterforth Lane	13/05/0363P	Conversion of barn to three holiday cottages (NOTE: Applications for certificate of lawfulness approved to two of the holiday cottages (13/09/0432P) and the other holiday cottage (13/09/0571P).	3	2	0	1	0	1	0.029
										Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 07/07/2010
SH012	Barn adjacent to Silent Night Earby Road	16/0602/FUL	Full: Change of use of former restaurant to single dwelling with associated curtilage and parking.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.265
										Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 18/11/2019
SH018	Silentnight Holdings Plc Earby Road	13/11/0597P	Full: (Major): Demolish existing buildings and erect 49 dwellinghouses with associated access roads, car parking, open space, landscaping and all other associated works.	49	26	26	7	16	23	1.155
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 14/05/2017
SH019	Development land adjacent No.7 The Hayfields Hayfields	16/0113/FUL	Full: Erection of 3 bedroom detached dwelling house.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.035
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 09/06/2019
SH020	Hollin Bank Cottage High Lane	16/0568/VAR	Full: Variation of Condition: Removal of Condition 2 (Holiday occupancy) of Planning Permission 13/07/0548P.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.049
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 12/10/2019

### Totals for Salterforth

55 28 26 11 16 27 1.53

## Sough

SO001	Brook Lea Colne Road	13/12/0326P	Full: Erection of a detached dwelling house.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.052
										Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 05/09/2015
SO002	251 Colne Road Colne Road	13/14/0524P	Outline: Erection of 2 dwellings (Access, Layout and Scale).	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.096
										Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 04/02/2018

### Totals for Sough

3 0 0 3 0 3 0.15

## HOUSING AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Site Ref.	Site Name and Address	App. No.	Permission	Total No. of Units	Total Com.	Total New Com.	Not Start.	Under Const.	Total Avail.	Area Avail. (hect)
TN030	Herders Inn  Lancashire Moor Road	13/15/0304P	Full: Conversion of public house (A4) to two dwellinghouses and erection of two storey rear extension.	3	1	0	0	2	2	0.184
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 25/08/2018		
TN047	Former Chelsea Bakery  Church Street	13/11/0538P	Full: Convert garage block into two dwellings and erection of roof extension (Re-Submission)	2	0	0	0	2	2	0.032
								Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 07/03/2015		
TN052	The Old Rock  Keighley Road	13/13/0362P	Full: Retain two apartments and convert first floor warehouse/store in to two apartments, associated parking and create new integral parking and access doors.	4	2	0	2	0	2	0.111
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 04/09/2016		
TN053	Land at Green Meadow  Colne Road	13/15/0361P	Full: Erection of 5 dwellings (2 Pairs of semi-detached and 1 detached).	7	2	0	5	0	5	0.148
								Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 09/03/2019		
TN054	The Sun Inn  Back Colne Lane	13/13/0486P	Full: Conversion of public house to 5 dwellings including partial demolition, erection of extension to rear, insertion of new doors, windows and rooflights and creation of curtilage and parking areas (Re-Submission).	5	0	0	0	5	5	0.182
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 12/11/2016		
TN057	Land adjacent to 1 Hall Road  Hall Road	13/14/0149P	Outline: Erection of a single split level bungalow with integral garage (All matters reserved).	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.041
								Windfall - Outline Permission Expires: 29/05/2017		
TN058	Cemetery House  Colne Road	13/14/0243P	Full: Conversion and extension of outbuilding to create single dwelling, including creation of parking area and ground mounted solar panels within curtilage.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.15
								Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 21/08/2017		
TN059	Former Office Building, Pinetree Court  Keighley Road	13/14/0427P	Full: Change of use from offices (B1) in to three apartments including external alterations to windows, doors and walls and associated parking spaces.	3	1	0	0	2	2	0.093
								Change of Use / Conversion Expires: 27/10/2017		
TN061	Far Wanless Farm  Hollin Hall	13/15/0491P	Full: Conversion of an agricultural barn to two dwellings and external alterations (Re-Submission).	2	0	0	2	0	2	0.17
								Barn / Agri building Conversion Expires: 07/12/2018		
TN062	Land at Rock Lane  Rock Lane	13/15/0596P	Full: Conversion and extension to goat house to form a dwelling house.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.042
								Windfall - Full Permission Expires: 04/02/2019		



Appendix K3(i) – Summary of housing completions by settlement 2016/17

Settlement	Completion and loss of dwellings 2016/17				
	Availability Schedule	Completions Schedule	Totals		
	New completions	New completions	Gross New	Gross Losses	Net gain / loss
Nelson	0	48	48	0	48
Colne	22	6	28	0	28
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	13	1	14	0	14
Barrowford	0	2	2	0	2
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92</b>
Barnoldswick	0	20	20	0	20
Earby	0	3	3	1	2
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>
Fence	12	1	13	0	13
Foulridge	0	2	2	0	2
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	1	1	0	1
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>
Barley	0	7	7	0	7
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	26	5	31	0	31
Sough	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168</b>



Appendix K3(ii) – Summary of net housing completions by settlement since the start of the plan period

Settlement	Number of dwellings completed (net)						
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	Total
Nelson	19	-35	-5	18	9	48	54
Colne	13	9	17	24	28	28	119
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	3	26	8	3	7	14	61
Barrowford	1	2	6	15	6	2	32
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>266</b>
Barnoldswick (incl. Bracewell)	4	10	3	11	66	20	114
Earby	0	1	2	2	3	2	10
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>124</b>
Fence	0	0	6	3	0	13	22
Foulridge	4	3	1	2	2	2	14
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	10	7	4	5	2	1	29
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>
Barley	0	2	3	0	1	7	13
Blacko	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Higham	7	4	15	0	1	0	27
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Salterforth	0	0	1	0	1	31	33
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Totals (net)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>532</b>
<b>Losses</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Totals (gross)</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>660</b>

Appendix K4 – Number of dwellings granted planning permission in 2016/17 and total number of dwellings with an extant permission

Settlement	Planning permission granted (2016/17)		Overall number of dwellings with an extant planning consent			
	Number of dwellings	Number of sites	Not Started	Annual Starts	Under Construction	Total
Nelson	26	9	228	5	34	262
Colne	151	13	418	47	52	470
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	7	5	132	20	26	158
Barrowford	500	1	517	1	8	525
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1415</b>
Barnoldswick	172	11	247	2	10	257
Earby	41	4	48	30	35	83
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>340</b>
Fence	3	2	10	13	14	24
Foulridge	27	2	53	1	1	54
Kelbrook	1	1	3	1	2	5
Trawden	5	2	16	6	12	28
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>111</b>
Barley	4	2	9	0	0	9
Blacko	2	2	6	0	4	10
Higham	3	3	2	1	1	3
Laneshawbridge	2	2	2	2	2	4
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	29	0	2	31
Roughlee and Crow Trees	1	1	1	1	1	2
Salterforth	3	3	11	16	16	27
Sough	0	0	3	0	0	3
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1735</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1955</b>

## Appendix K5 – Number of affordable housing completions

Settlement	Completed dwellings (2016/17)									
	Total	Market Housing	Specialist	Affordable Housing					Total	%
				Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Inter-mediate	Other			
Nelson	48	25	0	0	23	0	0	23	48	
Colne	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Barrowford	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	
Barnoldswick	20	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	75	
Earby	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	
Fence	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Foulridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trawden	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Barley	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salterforth	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>	

<b>Other locations</b>									
Conservation areas	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley AAP Area	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix K6 – Number of affordable dwellings granted planning permission in 2016/17

Settlement	Number of dwellings granted planning permission in 2016/17 by tenure								
	Total	Market Housing	Specialist	Affordable Housing					
				Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Inter-mediate	Other	Total	%
Nelson	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colne	151	122	11	13	0	5	0	18	12
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrowford	500	400	0	0	0	0	100	100	20
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>17</b>
Barnoldswick	172	165	0	0	0	0	7	7	4
Earby	41	35	0	6	0	0	0	6	15
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
Fence	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	27	18	0	0	1	8	0	9	33
Kelbrook	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>
Barley	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Other locations</b>									
Conservation areas	125	116	0	4	0	5	0	9	7

## Appendix K7 – Number of affordable dwellings with an extant planning

Settlement	Total number of dwellings with an extant planning permission by tenure									
	Total	Market Housing	Specialist	Affordable Housing					Total	%
				Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Inter-mediate	Other			
Nelson	262	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colne	470	413	27	25	0	5	0	30	6	
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	158	153	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	
Barrowford	525	425	0	0	0	0	100	100	19	
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>1415</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>10</b>	
Barnoldswick	257	250	0	0	0	0	7	7	3	
Earby	83	77	0	6	0	0	0	6	7	
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	
Fence	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Foulridge	54	45	0	0	1	8	0	9	17	
Kelbrook	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trawden	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	
Barley	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blacko	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Higham	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Laneshawbridge	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Newchurch-in-Pendle	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Roughlee and Crow Trees	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salterforth	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sough	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Other locations</b>										
Conservation areas	324	315	0	4	0	5	0	9	3	

## Appendix K8 – Types and sizes of dwellings completed in 2016/17

Settlement	Detached				Semi-detached				Terraced/Townhouse				Flats				Other			
	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+
Nelson	0	0	1	0	0	8	18	2	0	4	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colne	0	0	3	9	0	1	5	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brierfield	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Barrowford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Barnoldswick	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	1	2	0
Earby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
Fence	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	3	7	0	0	14	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>

Type	Number of bedrooms				Totals	Percentage
	1	2	3	4+		
Detached	0	2	8	22	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>
Semi-detached	0	9	41	17	<b>67</b>	<b>40</b>
Terraced/ Townhouse	0	10	12	0	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>
Flats	22	10	0	0	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>
Other (incl. Bungalow)	1	1	11	3	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>169</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>		

## Appendix K9 – Types and sizes of dwellings with an extant planning permission

Settlement	Detached				Semi-detached				Terraced/Townhouse				Flats				Other			
	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+
Nelson	0	0	14	22	0	36	11	13	0	34	29	22	35	45	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colne	0	4	50	105	0	18	105	8	12	22	42	0	37	29	2	0	2	15	16	3
Brierfield	0	1	2	35	0	12	44	10	0	0	38	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	1	2
Barrowford	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	502
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>507</b>
Barnoldswick	0	2	11	21	0	32	48	6	0	21	83	21	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Earby	0	0	5	18	0	0	2	12	0	11	6	0	26	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Fence	0	1	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	2
Foulridge	0	0	4	4	0	10	26	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Kelbrook	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trawden	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	8	1
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
Barley	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Blacko	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Higham	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laneshaw Bridge	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Sough	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>520</b>

Type	Number of bedrooms				Totals	Percentage
	1	2	3	4+		
Detached	2	9	96	267	<b>374</b>	<b>19</b>
Semi-detached	0	109	246	57	<b>412</b>	<b>21</b>
Terraced/ Townhouse	13	94	220	46	<b>373</b>	<b>19</b>
Flats	108	91	3	0	<b>202</b>	<b>10</b>
Other (incl. Bungalow)	3	30	41	520	<b>594</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1955</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>		

## Appendix L – Employment Data



## Appendix L1: Employment Land Completion Data

- L1.1 The table below provides a list of all employment development sites that were fully completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period.
- L1.2 The data is ordered by location.

## EMPLOYMENT COMPLETIONS (1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Site	Proposal and Classification	Floorspace (SqM) / Site Area (ha)							Emp. Area?
				B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Total	
309	17/0028/FUL	John Street Works	Full: Change of use of ground floor from light industrial use (Use Class B1) to storage units (B8) and retain first floor offices.  Brownfield	0	0	0	0	0	663	663	<input type="checkbox"/>
		John Street  Brierfield		0	0	0	0	0	0.074	0.074	
306	16/0761/FUL	8 Victoria Road	Full: Change of use from office (B1(a)) and flat to office (B1(a)).  Brownfield	69	0	0	69	0	0	69	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Victoria Road  Earby		0.007	0	0	0.007	0	0	0.007	
289	13/15/0061P	Hussain Buildings	Full: Change of use from workshop/store to commercial food preparation/kitchen area and erection of extraction flue to rear elevation.  Brownfield	0	0	0	0	250	0	250	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Lonsdale Street  Nelson		0	0	0	0	0.028	0	0.028	

Floorspace (SqM) / Site Area (ha)						
B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Total

<b>TOTAL FLOORSPACE (SqM) COMPLETIONS (2016-17)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>982</b>
<b>TOTAL SITE AREA (ha) COMPLETIONS (2016-17)</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.11</b>

## Appendix L2: Employment Land Availability Data

- L2.1 The table below provides a list of all sites with a current extant planning permission for employment development as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 where work has either not yet started or remains incomplete.
- L2.2 The data is ordered by location.

## EMPLOYMENT AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Site	Proposal, Permission Type, Classification	Floorspace (SqM) / Site Area (ha)							Emp Area
				B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Total	
164	13/06/0853P	Land at Ravenscroft Way	Erect three storey industrial units (2,190m) with two secure courts, two 30m turning circles and 7 parking spaces.  Full Greenfield	0	0	0	0	1260	0	1260	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Ravenscroft Way		0	0	0	0	0.526	0	0.526	
<b>Barnoldswick</b>											
243	13/12/0166P	L & P Springs UK	Full: (Major) Erection of 2,494 sq m. B8 (Storage and Distribution) unit as replacement building.	0	0	0	0	0	2494	2494	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Ravenscroft Way		0	0	0	0	0	0.168	0.168	
<b>Barnoldswick</b>											
			Full Brownfield								
310	16/0477/FUL	Bankfield Shed	Full: Major: Excavation and removal of 12,600m3 of spoil, erection of extensions to North and South elevations of fan blade building and erection of associated retaining walls.	0	0	0	0	2456	0	2456	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Skipton Road		0	0	0	0	0.892	0	0.892	
<b>Barnoldswick</b>											
			Full Brownfield								
216	13/15/0111P	Land at Barrowford Road	Extension of Time: Major: Extend time limit of Planning Permission 13/09/0552P for Outline: Major: Develop land as a Business Park (8.86 hectares) to provide a maximum of 21 727 m <sup>2</sup> R1 Outline	10864	10864	0	21727	0	0	21727	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				4.298	4.298	0	8.595	0	0	8.595	
<b>Barrowford</b>											
			Greenfield								
308	16/0734/REM	Land East of Vantage Court	Reserved Matters: Major: Erection of hotel/pub/restaurant, crèche and office buildings - appearance, landscape and scale only.	1781	0	0	1781	0	0	1781	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Land East of Barrowford Road		0.415	0	0	0.415	0	0	0.415	
<b>Barrowford</b>											
			Full Brownfield								
277	13/13/0252P	Clayton Park Print	Full: Change of use from industrial use (B2) to B8 storage of vehicles, B1(a) office use and B2 use vehicle maintenance and erection of 2m high perimeter fencing.	0	0	0	0	0	1516	1516	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		23 Kenyon Road		0	0	0	0	0	0.421	0.421	
<b>Brierfield</b>											
			Full Brownfield								
281	13/13/0339P	Red Scar Works	Full: Change of use of land to open storage (Use class B8), formation of yard, erection of perimeter fence with gates and extension of existing access road.	0	0	0	0	0	2213	2213	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Burnley Road		0	0	0	0	0	0.221	0.221	
<b>Colne</b>											
			Full Greenfield								

## EMPLOYMENT AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Site	Proposal, Permission Type, Classification	Floorspace (SqM) / Site Area (ha)							Emp Area
				B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Total	
301	13/16/0084P	Garage Site corner of Belgrave Road	Full: Demolition of existing garages and erection of a detached building (12m x 6.1) for light industrial use (B1).	0	0	73	73	0	0	73	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>Colne</b>	Full Brownfield	0	0	0.008	0.008	0	0	0.008	
244	13/12/0318P	Wardle Storey Plc, Grove Mill	Full: (Major): Erection of warehouse (B8) & offices (B1) in association with the manufacture of car parts (B2) and reconfiguration of car park.	0	0	0	0	0	2800	2800	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Grove Street <b>Earby</b>	Full Brownfield	0	0	0	0	0	0.27	0.27	
293	13/15/0192P	Unit 5 West Craven Business Park	Full: Extension to existing unit (315 sq.m).	0	0	315	315	0	0	315	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		West Craven Drive <b>Earby</b>	Full Brownfield	0	0	0.121	0.121	0	0	0.121	
298	13/15/0439P	Unit A West Craven Business Park	Full: Erection of a two storey extension (428 Sq.m) to the side for B1 office use.	428	0	0	428	0	0	428	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		West Craven Drive <b>Earby</b>	Full Brownfield	0.072	0	0	0.072	0	0	0.072	
205	13/08/0115P	The Groves Hotel	Major: Convert premises to community centre and outbuildings to business starter units; restore lodge; erect mosque in grounds.	160	0	0	160	0	0	160	<input type="checkbox"/>
		144 Manchester Road <b>Nelson</b>	Full Brownfield	0.016	0	0	0.016	0	0	0.016	
209	13/09/0371P	21 Norfolk Street	Erection of single storey extension to side and rear to form store (Re-submission).	0	0	0	0	0	67.5	67.5	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>Nelson</b>	Full Brownfield	0	0	0	0	0	0.007	0.007	
271	13/13/0530P	Unit 4	Full: Major: Erection of car park (70 spaces) to rear and single storey rear extension (B8) and erection of garage to side (B2) (1239 Sq.m).	0	0	0	0	347	886	1233	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Pendleside <b>Nelson</b>	Full Greenfield	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.213	0.272	

## EMPLOYMENT AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Site	Proposal, Permission Type, Classification	Floorspace (SqM) / Site Area (ha)							Emp Area
				B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Total	
297	13/15/0504P	37 Churchill Way	Full: Major: Change of use of units A, B, C and D to B2 (General industrial) 2288 Sq.m and external alterations (including formation of first floor 920 Sq.m and vehicle repair garage 448 sq m): ancillary Full  Brownfield	0	0	0	0	995	0	995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Churchill Way		0	0	0	0	0.095	0	0.095	
299	13/15/0431P	Comus UK Ltd, Unit 12 Churchill Way	Full: Erection of B1 (c) light industrial extension (203.3SQM) to east (rear) elevation.  Full  Brownfield	0	0	203	203	0	0	203	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Churchill Way		0	0	0.026	0.026	0	0	0.026	
302	13/16/0062P	Land adjacent to Works, Lonsdale Street	Full: Erection of warehouse 486.7 SQ.M (use class B8).  Full  Brownfield	0	0	0	0	0	486.7	486.7	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Lonsdale Street		0	0	0	0	0	0.054	0.054	
303	16/0310/FUL	Land to rear of Riverside Works	Full: Erection of five industrial units (525 Sq.m) (Use class B1C).  Full  Brownfield	0	0	525	525	0	0	525	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Brunswick Street		0	0	0.151	0.151	0	0	0.151	
305	16/0601/REM	Site of Fromer Reedyford Mill	Reserved Matters: Major: Erection of commercial units (B1(c), B2 and B8 use) with access of Westfield (Access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale).  Full  Brownfield	0	0	680	680	680	680	2040	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Westfield		0	0	0.223	0.223	0.223	0.222	0.668	

Floorspace (SqM) / Site Area (ha)						
B1a	B1b	B1c	B1	B2	B8	Total

**Total Floorspace for All Permissions**      13233    10864    1796    25892    5738    11143    42773

**Total Site Area for All Permissions**      4.80    4.30    0.53    9.63    1.80    1.57    13.00

Appendix L3 – Employment floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) completions by settlement in 2016/17

Settlement	B1				Total	B2	B8	Totals
	B1a	B1b	B1c	No info	B1			
Nelson	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
Colne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	663	663
Barrowford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>913</b>
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earby	69	0	0	0	69	0	0	69
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Totals (Gross)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>982</b>
<b>Losses</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>-1,709</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-1,858</b>
<b>Totals (Net)</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1,459</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>-876</b>

Appendix L4 – Employment floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) with an extant permission by settlement

Settlement	B1				Total	B2	B8	Totals
	B1a	B1b	B1c	No info	B1			
Nelson	160	0	1,408	0	1,568	2,022	2,210	5,710
Colne	0	0	73	0	73	0	2,213	2,286
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,516	1,516
Barrowford	12,645	10,864	0	0	23,508	0	0	23,508
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>12,805</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,149</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>33,020</b>
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	3,716	2,494	6,210
Earby	428	0	315	0	743	0	2,800	3,543
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>5,294</b>	<b>9,753</b>
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13,233</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,892</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>11,143</b>	<b>42,773</b>



## Appendix L5 – Employment floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) losses by settlement in 2016/17

Settlement	B1				Total	B2	B8	Totals
	B1a	B1b	B1c	No info	B1			
Nelson	0	0	-250	0	-250	-1,709	0	-1959
Colne	0	0	0	0	0	0	-77	-77
Brierfield	0	0	-663	0	-663	0	0	-663
Barrowford	-72	0	0	0	-72	0	0	-72
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-913</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-985</b>	<b>-1,709</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-2,771</b>
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-985</b>	<b>-1,709</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-2,771</b>

## Appendix L6: Retail and Leisure Land Completion Data

- L6.1 The table below provides a list of all retail and leisure development sites that were fully completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period.
- L6.2 The data is ordered by location.

## RETAIL LAND COMPLETIONS (1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Permission	Site Area	Internal Floor Space (SqM)						Location of Dev.
	Site			A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	
282	16/0460/FUL 23 Church Street (23 The Grill) Church Street Barnoldswick	Full: Change of use from (A1) retail to (A3) cafe/restaurant (retrospective) and insert extraction grill to side elevation	0.009	0	0	78.6	0	0	0	Town Centre
292	17/0037/FUL Ouzledale Foundary Long Ing Lane Barnoldswick	Full: Change of use of existing showroom to a cafe and showroom.	0.03	0	0	70	0	0	0	Elsewhere
273	13/15/0627P 55 Gisburn Road Gisburn Road Barrowford	Full: Change of use from offices (B1) to shop (A1).	0.078	71.65	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere
285	16/0621/FUL 79-81 Gisburn Road (The Lounge) Gisburn Road Barrowford	Full: Change of use from hairdressers (A1) to mixed use coffee shop/wine bar (A3/A4) and external alterations to the frontage including raised seating area.	0.01	0	0	90	90	0	0	Town Centre
222	13/15/0006P Aldi Unit 1 North Valley Retail Park North Valley Road Colne	Full: Erection of single storey extension to west elevation (212 Sq.m.), reconfiguration of car park and creation of additional 4 parking spaces.	0.99	212	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere
261	13/15/0305P Glen Mill North Valley Road Colne	Full: Major: Erection of a non-food retail unit (2,044 sqm) and associated parking and servicing areas.	0.43	2044	0	0	0	0	0	Edge of Centre
270	13/15/0538P 1 Colne Road Colne Road Earby	Full: Change of use of dwelling (C3) to retail showroom (A1) and 2no self contained flats and alterations to shop front.	0.009	34	0	0	0	0	0	Local Shopping Centre
255	13/15/0268P The Bull, 89 Scotland Road Scotland Road Nelson	Full: Change of use to four retail units and six 1 and 2 bed flats and installation of shop fronts.	0.0315	223	0	0	0	0	0	Town Centre

## RETAIL LAND COMPLETIONS (1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Permission	Site Area	Internal Floor Space (SqM)						Location of Dev.	
	Site			A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2		
275	13/16/0010P 40 - 42 Glenfield Road  Glenfield Road  Nelson	Full: Change of use of ground floor at No.42 from dwelling to retail to expand adjoining retail unit, erection of single storey front extension to form shop front and external staircase to rear.	0.018	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere
276	13/16/0069P 89 Regent Street  Regent Street  Nelson	Full: Change of use of dwelling house (No.89) (C3) to retail (A1) ground floor only, canopy to front, single storey extension to rear and alterations to gable elevation.	0.006	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere
283	16/0540/FUL 68-70 Manchester Road, Nelson  Manchester Road  Nelson	Full: Change of use of no. 68 retail (A1) to hot food takeaway (A5) and insertion of new shopfronts and security shutters to both units	0.014	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	Town Centre
288	16/0659/FUL Hodge House Community Centre, Regent Street Nelson Regent Street  Nelson	Full: Extension of existing playing area with associated equipment and boundary fencing (Reg 3).	0.062	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	Elsewhere
291	16/0822/FUL 113 Halifax Road  Halifax Road  Nelson	Full: Change of use from dwelling (C3) to retail shop (A1) (With living accommodation above), erection of single storey extension to front and installation of new shop front.	0.006	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere

	Site Area	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Total
<b>Total Completions (Gross)</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>2739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3445</b>

## Appendix L7 – Retail floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) completions by settlement in 2016/17

Settlement	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )								Total
	A1 Con	A1 Comp	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	
Nelson	377	0	377	0	0	0	40	338	755
Colne	212	2044	2256	0	0	0	0	0	2256
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrowford	72	0	72	0	90	90	0	0	252
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>2044</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3,263</b>
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	149
Earby	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	34
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183</b>
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Totals (gross)</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3,446</b>
<b>Losses</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-750</b>	<b>-790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-1,339</b>
<b>Total (net)</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-380</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>2,107</b>

### Appendix L8(i) – Retail occupancy/vacancy levels by settlement in 2016/17

Settlement	Total number of units	Occupied units		% Change since 2016	Vacant units		% Change since 2016
		Number	%		Number	%	
Nelson	385	320	83	-1	65	17	+1
Colne	265	246	93	+2	19	7	-2
Barnoldswick	209	198	95	-2	11	5	+2
Town Centres	859	764	89		95	11	
Brierfield	59	54	92	+6	5	8	-6
Barrowford	72	64	89	-1	8	11	+1
Earby	79	74	94	+3	5	6	-3
Local Shopping Centres	210	192	91		18	9	
Total	1,069	956	89		113	11	

### Appendix L8(ii) – Retail occupancy by use class and settlement in 2016/17

Settlement	Number of units											
	Total	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1-B8	C1-C4	D1	D2	SG	Vacant
Nelson	385	121	36	7	2	16	9	89	22	8	10	65
Colne	265	97	27	15	13	10	9	34	15	4	22	19
Barnoldswick	209	76	17	6	4	11	2	56	13	4	9	11
Town Centres	859	294	80	28	19	37	20	179	50	16	41	95
Brierfield	59	32	3	0	1	6	0	1	4	4	3	5
Barrowford	72	24	4	4	3	1	1	21	2	2	2	8
Earby	79	28	1	3	0	3	0	37	1	0	1	5
Local Shopping Centres	210	84	8	7	4	10	1	59	7	6	6	18
Total	1,069	378	88	35	23	47	21	238	57	22	47	113

## Appendix L9: Retail and Leisure Land Availability Data

- L9.1 The table below provides a list of all sites with a current extant planning permission for retail and leisure development as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 where work has either not yet started or remains incomplete.
- L9.2 The data is ordered by location.

## RETAIL LAND AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Permission	Site Area (ha)	Internal Floor Space (SqM)						Location of Dev.	
	Site			A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2		
230	13/14/0410P 35 Rainhall Road  Rainhall Road  <b>Barnoldswick</b>	Full: Change of use from shop with living space above to enlarged shop with flat above, rebuild porch at rear and replace ground floor side window.	0.01	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	Town Centre
264	13/15/0395P Strategy 147, 13-15 Manchester Road Manchester Road  <b>Barnoldswick</b>	Full: Change of use from private club (Sui Generis) and flat to mixed use restaurant and bar (A3/A4), create four 1-bed apartments; partial demolition and rebuild wall to side and erection of rear extension to enclose internal staircase to first floor.	0.237	0	0	89	89	0	0	0	Elsewhere
279	16/0320/FUL 10 Skipton Road  Skipton Road  <b>Barnoldswick</b>	Full: Change of use of dwelling (C3) to cafe (A3) at ground level, self contained flat at first floor level and erection of external staircase to rear.	0.007	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	Local Shopping Centre
280	16/0410/FUL Crownest Mill Skipton Road  <b>Barnoldswick</b>	Full: Major: Demolition of existing structures; erection of food store (use class A1) (1735 sq.m) Including new vehicular access, car parking, servicing and landscaping	1.265	1735	0	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere
293	16/0734/REM Land East of Vantage Court Barrowford Road  <b>Barrowford</b>	Reserved Matters: Major: Erection of hotel/pub/restaurant, crèche and office buildings - appearance, landscape and scale only.	0.31	0	0	0	768	0	0	0	Elsewhere
136	13/08/0558P Lucas Sports Ground  Colne Road  <b>Brierfield</b>	Office space (588m2), retail space (145m2), football pitch, cricket pitch and club house (250m2) with associated landscaping and parking.	5.696	0	0	0	0	0	0	15000	Elsewhere
254	13/15/0152P 49 Burnley Road  Burnley Road  <b>Brierfield</b>	Full: Change of use of ground floor from shop (A1) to hot food takeaway (A5) with erection of disabled access ramp to front and extraction flue to rear.	0.0075	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	Local Frontage
262	13/15/0600P Brierfield Mills  Glen Way  <b>Brierfield</b>	Full: Major: Conversion and change of use of buildings to sports facilities (Use class D2), change cladding to outbuildings with landscaping, car parking, infrastructure and associated works.	1.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	5294	Edge of Centre



## RETAIL LAND AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Permission	Site Area (ha)	Internal Floor Space (SqM)						Location of Dev.
	Site			A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	
263	13/15/0603P Brierfield Mills Glen Way <b>Brierfield</b>	Full: Major: Conversion and change of use of buildings to office, training/education facility, micro-brewery with retail, bar, restaurant, cafe, managed office space (Use classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1 and B2), car parking and associated landscaping, infrastructure and <del>associated works and demolition of</del> pub, garage/car sales to form car parking and landscaping.	0.86	44	0	404	133	0	0	Edge of Centre
265	13/15/0423P 17-19 Chapel Street Chapel Street <b>Brierfield</b>	Full: Change of use of dwelling house (No. 17) (C3) to retail (A1) ground floor only, removal of door and enlargement of window to ground floor front elevation ( No. 19).	0.01127	42	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere
278	16/0307/FUL Land off Glen Way Glen Way <b>Brierfield</b>	Full: Change of use of storage compound (B8) to outside 3G pitch (D2) and car parking with associated landscaping, infrastructure and associated works.	0.99	0	0	0	0	0	2183	Elsewhere
281	16/0450/FUL Brierfield Post Office 8 Colne Road <b>Brierfield</b>	Full: Change of use from post office to a hot food takeaway, formation of a self-contained flat at 1st floor and installation of a ventilation duct.	0.006	0	0	0	0	167.5	0	Town Centre
213	13/14/0040P Tubbs of Colne, 82 Albert Road Albert Road <b>Colne</b>	Full: Change of use of ground floor from shop (A1) to restaurant (A3) and bar (A4), erect two extensions and external staircases to rear and awnings to front, alter window to door on rear elevation and alterations to wall and patio at front and ramp access.	0.039	0	0	102	102	0	0	Town Centre
216	13/13/0343P XLCR Vehicle Management Ltd, 35-43 Albert Road <b>Colne</b>	Full: Change of use of part ground floor from restaurant/bar (A3) to office (B1) and change of use of first floor from office (B1) to restaurant/bar (A3) and part change of use of basement to (A3).	0.083	0	0	31	0	0	0	Town Centre
223	13/13/0593P Land at Greenfield Road Greenfield Road <b>Colne</b>	Full: Major: Erection of 9,040 Sq.m. garden centre including café and farm shop with outdoor sales/display area; creation of 452 space car park, servicing and circulation space, access and highway improvements, landscaping and associated ground works.	4.081	6149	0	417	0	0	0	Elsewhere
234	13/14/0506P St John Fisher & Thomas More RC High School Gibfield Road <b>Colne</b>	Outline: Formation of a grass sport pitch, erect 4.5m high fence and 8 No. lighting columns (Access, Appearance, Layout and Scale).	2.065	0	0	0	0	0	10836	Elsewhere

## RETAIL LAND AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No. Site	Permission	Site Area (ha)	Internal Floor Space (SqM)						Location of Dev.
				A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	
256	13/15/0287P 121 Albert Road  Albert Road  Colne	Full: Erect part single, part two storey extension to rear to extend existing shop at ground floor level and creation of 1 bed flat at first floor and alterations to shop front.	0.0082	28	0	0	0	0	0	Town Centre
271	13/15/0373P 263 North Valley Road  North Valley Road  Colne	Full: Change of use of residential flat to retail showroom (A1).	0.009	80	0	0	0	0	0	Elsewhere
272	13/15/0458P 204-208 Keighley Road  Keighley Road  Colne	Full: Change of use of no.204 from retail (A1) to cafe (A3) and alterations to forecourt of no.204, 206 and 208.	0.034	0	0	92	0	0	0	Elsewhere
289	16/0768/FUL Boundary Mill  Vivary Way  Colne	Full: Erection of two kiosks on forecourt (532 Sq. m) and demolition of existing kiosks (110 Sq. m).	0.2	266	0	266	0	0	0	Elsewhere
290	16/0783/FUL St John and Thomas Moore Roman Catholic Gibfield Road  Colne	Full: Construction of Netball/Tennis courts with associated fencing and floodlighting.	0.38	0	0	0	0	0	2568	Elsewhere
141	13/09/0241P 25-29 Colne Road  Colne Road  Earby	Full: Erection of ground floor extension to rear to form toilets and store room for A3 use.	0.03	0	0	20	0	0	0	Elsewhere
258	13/15/0342P Shop Unit 1 72 Manchester Road Manchester Road  Nelson	Full: Change of use of self contained first floor flat (C3) to create further seating area for ground floor hot food takeaway (A5).	0.006	0	0	0	60	0	0	Local Shopping Centre
260	13/15/0362P 319 Leeds Road  Leeds Road  Nelson	Full: Change of use of ground floor and basement from retail (A1) to a mixed use retail and tea room use.	0.0019	0	0	19	0	0	0	Elsewhere
266	13/15/0428P Shop Unit 3  72 Manchester Road  Nelson	Full: Change of use from shop (A1) to hot food takeaway (A5) and erection of flue to rear.	0.009	0	0	0	0	118	0	Town Centre

## RETAIL LAND AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE (31st March 2017)

Ref. No.	App. No.	Permission	Site Area (ha)	Internal Floor Space (SqM)						Location of Dev.
	Site			A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	
284	16/0578/FUL	Full: Change of use of first floor to create seating area for hot food takeaway (A5) at ground floor, erection of external staircase and creation of new first floor doorway to rear.	0.006	0	0	0	0	49	0	Town Centre
	33 Railway Street									
	Railway Street									
	<b>Nelson</b>									
287	16/0514/FUL	Full: Change of use of part of of unit to a coffee shop (A3) and formation of external seating areas for coffee shop and external alterations including glazed areas and external doors.	0.029	0	0	200	0	0	0	Town Centre
	Unit B1 Pendle Rise Shopping Centre									
	Broadway									
	<b>Nelson</b>									

	Site Area	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Total
<b>Total for All Permissions</b>	17.81	8358	0	1690	1152	374.5	35881	47601

Appendix L10 – Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent

Settlement	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )								
	A1 Con	A1 Comp	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Total
Nelson	0	0	0	0	219	60	167	0	446
Colne	1,913	4,610	6,523	0	908	102	0	13,404	27,460
Brierfield	86	0	86	0	404	133	208	22,477	23,394
Barrowford	0	0	0	0	0	768	0	0	768
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>6,609</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>35,881</b>	<b>52,068</b>
Barnoldswick	1,749	0	1,749	0	139	89	0	0	3,726
Earby	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,746</b>
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>35,881</b>	<b>55,814</b>

Appendix L11 – Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL

Settlement	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )								Total
	A1 Con	A1 Comp	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	
Nelson	377	0	377	0	0	0	40	338	755
Colne	212	2044	2256	0	0	0	0	0	2256
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrowford	72	0	72	0	160	90	0	0	322
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>2044</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3,333</b>
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	79
Earby	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	34
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3,446</b>

## Appendix M – Community Data

## Appendix M1 – Crime prevention measures in new developments

Location	Number of completed developments	No. mentioning crime prevention in Design and Access Statement	No. stating intention to meet Secured by Design Standards
Nelson	13	5	0
Colne	8	3	0
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	2	1	0
Barrowford	4	2	1
<b>M65 Corridor</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
Barnoldswick	8	1	0
Earby	5	0	0
<b>West Craven Towns</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Fence	1	1	1
Foulridge	2	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0
Trawden	1	1	0
<b>Rural Service Centres</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Barley	1	1	0
Blacko	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0
Salterforth	2	2	0
Sough	0	0	0
<b>Rural Villages</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Pendle</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
Railway Street Area	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Pendle Council  
Strategic Service  
Planning, Building Control & Licensing  
Town Hall  
Market Street  
Nelson  
Lancashire  
BB9 7LG  
Tel: 01282 661723  
Email ldf@pendle.gov.uk  
Website: www.pendle.gov.uk/planning**



**If you would like this information  
in a way which is better for you,  
please telephone us.**

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

