

# Local Development Framework for Pendle

## Evidence Base



## Sustainable Settlements Study



2008



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**£30**  
(Including Appendices)



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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This study provides a detailed assessment of the rural settlements in Pendle with the overall aim to provide the evidence to support the recommended settlement hierarchy in the Pendle Local Development Framework.
- 1.2 A settlement hierarchy seeks to arrange the settlements within a given area, in this case Pendle, in order of their importance. The range and number of services within a settlement is usually, but not always, proportionate to the size of its population. These services do however, determine a settlement's sphere of influence and help to inform decisions about the scale and location of new development across the Borough.
- 1.3 A settlement hierarchy will form a key element in many of the documents being prepared as part of the Local Development Framework. One of the main reasons for establishing a settlement hierarchy is to promote sustainable communities by locating services and facilities closer together to help reduce the need to travel.
- 1.4 The settlement hierarchy will feed into the Core Strategy providing a framework to help determine where new developments, such as housing, employment and community facilities should be provided. The key role of the Core Strategy is to set out a spatial development framework for Pendle to guide future development. It brings together the plans and strategies from a number of different organisations and service providers<sup>1</sup> for the future development of Pendle. In particular it takes its lead from the Sustainable Community Strategy, setting out the vision for Pendle over the next 15 years.
- 1.5 In establishing a settlement hierarchy consideration must be given to the current level of services provided in each settlement. This information, along with demographic data, environmental considerations and the availability of sites will help to determine the settlements to be included in each tier of the hierarchy.
- 1.6 The main purpose of this study is to undertake an audit of the key services and facilities that are currently available in each of the rural settlements in Pendle. This information is then used to help to determine which settlements are the key providers of services to a wider area and to help identify potential rural hubs.
- 1.7 The potential capacity of each settlement to accommodate any new development is also considered. The physical and social infrastructure together with any environmental constraints and the availability of sites is used to help show which settlements could potentially accommodate

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<sup>1</sup> A list of key organisations and service providers can be found in Appendix 6

further growth and which have deficiencies in the provision of services and facilities that would constrain future growth.

- 1.8 A key aspect of the new planning system is infrastructure planning. A separate borough-wide infrastructure study is being prepared to look at the existing infrastructure capacity (e.g. water, electricity, gas etc) and the infrastructure needs for the future, to help inform the decisions to be made in the Core Strategy. Together, the Sustainable Settlements Study and the Infrastructure Study will provide key evidence to help determine the best locations for future development.
- 1.9 The settlements of Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick are not being specifically audited as part of this study. These settlements have previously been identified in the former Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG13) and the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan as Key Service Centres. They are also defined town centres / local shopping centres in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016). The new Regional Spatial Strategy does not identify Key Service Centres, but provides a definition for them in Policy RDF2 and explains that it is the role of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) to make decisions regarding the status of settlements. In light of this policy position, this study presents some background information on the existing Key Service Centres to help to determine whether they still meet the definition contained in the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 1.10 The settlements being considered in the main audit and assessment range in size from the larger villages of Barrowford and Earby down to the small hamlets of Bracewell and Wycoller. Service provision in these settlements will obviously vary depending on the physical area and the size of the population.
- 1.11 The information collected for this study can only represent a point in time and it is acknowledged that service provision and/or accessibility may subsequently increase or decrease over time. For example, the study identifies the location of post offices, but the recent announcement of possible post office closures will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on service level provision in some areas. The number and location of available development sites will also change over time and any new environmental designations will affect the potential growth of settlements.
- 1.12 Planning policy at a national and regional level provides some guidance on the development of sustainable settlements and the establishment of a settlement hierarchy.

### **National Planning Policy**

- 1.13 The key principles of developing sustainable settlements are included in Planning Policy Statement 1 (Delivering Sustainable Development) which states that:

‘development plans should seek to provide improved access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to rely on access by car, while recognising that this may be more difficult in rural areas<sup>2</sup>.’

- 1.14 The location of new development and accessibility to services is therefore a key element in the development of sustainable settlements and recording this information will form a key part of this study.
- 1.15 Planning Policy Statement 7 (Sustainable Development in Rural Areas) indicates that some limited development in, or next to, rural settlements that are not designated as a Local Service Centre, should be allowed in order to meet local business and community needs and maintain the vitality of these communities. Small scale developments of this nature should be supported where it provides the sustainable option in villages that are remote from public transport. The auditing of existing services within these rural settlements will help to identify any deficiencies and show where new development could be targeted.
- 1.16 Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 (Transport) identifies that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services should offer a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking and cycling, again recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas. In terms of housing new development should be located principally in existing urban areas and should maximise accessibility to employment and other services by walking, cycling and public transport.
- 1.17 National guidance clearly indicates the need to locate new development in accessible locations with some allowance made for development in areas where this is not possible; in order to aid the sustainability of these areas.

### **Regional Planning Policy**

- 1.18 Planning policy at the regional level has recently been in a state of flux. The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West (The North West Plan) was adopted on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008. This replaces the former Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG13) (2003) and the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (2005).
- 1.19 Policy RDF 2: Rural Areas<sup>3</sup> indicates that local planning authorities should define Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres in their

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<sup>2</sup> Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (now CLG) (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1 (PSS1): Delivering Sustainable Development.

<sup>3</sup> Government Office for the North West (GONW) (2008) Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West of England: 'The North West Plan'.

Local Development Frameworks. It states that Key Service Centres should 'act as service centres for surrounding areas providing a range of services which should include retail, leisure, community, civic, health and education facilities and financial and professional services; and have good public transport links to surrounding towns and villages, or the potential for their development and enhancement<sup>4</sup>.'

- 1.20 Policy RDF2 also explains that Key Service Centres should be defined on the basis of their current role in serving the needs of their rural hinterland. This study will consider whether the settlements of Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick, which have previously been considered as Key Service Centres within the former Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG13) and the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan, still fulfil this role.
- 1.21 Local Service Centres include those settlements which already provide a range of services to the local community and where small scale development could be permitted to help sustain these local services, to meet local needs or to support local businesses. This study will help to identify which settlements should fall within this category.

### **Background on rural service provision, sustainable development and sustainable communities**

- 1.22 One of the purposes of defining a settlement hierarchy is to help to direct development to the most sustainable locations and to areas which can accommodate further growth.
- 1.23 Different places need different types and levels of service provision, depending on the size of the population and their specific needs. In rural areas especially, service provision is vital to ensuring local communities remain sustainable.
- 1.24 Across the wider countryside there are often a number of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets which suffer from poor accessibility and a lack of services. The provision of services for these dispersed dwellings can be difficult to achieve due to economies of scale. It is therefore important to recognise the links between these rural hinterlands and the rural settlements which are the key providers of services and facilities to these isolated communities.
- 1.25 Work undertaken by both the Countryside Agency (now Natural England) and the Commission for Rural Communities shows that the sustainability of rural settlements is not just about restricting development to areas with existing services. Taking this into account it is important to get a clearer understanding of how rural settlements operate. This can help to identify the locations where new development

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<sup>4</sup> Government Office for the North West (GONW) (2008) Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West of England: 'The North West Plan'.

would provide the greatest benefits to the sustainability of our rural areas<sup>5</sup>.

- 1.26 The Commission for Rural Communities identifies that there has been a steady decline in many rural services. This has most often been due to the economics of service delivery, which has resulted in the enlargement and concentration of major facilities (e.g. supermarkets, hospitals, secondary schools), a reduction of smaller outlets (e.g. post offices) and an increase in online (internet) service delivery. It is acknowledged that the loss of local shops, post offices and schools has undermined the sustainability of many rural communities, but the provision of online services has provided opportunities for many local people to access some services in an alternative way. The Commission indicates that “good access to services is essential if rural communities are to survive and prosper<sup>6</sup>.” The auditing of service provision and access to services will provide an indication of the current situation and highlight potential problems.
- 1.27 The Lancashire Rural Delivery Pathfinder Action Plan explains that it is accessibility rather than proximity to services that matters. However, it is still important to retain local services. Indeed, the retention of services is key to the long term sustainability of a settlement. The Lancashire Rural Pathfinder sets a target for the provision of services, indicating that by 2016 the proportion of the population within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office, bus stop) should be maintained to at least the 1996 level of 73%<sup>7</sup>.
- 1.28 One of the main aims of the government is to ensure that new development is sustainable and contributes to the creation of sustainable communities. These are defined as “places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all<sup>8</sup>.”
- 1.29 In order for rural settlements to be considered as sustainable communities they need to provide good access to services and facilities and meet the needs of their residents.
- 1.30 It is clear from national guidance and contemporary research that there is a need for a holistic approach<sup>9</sup> when considering the sustainability of rural settlements and their communities. Links between service provision and access need to be made and the function and purpose of each settlement needs to be determined.

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<sup>5</sup> The Countryside Agency (CA) (2002) Are villages sustainable?

<sup>6</sup> Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) (2007) Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities: A New Agenda?

<sup>7</sup> Lancashire County Council (LCC) (2005) Lancashire Rural Delivery Pathfinder Action Plan: Evidence Base

<sup>8</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (2005) Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy.

<sup>9</sup> Recognising that no one element can be understood in isolation.

- 1.31 Sustainable development seeks to achieve a balance between economic, social and environmental objectives in order to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, both now and in the future. Although this study primarily concentrates on the provision of social and economic services, consideration is also given to the environmental aspects of each settlement as these can be used to help determine which areas are most appropriate for future growth and those areas which are constrained.
- 1.32 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy will consider the settlement hierarchy options, including the option put forward by this study. The SA will consider the social, economic and environmental impacts of each option and make a judgement as to their overall sustainability.

### **Overall Study Aims and Objectives**

- 1.33 The aims and objectives of the study are set out below:

#### **Aims**

- To identify which rural settlements in Pendle are considered to be the most sustainable.
- To recommend a settlement hierarchy to be considered in the development of the Local Development Framework for Pendle.

#### **Objectives**

- To identify the rural settlements in Pendle.
- To provide contextual and demographic information for each of these rural settlements.
- To identify the key facilities present in each of the rural settlements.
- To identify the key services, including supported services available to each rural settlement e.g. community transport.
- To identify organised community activities, which take place within the rural settlements.
- To measure the accessibility to facilities, services or activities where they are not present or made available within the rural settlement.
- To score each rural settlement against a list of sustainability criteria, established as part of the scoping stage of the study.
- To compare and contrast the sustainability of each of the rural settlements with a view to highlighting potential areas for improvements to services and / or facilities, a potential settlement hierarchy and settlements potentially capable of accommodating future growth.
- To identify the environmental constraints, both natural and built heritage, in and around each settlement, that may restrict their future growth.
- To provide a summary of the sites that are available for development in each of the settlements.

## 2.0 Methodology and Data Collection

### Settlements to be considered

- 2.1 It is important that the study considers which settlements should be audited and assessed. The main towns in Pendle (Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick) have previously been identified in the former Regional Spatial Strategy and the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan as Key Service Centres as well as being defined Town Centres / Local Shopping Centres in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016). It is therefore considered that these settlements should not undergo a full audit and assessment.
- 2.2 However, because the new Regional Spatial Strategy does not list those settlements considered to be Key Service Centres, a brief analysis of the main towns has been undertaken to provide an indication as to whether they continue to fulfil the role of Key Service Centres and should be identified as such in the Pendle Local Development Framework.

### Settlements not to be fully audited and assessed

- 2.3 A brief spatial portrait for each of the main towns in Pendle is provided below. Table 2a presents the key services and facilities which should be present in a settlement for it to be considered as a Key Service Centre. The table shows which of these services and facilities are present in each of the main towns in Pendle and allows an easy comparison to be made between each settlement.

### Nelson (including Brierfield)

- 2.4 Nelson (including Brierfield) is the largest settlement in Pendle. It covers a physical area of 9.85sqkm and has a population of nearly 37,000<sup>10</sup>. Brierfield (population circa 9000) is included with Nelson as it forms a continuous extension of the built up area between Nelson and the neighbouring local authority of Burnley.
- 2.5 Nelson and Brierfield have a reasonably large Asian population with nearly 30%<sup>10</sup> of the total population being of Asian heritage.
- 2.6 Nelson is the administrative centre for Pendle with the majority of Council services being based in the town. It also has a large manufacturing sector employing 11.2%<sup>10</sup> of the population.
- 2.7 Both Nelson and Brierfield have a predominance of terrace housing and in some areas the population density rises to between 10,000 and 12,000 people per square kilometre.

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<sup>10</sup> ONS, Census 2001

- 2.8 Nelson town centre provides a number of shops and financial services although, the retail vacancy rate has risen and the variety of retail outlets has diminished in recent years.
- 2.9 Nelson has a purpose built health centre which provides a range of health care facilities including a dentist. Pendle community hospital is also located in Nelson town centre. General levels of health vary with just under two thirds of Nelson's population being in good health and around 12% being in poor health<sup>11</sup>.
- 2.10 Nelson and Brierfield are served by a number of primary schools and two secondary schools. Further education is provided by Nelson and Colne College which is situated just on the boundary between Nelson and Barrowford. In terms of educational attainment, 32%<sup>11</sup> of students gain five or more A\*-C grades, including Maths and English, at GCSE level.

### **Colne**

- 2.11 Colne is the second largest settlement in Pendle. It covers a physical area of 5.5sqkm and has a population of 20,100<sup>11</sup>. Together with Nelson and Brierfield it lies in the southern part of the Borough at the end of the M65 motorway.
- 2.12 Like Nelson and Brierfield, Colne has a high proportion of terraced properties and also relatively high population densities of 10-12,000 people per square kilometre.
- 2.13 In terms of the ethnic make up of the town Colne has a much lower ethnic minority population than Nelson with 96%<sup>11</sup> of the population being of White origin.
- 2.14 As would be expected of an ancient market town, Colne town centre provides a number of shops. It also has an established night-time economy with a variety of restaurants and bars.
- 2.15 With regards to health care, Colne has a health centre located within the town centre. Like Nelson, about two thirds of Colne's population are in good health and 13% in poor health<sup>11</sup>.
- 2.16 Colne is served by a number of primary schools and three secondary schools. Further education is provided by Nelson and Colne College. In terms of educational attainment, 35%<sup>11</sup> of students gain five or more A\*-C grades, including Maths and English, at GCSE level.

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<sup>11</sup> ONS, Census 2001

## Barnoldswick

- 2.17 Barnoldswick is the third largest settlement in Pendle. It covers a physical area of 2.28sqkm and has a population of 10,000<sup>12</sup>. It is the main town in the predominantly rural area of West Craven and provides services and facilities in the north of the Borough. Once again terraced housing dominates the housing stock in Barnoldswick.
- 2.18 Barnoldswick has a very small ethnic minority population with less than 3%<sup>12</sup> of the population being of non-white origin.
- 2.19 Although in a rural location, the town has a particularly high concentration of employment in manufacturing. Almost two-thirds of the town's employees work in manufacturing compared to only 11% nationally<sup>12</sup>. Some of Pendle's largest employers are located in Barnoldswick, notably Rolls Royce (aerospace) and Silentnight Beds.
- 2.20 The town centre primarily consists of a number of small, local shops with very few multinational retailers present. This gives Barnoldswick a unique character in terms of retail provision in Pendle.
- 2.21 Barnoldswick Medical Centre provides residents with access to GP services. In terms of general health nearly 70% of the population are in good health with less than 10% being in poor health<sup>12</sup>.
- 2.22 Barnoldswick is served by a number of primary schools and one secondary school (West Craven High School). Further education is provided by either Nelson and Colne College or Craven College in Skipton. In terms of educational attainment, 45% of students gain five or more A\*-C grades, including Maths and English, at GCSE level. This is slightly higher than the educational attainment in Nelson and Colne.

**Table 2a – Services and facilities in Key Service Centres**

Services and Facilities Criteria	Key Service Centre		
	Nelson (including Brierfield)	Colne	Barnoldswick
<b>Transport</b>			
Railway Station	✓	✓	✗
Bus Station	✓	✓	✓
Bus stop with 2 or more routes	✓	✓	✓
<b>Convenience, Services and Retailing</b>			
Supermarket	✓	✓	✓
Department Store	✗	✓	✗
White goods Retail Park	✓	✓	✗
Range of shops (e.g. bakers, butchers, general store)	✓	✓	✓
Petrol Station	✓	✓	✓

<sup>12</sup> ONS, Census 2001

Services and Facilities Criteria	Key Service Centre		
	Nelson (including Brierfield)	Colne	Barnoldswick
Post Office	✓	✓	✓
Banks / Building Societies	✓	✓	✓
Other Professional Services (e.g. Solicitors, Estate Agents)	✓	✓	✓
<b>Community</b>			
Library	✓	✓	✓
Youth Centre	✓	✓	✓
Sports Centre	✓	✓	✓
Cinema / Theatre	✓	✓	x
Town Hall / Contact Centre	✓	✓	✓
Police Station	✓	✓	✓
Place of Worship	✓	✓	✓
Civic Hall	✓	✓	✓
<b>Health</b>			
Hospital	✓	x	x
Health Centre	✓	✓	✓
Doctors Surgery	✓	✓	✓
Dentist	✓	✓	✓
Optician	✓	✓	✓
Pharmacy / Chemist	✓	✓	✓
<b>Education</b>			
FE College	✓	✓	x
Secondary Schools	✓	✓	✓
Primary Schools	✓	✓	✓
<b>Employment</b>			
Business Park / Industrial Estate	✓	✓	✓
Town Centre	✓	✓	✓

Data compiled from desktop study of settlements (September 2008).

2.23 Table 2a shows that the three main towns meet the majority of the criteria to be considered as Key Service Centres. As may be expected, Barnoldswick meets fewer of the criteria than the urban areas of Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne but can still be considered as a Key Service Centre as it provides a wide range of services to fulfil the needs of a large community.

2.24 In conclusion, it is considered that Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick should still be considered as Key Service Centres as they continue to meet the definition outlined in RSS (Policy RDF2) in that they primarily 'act as service centres for surrounding areas, providing a range of services including retail, leisure, community, civic, health and education facilities and financial and professional services; and have good public transport links to surrounding towns and villages, or the potential for their development and enhancement'<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> Government Office for the North West (GONW) (2008) Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West of England: 'The North West Plan'.

## **Relationships and connections with adjacent towns**

- 2.25 In addition to the Key Service Centres in Pendle, a number of services and facilities are provided by settlements outside of the Borough. Burnley and Skipton both provide services that are widely accessed by Pendle residents and it is important to recognise the links with these other main towns.

### **Burnley**

- 2.26 The Borough of Burnley lies immediately to the South West of Pendle and forms an integral part of the urban belt which runs along the M65 motorway corridor to Colne. The town of Burnley has a population of around 69,700<sup>14</sup> and covers a physical area of 15.44 sqkm.
- 2.27 The RSS identifies Burnley as a priority area for growth under Policy RDF1: Spatial Priorities.
- 2.28 Burnley has a larger range of services and facilities as it is a higher tier centre compared to Nelson and Colne in terms of retail provision. Burnley also offers a wider range of financial and professional services within the town.
- 2.29 Burnley also has a high proportion of terraced housing and high population densities within the urban area.
- 2.30 Similar to Pendle, Burnley has a high proportion of manufacturing jobs. There are number of key industrial estates in Burnley which contribute to the local economy. These include: Network 65, Shuttleworth Mead, Rossendale Road and Heasandford.
- 2.31 In terms of transport there are four stations in the town providing direct train services to Manchester, Leeds, York, Blackburn and Preston.
- 2.32 Burnley has a general hospital, however, the accident and emergency unit has recently been transferred to Blackburn.

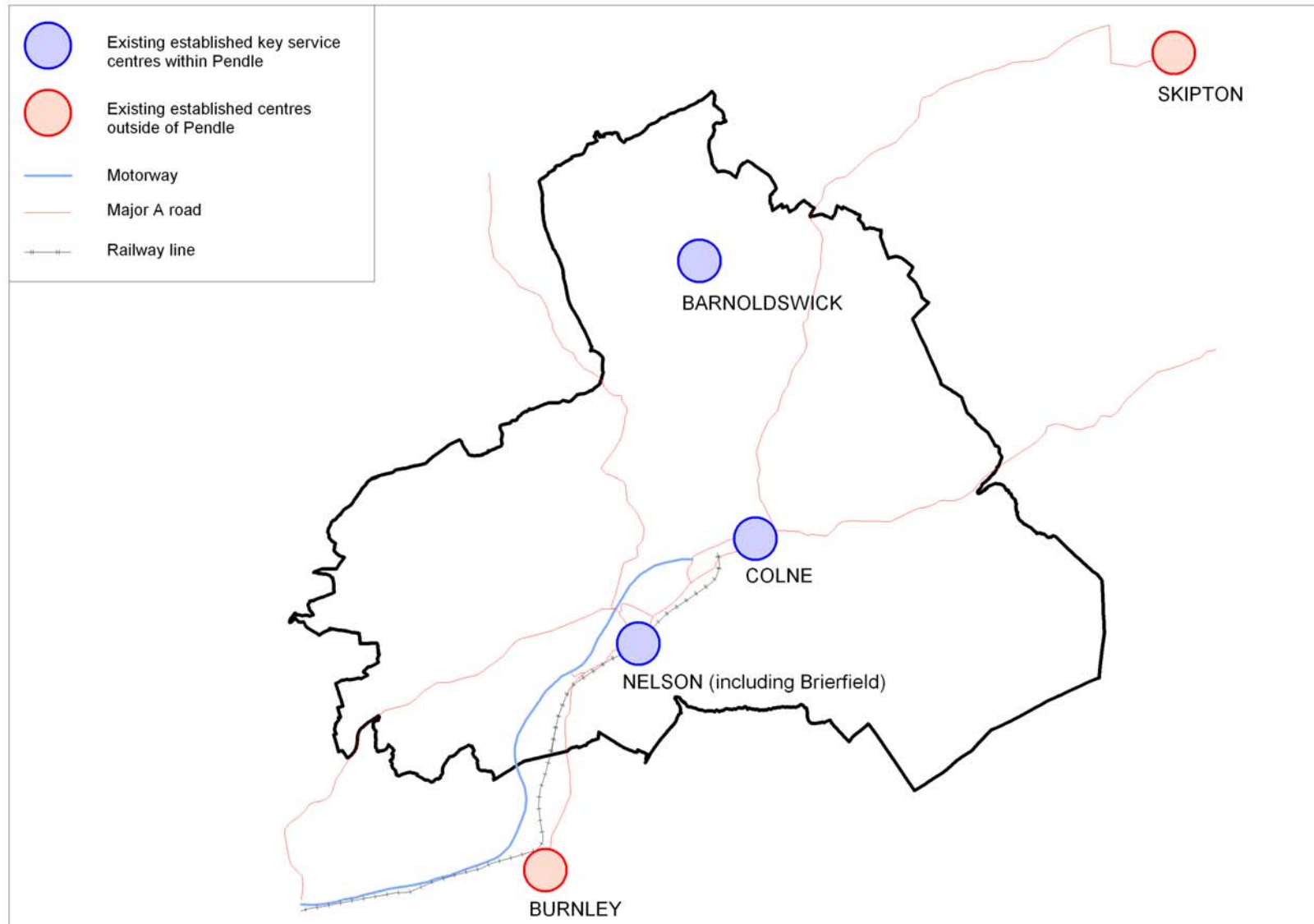
### **Skipton**

- 2.33 Skipton is the nearest neighbouring town to the West Craven area. The affiliations that West Craven has with Yorkshire mean that residents in Barnoldswick and Earby often travel to Skipton rather than to Colne, Nelson or Burnley.
- 2.34 Skipton is a historic market town within the Craven District of North Yorkshire. It has a population of just over 14,300 and covers an area of 6sqkm.

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<sup>14</sup> ONS, Census 2001

- 2.35 Skipton has a town centre with a number of multinational stores and local shops.
- 2.36 In terms of transport links there are regular trains to Leeds and a daily service to London.
- 2.37 Map 2a provides a diagrammatic representation of the location and relationship between the existing established Key Service Centres in Pendle and other centres outside of the Borough. This map also helps to put in context the relationships between the Key Service Centres and the other settlements that are being assessed in this study.

**Map 2a – Location of Key Service Centres in Pendle and established centres outside of Pendle**

Map source: Ordnance Survey / Pendle Borough Council, 2008

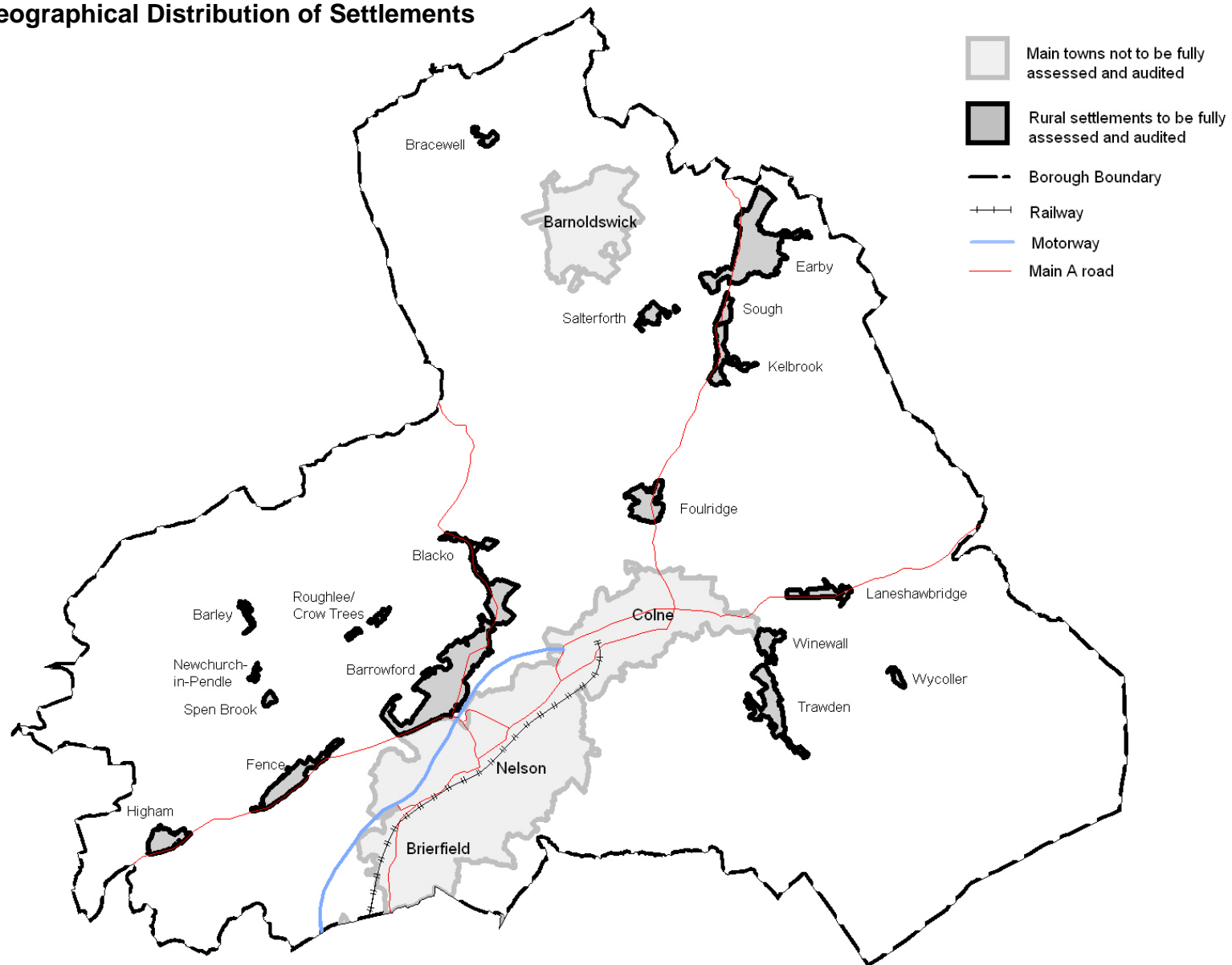
### Settlements to be fully audited and assessed

- 2.38 Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick are considered to be the Key Service Centres and will form the top tier of the settlement hierarchy in Pendle. Consideration now needs to be given to the role of the remaining settlements in Pendle.
- 2.39 The settlement boundaries from the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) were used as a starting point to consider which settlements should be included in this assessment. Those rural settlements with a defined boundary were included within the study. There are also three rural settlements which are currently in the designated open countryside and do not have a defined settlement boundary. As this study is reviewing all rural settlements in Pendle it was important to consider these additional settlements. Table 2b provides a list of the rural settlements which have been included in the study, while Map 2b shows the geographical location of these settlements.

**Table 2b – Rural Settlements**

Barley	Barrowford	Bracewell
Blacko	Earby	Fence
Foulridge	Higham	Kelbrook
Laneshawbridge	Newchurch-in-Pendle	Roughlee / Crow Trees
Salterforth	Sough	Spen Brook
Trawden	Winewall	Wycoller

- 2.40 For the purposes of this assessment, boundaries have had to be established for the three settlements without defined boundaries (i.e. Bracewell, Wycoller and Winewall). These boundaries have been drawn up using the criteria detailed in Policy 1 of the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) for determining settlement limits. The boundaries follow the built form, field boundaries, physical boundaries (e.g. rivers) and topography. Plans of each settlement are included in Appendix 4 and show the specific detail of each settlement boundary.

**Map 2b – Geographical Distribution of Settlements**

Map Source: Ordnance Survey / Pendle Borough Council, 2008

## Data Collection

2.41 The study collected three main datasets as part of the assessment:

- Contextual and demographic information
- Information on key services, facilities and activities including accessibility data.
- Environmental constraints and site availability information

## Contextual Information

2.42 Contextual information was collected using information from a wide variety of sources<sup>15</sup>. Much of this is summarised in Pendle Profile; the Council's annual statistical analysis of the Borough. The study uses this information to build up a profile of the characteristics of the borough's rural settlements and allows for comparisons to be made between them.

2.43 Table 2c identifies the information that has been collected for each settlement and provides a brief explanation of the reasons for collecting this information.

**Table 2c – Contextual Criteria**

Code	Criterion	Comment
C1	<b>Settlement area (ha)</b>	Used to give an indication of the physical size of the settlement. This information will be used to allow equal comparisons to be made between settlements.
C2	<b>Population size</b>	Used to give an indication of how many people live in each rural settlement and therefore how many people the settlement has to support. This will help to show what level of services will be viable and what level of service provision is needed.
C3	<b>Age structure</b>	Used to give an indication of the different age ranges in each village and if there is a concentration of one age group. This may help to indicate the types of services which are needed.
C4	<b>Economically active (%)</b>	Used to show what proportion of the local community are eligible to work and also what proportion are dependent.
C5	<b>Employed (%)</b>	Used to show what proportion of the local population have a job.
C6	<b>Average house prices (£)</b>	Used to help give an indication of the affordability of each settlement.
C7	<b>Households</b>	Used to help give an indication of the size and type of households in each settlement and the scale of population in each settlement.
C8	<b>Travel to work flows</b>	Used to help give an indication of how many local people travel out of their home settlement to go to work. This will help to show which settlements are considered to be more dormitory in nature.
C9	<b>General health</b>	Used to help give an indication of the level of general health within each settlement and to highlight any areas where there are high levels of poor health.

<sup>15</sup> Including the 2001 Census and Land Registry Data

## Key Services, Facilities, Activities and Constraints Information

- 2.44 In order to assess the level of service provision and the sustainability of Pendle's rural settlements a list of key services, facilities and activities has been established, along with a list of environmental considerations and constraints.
- 2.45 Table 2d lists the criteria which have been assessed in each settlement and provides a brief explanation why they have been considered.

**Table 2d – Services, Facilities, Activities and Constraints Criteria**

Criteria		Facility	Service	Activity	Comment
<b>TRANSPORT</b>					
1a	Bus stop	✓			The presence of a bus stop can show whether the settlement can be accessed by public transport (bus).
1b	Bus frequency		✓		The frequency of the bus service is extremely important, especially when there is a deficiency of key facilities and services within an area. Settlements with a frequent bus service to higher order centres can be considered more sustainable as they provide residents with a higher level of accessibility to key services.
1c	Railway station	✓			Recording the distance to the nearest train station helps to show the potential for using rail transport to access opportunities across a wider area.
1d	Train frequency		✓		The frequency of the train service helps to indicate a settlement's accessibility to more distant destinations.
1e	Proximity to defined on/off road cycle routes	✓			The recording of cycle routes helps to show whether a settlement is accessible by sustainable modes of transport (e.g. bicycle).
1f	Dial-a-ride bus / community transport		✓		Dial a ride / community bus services can be an invaluable service to allow people to access services and facilities where there is no regular bus service.
1g	School bus service		✓		The provision of a school bus service is important in allowing young people to access educational facilities.
<b>CONVENIENCE</b>					
2a	Food shop / store	✓			A local food store can reduce the need for residents to travel further afield to buy everyday essentials.
2b	Post office	✓			Post offices have traditionally provided a vital service to rural areas providing access to a wide range of retail and financial services. This can be especially important to the elderly who may not be able to travel outside the settlement and/or may not have access to internet services.
2c	Post box	✓			Post boxes allow people to correspond with others and order goods and services not available in the locality.
2d	Bank / building society	✓			It is unlikely that the smaller rural villages will have a bank, however in some of the larger local service centres the provision of a bank may reduce the need for people to travel to the Key Service Centres to carry out financial transactions.
2e	Cash points / ATM	✓			Where it is not feasible to have a bank or post office in a village, the presence of a cash machine can provide convenient access to money.

Criteria		Facility	Service	Activity	Comment
2f	Chemist / pharmacy	✓			Local chemists can provide additional health care services and allow residents to pick up prescriptions without having to travel to a local service centre.
2g	Hairdressers	✓			The presence of a hairdressers can reduce the need for residents to travel.
2h	Car repair garage	✓			A local car repair garage can offer choice to local residents and provide local employment opportunities.
2i	Petrol station	✓			Rural petrol stations can provide a vital service and reduce the need to travel.
2j	Any other shops	✓			The presence of other shops within a settlement can provide additional options for residents, possibly reducing the need to travel.
2k	Public house	✓			Can often be the heart of a village community. The Countryside Agency's 'The pub is the hub' campaign has helped to deliver additional services from within public houses. This has helped to retain certain facilities that may otherwise have been lost and/or helped to secure the future of the pub itself.
2l	Take-aways	✓			Provides local residents with a choice of food outlets.
2m	Tea rooms / cafe / restaurant	✓			Cafes can provide a place for social contact. They can also provide local employment and also act as a tourism facility.
2n	Telephone box	✓			Although mobile phones are now common place, the presence of a telephone box is still a useful facility, for those without a phone and especially in the case of an emergency.
2o	Milk round		✓		A local milk round can reduce the need to travel and is useful for those people who have limited mobility or poor access to transport.
2p	Paper round		✓		A paper round can help to reduce the need for people to travel and is useful for those people who have limited mobility or poor access to transport.
2q	Grocery round / delivery		✓		A grocery delivery service can reduce the need to travel and is useful for those people who have limited mobility or poor access to transport.
<b>COMMUNITY</b>					
3a	Library	✓			An important local community service. It plays a non-partisan role in providing information that allows people to make informed decisions, helps to support education and provides affordable access to literature and other media services (e.g. internet).
3b	Mobile library	✓			In areas where there is no library, the mobile library can reduce the need for residents to travel to access this service.
3c	Place of worship	✓			A local place of worship can play an important role in helping to foster community cohesion.
3d	Village hall / community centre	✓			A village hall or community centre provides a location for community activities and events, again helping to support community cohesion.
3e	Public notice boards	✓			An important communication tool for the parish council, local community organisations etc. They provide useful local information.
3f	Police office / Shop	✓			A police office allows for a regular police presence which in turn increases a feeling of security and reduces the fear of crime.

Criteria		Facility	Service	Activity	Comment
3g	Community safety patrol		✓		A community safety patrol can help to reduce the fear of crime. 'Bobbies on the Beat' can help to increase the feeling of safety for residents.
3h	Equipped Area for Play	✓			Provides children with a place to play.
3i	Parks	✓			Provides open space for all to enjoy, allows exercise to take place and can offer a place for community events and informal recreation.
3j	Recreation ground / sports pitch	✓			Provides a venue where more formal recreational activities can take place.
3k	Day centre for the elderly	✓			Can offer a vital social outlet for the older residents of a settlement.
3l	Luncheon club		✓		Similar to day centres, luncheon clubs can provide a vital social outlet for the elderly.
3m	Sheltered / social housing	✓			The presence of sheltered / social housing within a village can offer a choice of accommodation to meet people's needs. It may allow elderly residents to continue to live in the village with some support care.
3n	Meals on wheels		✓		Meals on wheels can provide a vital service to the mobility impaired and elderly and may allow residents to live in their own homes for longer.
3o	Local child minder		✓		Local childcare can be particularly important for working families.
3p	Free internet access		✓		With some rural services declining and the use of internet services increasing, outlets with free internet access can be important for people who do not have a home computer or cannot afford internet access.
3q	Broadband		✓		The use of internet services is increasing and the provision of broadband can allow quicker access to these services.
3r	Scouts, Brownies and other youth clubs			✓	Local community groups such as scouts or guides can provide useful extra-curricula activities for the younger members of the population.
3s	Women's Institute			✓	Local community activities can provide a valuable social outlet for local residents.
3t	Exercise classes			✓	Local community activities can provide a valuable social outlet for local residents.
<b>HEALTH CARE</b>					
4a	GP surgery / doctors / health centre	✓			Access to a doctor is important to provide for the ongoing health needs of residents.
4b	Hospital	✓			Access to a hospital is important for the emergency treatment of ailments.
4c	Dentist	✓			Dentists are an important health care facility.
4d	Opticians	✓			Opticians are an important health care facility.
4e	District nursing		✓		The provision of district nursing can provide local residents with an alternative method of accessing certain health care needs.
<b>EDUCATION PROVISION</b>					
5a	Public nursery	✓			Local childcare can be particularly important for working families.
5b	Private day nursery	✓			Local childcare can be particularly important for working families.
5c	Primary school	✓			Local primary education provision is important for a child's development and reduces the need for children to travel large distances.

Criteria		Facility	Service	Activity	Comment
5d	Secondary school	✓			Local secondary education provision is important for a child's development and reduces the need for children to travel large distances.
5e	College or further education	✓			Not all children continue into further education so it is likely to be concentrated in larger centres; however, access to such provision is still important for the education of young people in the locality.
<b>ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT &amp; SERVICES</b>					
6a	Local shopping provision (defined frontage / centre)		✓		Access to a local shopping centre gives residents a choice of retail outlets. Access to these areas may reduce the need for residents to travel further to a town centre.
6b	Town centre		✓		Access to a town centre is important for residents who need to access a wide range of services and facilities. Access to these centres is also important in terms of employment provision. The defined town centres in Pendle include Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick. The town centres closest to Pendle include Burnley, Padiham, Skipton and Keighley.
6c	Other employment opportunities (non-retail)		✓		Recording the location of possible employment opportunities can help to indicate how far residents may have to travel to access work.
6d	Protected Employment Area		✓		Recording the distance to the nearest protected employment area can also help to show the potential distance residents may have to travel to access work.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS</b>					
7a	Conservation Area				Settlements within or adjacent to a Conservation Area will need to be considered carefully when looking at potential areas for new growth.
7b	Listed Buildings				Any proposed development which would have an impact on a Listed Building will need to be carefully considered. The growth of those settlements which contain a Listed Building(s) may be restricted if development would harm the building or the setting of a particular building.
7c	Scheduled Monuments				Any proposed development which would have an impact on a Scheduled Monument will need to be carefully considered. The growth of those settlements which contain a Scheduled Monument(s) may be restricted if development would harm the monument or the setting of the monument.
7d	BHS/GHS/LNR/LNI				Nature Conservation designations within or adjacent to a settlement may restrict where new development can be located.
7e	Flood Zone				Flood zones may restrict the availability of sites where new development can be located. This will need to be carefully considered when proposing areas for future growth.
7f	Contamination / Landfill sites				Contaminated land may affect the availability of sites within a settlement.
7g	Green Belt				The growth of settlements within or surrounded by the Green Belt is likely to be restricted.
7h	AONB				The AONB designation is one of the highest landscape designations in the country. The growth of those settlements within the AONB is likely to be restricted to help preserve the special landscape character of these areas.

- 2.46 A 'traffic light' scoring matrix has been developed to allow an assessment of the sustainability of each settlement to be undertaken. Table 2e provides details of the criteria used to score the services, facilities, and activities in each settlement.
- 2.47 A number of key documents have been used to establish the accessibility criteria used to assess each settlement. These include: Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Viability and the Accessibility Questionnaire from the Replacement Local Plan (2001-2016).
- 2.48 Table 2e indicates the source for the accessibility standards chosen to assess each criterion (a full list of the documents is provided at the end of Table 2e). The distances to services and facilities are standard distances which are recommended for all new developments to help meet sustainability objectives.
- 2.49 With regard to the environmental considerations and constraints, information has been obtained from the Environment Agency's Flood Risk maps, the Biological Heritage Site register, the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016), the record of landfill sites, the Listed Buildings register and the list of Scheduled Monuments.

Table 2e – Scoring Criteria Matrix

Traffic Light Scoring Data Ranges		Facility	Service	Activity	Score	GREEN Sustainable	Score	AMBER Improvements required to improve sustainability	Score	RED Unsustainable - major improvements would be required to increase sustainability	Information Sources
<b>TRANSPORT</b>											
1a	Bus stop	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	1, 2, 4
1b	Bus frequency		✓		2	Hourly or less	1	2 hourly or less	0	More than 2 hourly, or bus stop not within 400m of the village	4
1c	Railway station	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	2, 4
1d	Train frequency		✓		2	30 minutes or less (at peak times)	1	31-60 minutes (at peak times)	0	Fewer than 1 per hour (at peak times), or railway station not within 800m of the village	4
1e	Proximity to defined on/off road cycle routes	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 1000m of the village boundary	0	Over 1000m from the village boundary	4
1f	Dial-a-ride bus / community transport		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
1g	School bus service		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
<b>CONVENIENCE SERVICE</b>											
2a	Food shop / store	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	1, 2, 4
2b	Post office	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	1, 3, 4
2c	Post box	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	6
2d	Bank / building society	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	4
2e	Cash points / ATM	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	6

Traffic Light Scoring Data Ranges		Facility	Service	Activity	Score	GREEN Sustainable	Score	AMBER Improvements required to improve sustainability	Score	RED Unsustainable - major improvements would be required to increase sustainability	Information Sources
2f	Chemist / pharmacy	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	6
2g	Hairdressers	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	1
2h	Car repair garage	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 4000m of the village boundary	0	Over 4000m from the village boundary	
2i	Petrol station	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 4000m of the village boundary	0	Over 4000m from the village boundary	1
2j	Any other shops	✓			2	Available in the village or within 800m of the village boundary	-	No Score	0	None within 800m from the village boundary	4
2k	Public house	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	1, 2, 4
2l	Take-aways	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	6
2m	Tea rooms / cafe / restaurant	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	1, 2, 4
2n	Telephone box	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	6
2o	Milk round		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
2p	Paper round		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
2q	Grocery round / delivery		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>											
3a	Library	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	4
3b	Mobile library	✓			2	One or more visits per week, or permanent facility within 800m	1	Less than one visit per week, no permanent facility within 800m	0	No visits and no permanent facility within 800m	7

Traffic Light Scoring Data Ranges		Facility	Service	Activity	Score	GREEN Sustainable	Score	AMBER Improvements required to improve sustainability	Score	RED Unsustainable - major improvements would be required to increase sustainability	Information Sources
3c	Place of worship	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	6
3d	Village hall / community centre	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 600m of the village boundary	0	Over 600m from the village boundary	2
3e	Public notice boards	✓	.		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	None provided	7
3f	Police office / Shop	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	6
3g	Community safety patrol		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
3h	Equipped Area for Play	✓			2	Available in the village or immediately adjacent to the village boundary	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	1, 5
3i	Parks	✓			2	Available in the village or immediately adjacent to the village boundary	1	Within 800m of the village boundary	0	Over 800m from the village boundary	1
3j	Recreation ground / sports pitch	✓			2	Available in the village or immediately adjacent to the village boundary	1	Within 1200m of the village boundary	0	Over 1200m from the village boundary	1
3k	Day centre for the elderly	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 400m of the village boundary	0	Over 400m from the village boundary	6
3l	Luncheon club		✓		2	Available in the village	1	Available in an adjacent village / centre	0	Service not provided	7
3m	Sheltered / social housing	✓			2	Available in the village	1	In an adjacent village	0	In the local / district centre	7
3n	Meals on wheels		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
3o	Local child minder		✓		2	Available in the village	1	Within 600m of the village boundary	0	Over 600m from the village boundary	6
3p	Free internet access		✓		2	Available in the village	1	Available in an adjacent village / centre	0	Service not provided	7
3q	Broadband		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
3r	Scouts, Brownies and other youth clubs			✓	2	Available in the village	1	Activity available in an adjacent village / centre	0	Activity not available	7

Traffic Light Scoring Data Ranges		Facility	Service	Activity	Score	GREEN Sustainable	Score	AMBER Improvements required to improve sustainability	Score	RED Unsustainable - major improvements would be required to increase sustainability	Information Sources
3s	Women's Institute			✓	2	Available in the village	1	Activity available in an adjacent village / centre	0	Activity not available	7
3t	Exercise classes			✓	2	Available in the village	1	Activity available in an adjacent village / centre	0	Activity not available	7
<b>HEALTH CARE</b>											
4a	GP surgery / doctors / health centre	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 1000m of the village boundary	0	Over 1000m from the village boundary	1, 3, 4
4b	Hospital	✓			2	Within 5000m of the village boundary	-	No Score	0	Over 5000m from the village boundary	2
4c	Dentist	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 1000m of the village boundary	0	Over 1000m from the village boundary	6
4d	Opticians	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 1000m of the village boundary	0	Over 1000m from the village boundary	6
4e	District nursing		✓		2	Available in the village	-	No Score	0	Service not provided	7
<b>EDUCATION PROVISION</b>											
5a	Public nursery	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 600m of the village boundary	0	Over 600m from the village boundary	1
5b	Private day nursery	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 600m of the village boundary	0	Over 600m from the village boundary	1
5c	Primary school	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Within 600m of the village boundary	0	Over 600m from the village boundary	1, 2, 4
5d	Secondary school	✓			2	Within 1500m of the village boundary	-	No Score	0	Over 1500m from the village boundary	1, 2, 4
5e	College or further education	✓			2	Within 4000m of the village boundary	-	No Score	0	Over 4000m from the village boundary	1
<b>ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT &amp; SERVICES</b>											
6a	Local shopping provision (defined frontage / centre)	✓			2	Within 800m of the village boundary	1	800 - 2000m from the village boundary	0	Over 2000m from the village boundary	1, 2
6b	Town centre (defined town centres are: Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick)	✓			2	Within 2000m of the village boundary	1	2000 - 5000m from the village boundary	0	Over 5000m from the village boundary	1, 2, 4

Traffic Light Scoring Data Ranges		Facility	Service	Activity	Score	GREEN Sustainable	Score	AMBER Improvements required to improve sustainability	Score	RED Unsustainable - major improvements would be required to increase sustainability	Information Sources
6c	Other employment opportunities (non-retail)	✓			2	Available in the village	1	Up to 2000m from the village boundary	0	Over 2000m from the village boundary	1
6d	Protected Employment Area	✓			2	Within 2000m of the village boundary	1	2000 - 5000m from the village boundary	0	Over 5000m from the village boundary	2, 4
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS</b>											
7a	Conservation Area				2	Settlement not in or within 500m of a conservation area	1	Settlement within 500m of a conservation area	0	Settlement within or part within a conservation area.	
7b	Listed Buildings				2	No listed building in the settlement or within 500m	1	Listed building within 500m of the settlement	0	Listed building within the settlement	
7c	Scheduled Monuments				2	No scheduled monument in the settlement or within 500m	1	Scheduled monument within 500m of the settlement	0	Scheduled monument within the settlement	
7d	BHS/GHS/LNR/LNI				2	Settlement does not contain and/or is more than 500m away from a nature conservation designation	1	Settlement is within 500m of a nature conservation designation	0	Settlement contains a nature conservation designation	
7e	Flood Zone				2	Not in a flood zone	1	In Flood Zone 1	0	In Flood Zone 2 and/or 3	
7f	Contamination / Landfill				2	No potential contamination (no site in the settlement or within 250m of the settlement)	1	Minimal potential contamination (site within 250m of settlement)	0	Significant potential contamination (site within settlement)	
7g	Green Belt				2	Settlement not within or bounded by Green Belt boundaries	1	Settlement partly bounded by Green Belt boundaries	0	Settlement within or bounded by Green Belt boundaries	
7h	AONB				2	Settlement not within or bounded by AONB boundaries	1	Settlement partly bounded by AONB boundaries	0	Settlement within AONB	

**References:**

- 1 Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality - Barton H., Grant M. and Guise R. (2003)
- 2 Sustainable Settlements: A Guide for Planners, Designers and Developers - University of West England (1995)
- 3 Exploring Urban Potential for Housing: The Guide - ENTEC / NWRA (2003)
- 4 Joint Lancashire Structure Plan Parking Standards: Accessibility Questionnaire - Lancashire County Council (2005)
- 5 National Playing Field Association

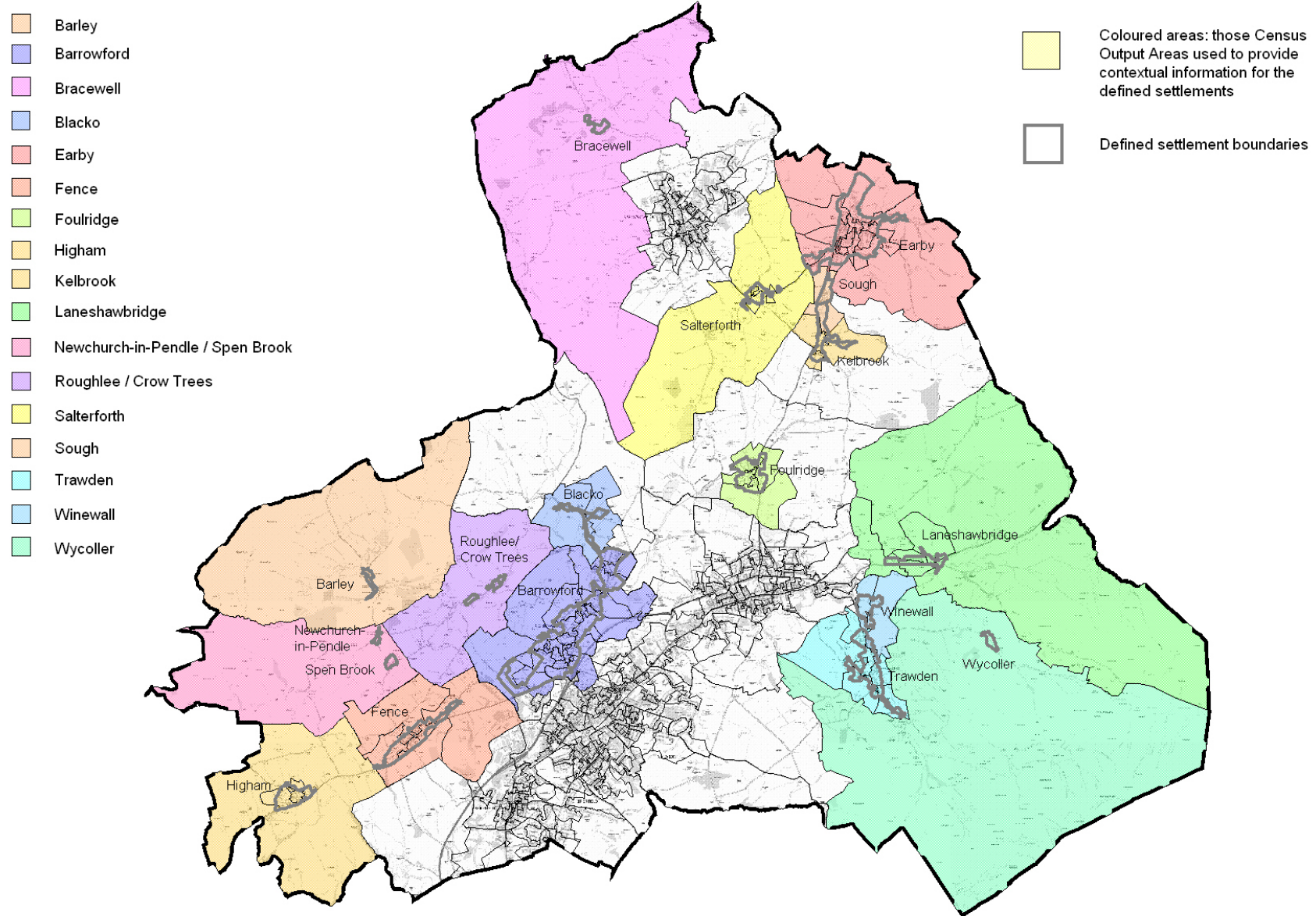
- 6 No distances for this type of facility or service are specified in published sources. The distance for a similar facility or service has been used.
- 7 No source available. For some facilities, services and activities the score is simply based on whether it is available within the settlement boundary of the village.

- 2.50 To supplement the desk top analysis, a physical survey of each settlement was undertaken in November 2007. This has subsequently been updated to take account of recent changes in each settlement to ensure the accurate recording of all services, facilities and activities. The physical location of services and facilities was mapped on GIS and photographs were taken to provide a visual record of the services and facilities available in each settlement. This helps to illustrate the distances people have to travel to access those services and where there are spatial deficiencies.
- 2.51 The survey recorded which services, facilities and activities were present in each settlement. Where a service, facility or activity was not present the distance to the nearest provision was calculated and recorded. This helps to show which villages have a deficiency in terms of local service provision and illustrates the differing levels of accessibility to services not present in a particular locality.
- 2.52 The desktop survey also recorded the presence of any environmental designations for both natural and built heritage together with any environmental risks such as flooding or contamination both within or adjacent to the various settlements. This information can help to indicate where there may be potential constraints to settlement growth.

## **3.0 Survey Results and Analysis**

### **Assessment of Key Characteristics**

- 3.1 This section looks at the key characteristics of each of the rural settlements. It highlights some of the differences and similarities between each of the areas.
- 3.2 For consistency and accuracy the majority of the contextual data which has been collected is taken from the 2001 Census. The data used is for the Census Output Area level which is the most detailed level for which statistics are readily available. Unfortunately they do not always align with the settlement boundaries and often include sparsely populated rural areas in the immediate vicinity. Map 3a provides a geographical representation of the output areas which have been used to provide the demographic information for each settlement.

**Map 3a – Amalgamated Census Output Areas**

Map data source: ONS, Census 2001/ Ordnance Survey / Pendle Borough Council, 2008

- 3.3 The data should be used with some caution especially in areas such as Wycoller where the output area takes in an extremely large area in addition to the settlement itself. In areas, such as Spen Brook and Newchurch, the data is combined because these settlements are covered by a single output area. The output area for Sough also covers the northern part of Kelbrook, so the data for these two villages may be slightly distorted.
- 3.4 The demographic data sets for each settlement are considered below.

### Physical Area and Population Size

- 3.5 Table 3a sets out the total physical area of each settlement (as defined by the Settlement Boundaries in the Replacement Local Plan (2001-2016)) and population size of the wider settlement area.

**Table 3a – Physical Area and Population Size**

Settlement	Physical area of the defined settlement (ha)	Population size of the combined Output Areas for each settlement (no. people)
Barrowford	137	6055
Earby	97	4348
Trawden	38	1831
Fence	32	1890
Foulridge	28	1201
Kelbrook	20	567
Higham	19	504
Laneshawbridge	15	942
Winewall	14	270
Blacko	11	221
Salterforth	10	625
Sough	8	345
Bracewell	5	238
Roughlee / Crow Trees	5	328
Barley	4	271
Wycoller	4	240
Spen Brook	3	265
Newchurch-in-Pendle	2	

Table data source: ONS, Census 2001 and Replacement Pendle Local Plan settlement areas 2006.

- 3.6 There is considerable variation in the size of the rural settlements in Pendle. Table 3a shows that Barrowford and Earby are considerably larger in physical size (area) than the other settlements at 137ha and 97ha respectively. The remaining settlements can be grouped in to three categories: those between 20-40ha (Trawden, Fence, Foulridge and Kelbrook), 10-19ha (Higham, Laneshawbridge, Winewall, Blacko and Salterforth) and those under 10ha.

- 3.7 Spen Brook and Newchurch are the smallest sized settlements at 3ha and 2ha respectively.
- 3.8 The size of the settlement and population can help to determine the settlement function. However, it should be noted that population size does not always correspond to the physical size of the settlement. This is especially true for the data sets available, as the population size reflects the census output areas and not the defined settlement areas. Figure 3a shows the population size in graphical form, ranked in size order.

**Figure 3a – Population Size**

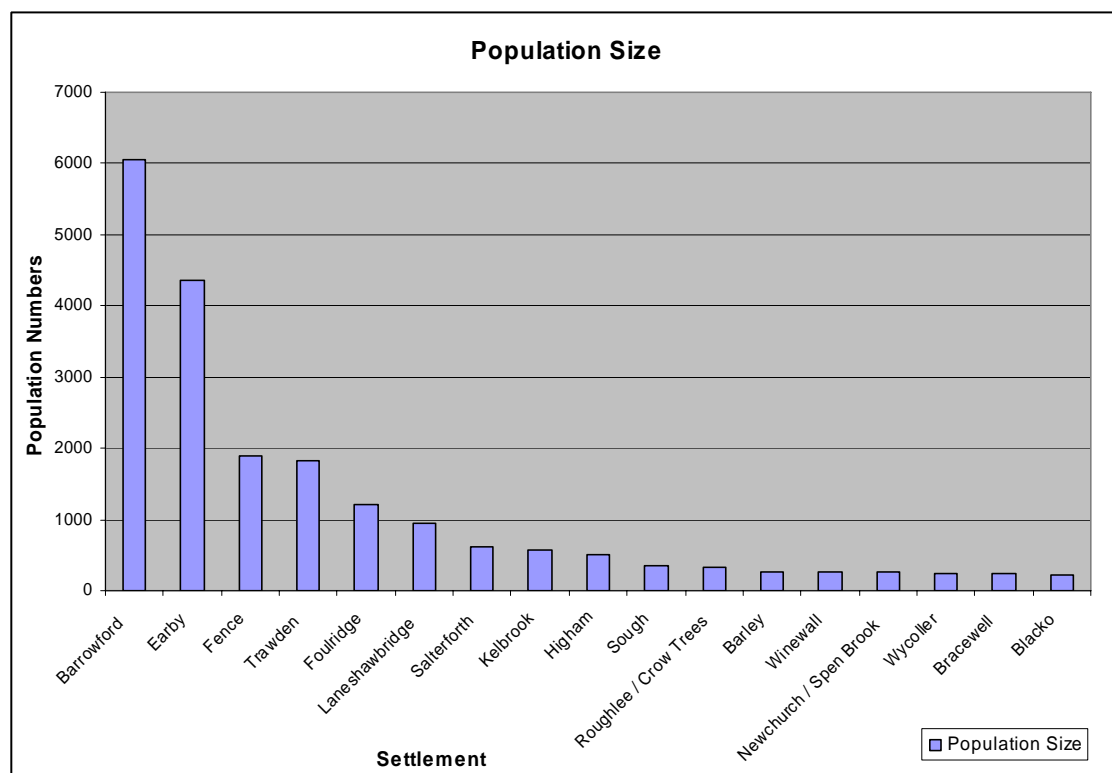


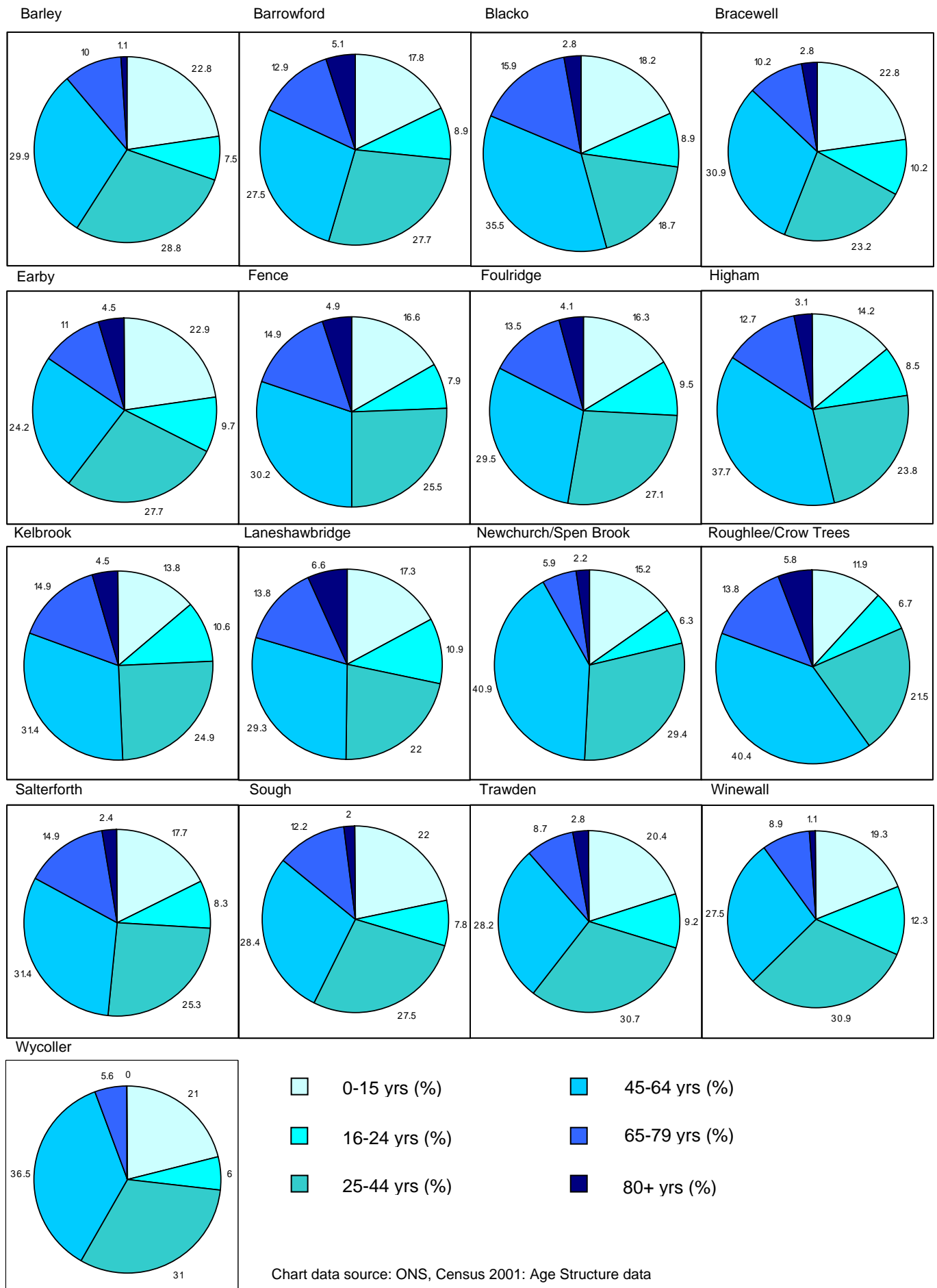
Chart data source: ONS, Census 2001: Population data

- 3.9 There is a clear distinction in the size of the population of Pendle's rural villages. Barrowford and Earby both have a much larger population than any of the other areas, indicating that these settlements probably have a different function to the other settlements included in this study.
- 3.10 There is some argument for considering Fence, Trawden and possibly Foulridge as another level as they have larger populations than the remaining rural settlements. Again this may indicate that they too perform a different function.
- 3.11 Figure 3a shows that the remaining settlements range in population size from 942 to 221. The eight settlements with the lowest population sizes are however very similar in size with an average population of around 300.

- 3.12 Both the population and physical size of a settlement will have a bearing on the position it gains in the final hierarchy, so it is important to note the differences in size in this assessment.
- 3.13 The assessment of existing services and other demographic data will be used to provide further detail and form the basis for the recommended settlement hierarchy for Pendle. This is discussed in Section 4.

### **Age Structure**

- 3.14 Figure 3b shows the age structure of each settlement area broken down by percentage of the total population for that settlement area.

**Figure 3b – Age Structure**

- 3.15 The pie charts in Figure 3b show that there are a number of settlement areas with a higher proportion of people over the age of 65 including; Laneshawbridge, Roughlee / Crow Trees, Fence, Kelbrook and Blacko. This indicates a larger retired population in these areas.
- 3.16 Wycoller has a limited elderly population with no residents over the age of 80. Barley and Winewall have similar demographic profiles with only a small number of residents over 80 years of age.
- 3.17 Bracewell, Earby, Sough, Trawden and Winewall all have a relatively large younger population with 30% of their population being aged 24 or under.
- 3.18 Newchurch / Spen Brook, Roughlee / Crow Trees and Higham all have a larger middle age population with 40% of the population being between 45 and 64 years of age.
- 3.19 This age structure information can be used in conjunction with other demographic data to help identify the types of services and facilities which are needed in each area.

### Economically Active

- 3.20 Figure 3c shows the proportion of the population in each settlement area that are of an economically active age and the proportion of the population of each settlement area that are actually employed. The data is ordered by the percentage of the population that are economically active.

**Figure 3c – Proportion of the Population that are Economically Active**

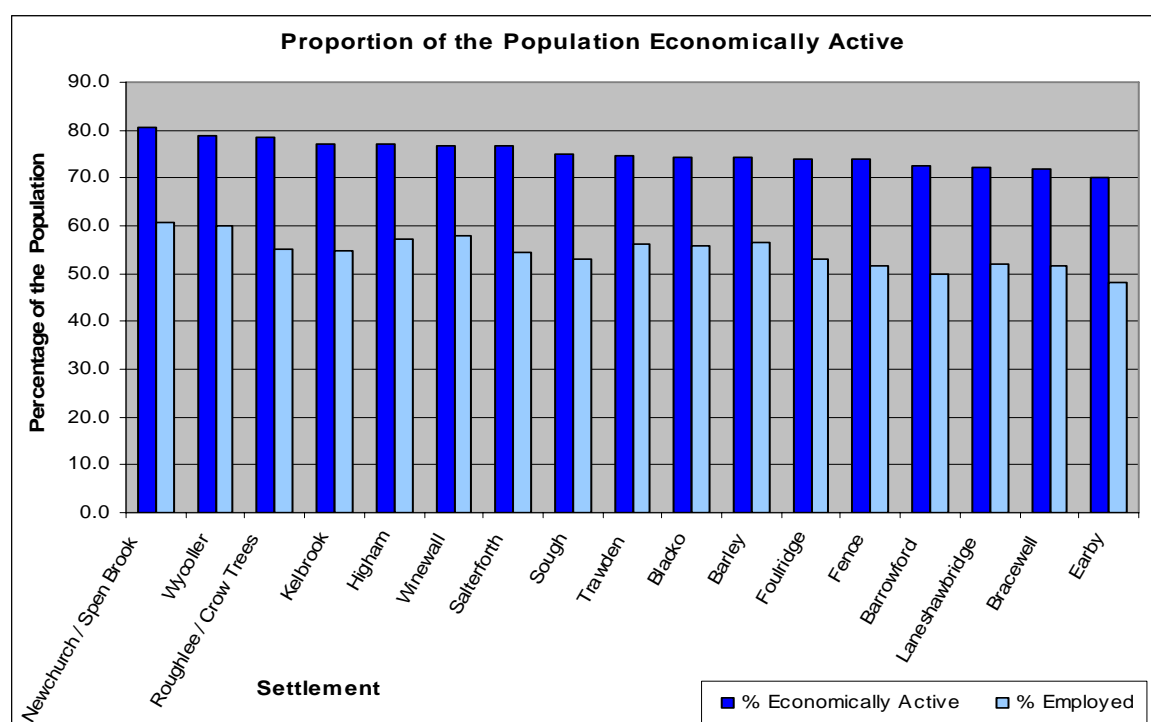


Chart data source: ONS, Census 2001

- 3.21 The results show that in nearly all the settlements there is approximately a 20% difference in the proportion of the population that are economically active and the proportion that are actually employed.
- 3.22 There are a number of potential reasons for this difference including; early retirement, ill health, worklessness and financially stable residents who do not need to work.
- 3.23 Of all the settlements, Newchurch with Spen Brook, Roughlee / Crow Trees and Wycoller have the highest proportion of their population that are of an age considered to be economically active. This is reflected in the high proportion of middle aged people in these settlements as shown by the age structure in Figure 3b.
- 3.24 There is little variation between the settlements in terms of the proportion of the population that are economically active and on average about half the total population in each settlement is in employment.

### House Prices

- 3.25 Figure 3d shows the average house prices for each area over the last two years (2006-2007), ordered by average price. The data is taken from individual searches on all postcode boundaries (source: [www.ourproperty.co.uk](http://www.ourproperty.co.uk)) in each settlement. The graph not only shows the average house price but also the number of sales that occurred during the two year period between January 2006 and December 2007. This helps to indicate any distortion to the average figure.

**Figure 3d – House Price Data**

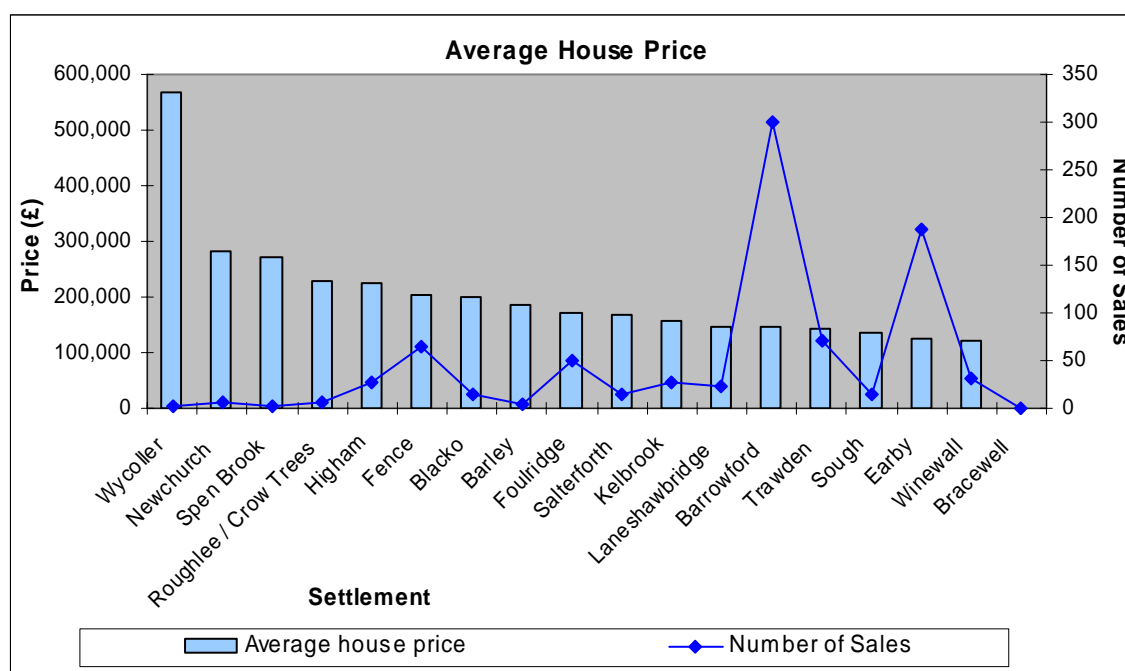


Chart data source: [www.ourproperty.co.uk](http://www.ourproperty.co.uk) April 2008

- 3.26 Figure 3d shows that there is considerable variation in houses prices across the rural settlements of Pendle. The data should be treated with some caution as it is dependent on the number of sales (shown by the line on the graph). The data for Barrowford, Earby, Trawden, Fence and Foulridge should be fairly representative due to the larger number of sales. The potential for distortion is higher in settlements where fewer sales have been recorded as the average price may reflect the sales of only a few dwellings of a particular type.
- 3.27 Wycoller has the highest average house price; however there have only been two sales in the last two years and this may distort the results. There have been no recorded sales in Bracewell during the last two years. This reflects the particularly small size of these two settlements and indicates a low stock turn over rate.
- 3.28 In general it is the Pendleside villages which have the highest average house prices (circa £250,000) with Newchurch, Spen Brook, Roughlee and Higham taking the top four positions behind Wycoller.
- 3.29 Winewall and Earby have the lowest average prices (circa £121,000). This may be reflective of the house types which are for sale in these locations. In Earby these are mainly terraced houses which achieve a lower value, whilst Winewall has a large number of small, two bed cottage properties.
- 3.30 The average house price for all of the settlements is well over £120,000. When compared with average levels this may indicate an affordability issue, especially for the younger population. Indeed, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for Burnley and Pendle indicates that there is an overall need to provide 868 affordable units per annum in Pendle. However, given the overall housing requirement set for Pendle in the Regional Spatial Strategy, achieving this level of affordable provision is unlikely to be achieved, although it does help to show the scale of the problem. The SHMA indicates that some of these affordable units may need to be provided in the rural areas.

### **Household data**

- 3.31 Data on the number of households in a settlement can help to provide an understanding of the scale of a settlement. Figure 3e shows the number of households in each settlement area.

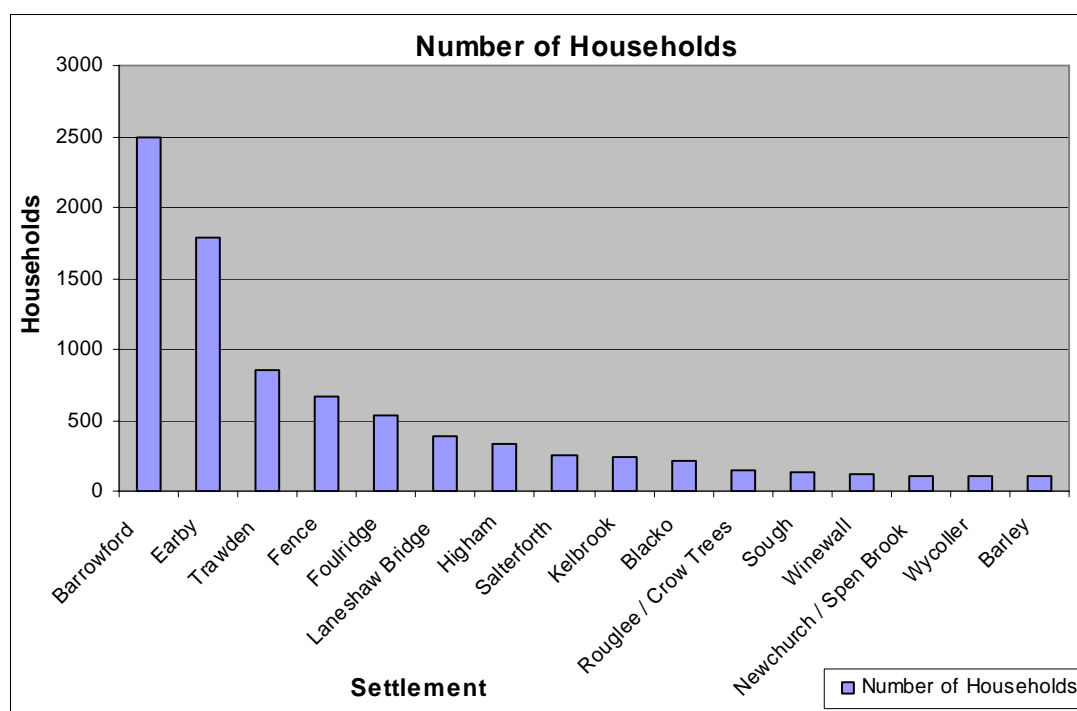
**Figure 3e – Number of Households**

Chart data source: ONS, Census 2001

- 3.32 The graph shows that Barrowford has the highest number of households of all the settlements assessed with 2,493 households. Barrowford also has the largest population and settlement area, so it is perhaps unsurprising that it also has the largest number of households.
- 3.33 Earby also has a large number of households compared to the other settlements and this reflects the fact that it is the second largest settlement assessed.
- 3.34 Trawden and Fence have 853 and 670 households respectively. These two settlements are comparable in terms of their physical size, population size and household numbers.
- 3.35 The remaining settlements contain a varied number of households, ranging from 532 in Foulridge to 106 in Barley. The number of households in these settlements corresponds to the population size of each settlement.
- 3.36 The size of households can also be useful to indicate potential under-occupancy or over-crowding and the types of households present in a settlement e.g. families, single people, couples.

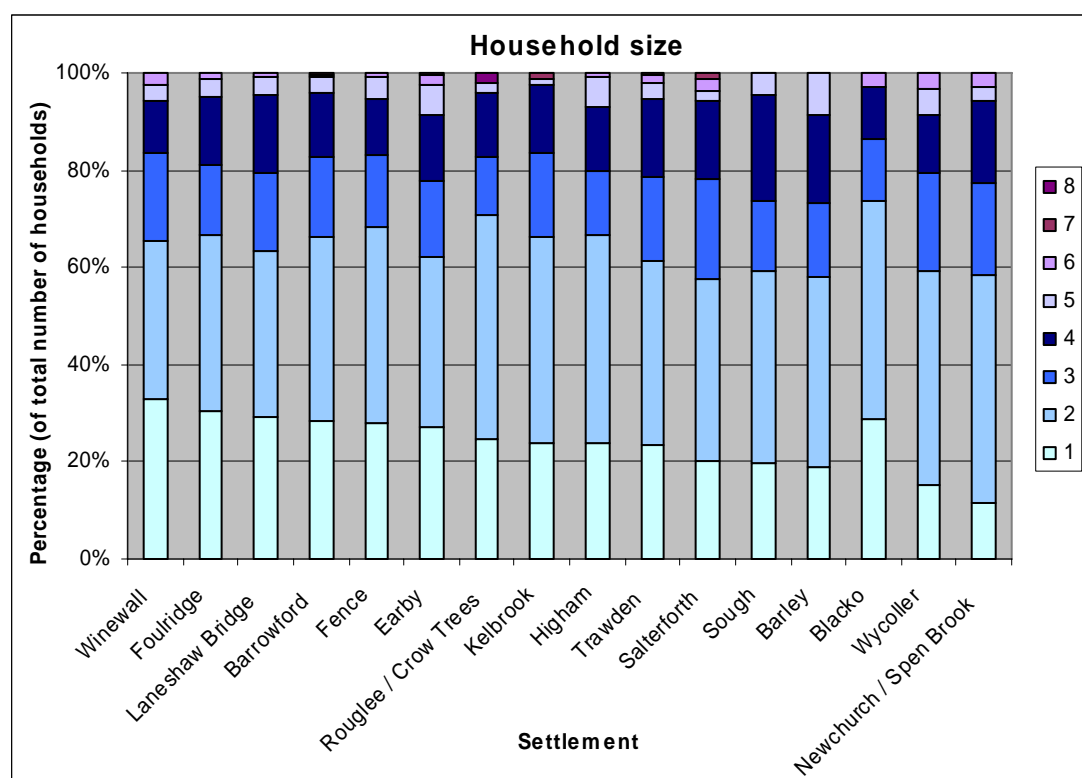
**Figure 3f – Household Size**

Chart data source: ONS, Census 2001

- 3.37 Figure 3f shows that as a proportion of the total number of households, the two person household represents the greatest proportion in each settlement, with 32-47% of households falling into this category.
- 3.38 In most settlements the next highest category of household size is the single person household with 11-32% of households falling into this category.
- 3.39 There are similar numbers of three and four person households in all the settlements. Together they make up around 30% of all households in each settlement.
- 3.40 The proportion of larger sized households is extremely small in most settlements with less than 10% having five or more people in the household.

### Travel to Work Flows

- 3.41 Figure 3g shows the proportion of the working population that work within, or just outside each settlement, and the proportion that travel between 2km and 20km to their place of work. The data is ranked by the proportion of the population working within the settlement.

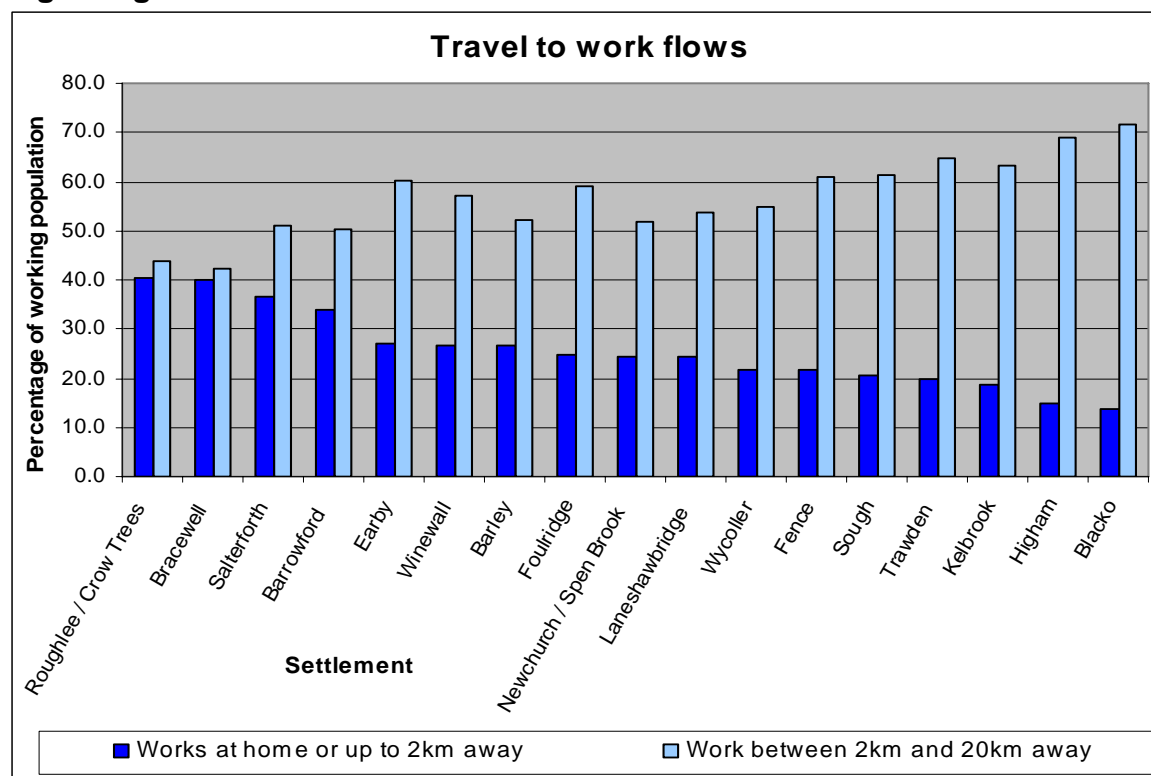
**Figure 3g – Travel to Work Flows**

Chart data source: ONS, Census 2001

3.42 Figure 3g indicates that there is a significant variation between settlements in terms of the number of people who live and work within 2km of their settlement and those who travel between 2km and 20km to their place of work.

3.43 In Blacko and Higham only a small number of the working population work in the village or within a 2km radius. The vast majority work over 2km away. This may reflect the lack of employment opportunities in these settlements, or it may indicate that the main role of these settlements is as commuter villages. These small rural settlements are both situated on A/B roads that offer direct access to the motorway network (e.g. M65 motorway) which may indicate accessibility to wider job opportunities.

3.44 Indeed in all but two settlements over half of the working population travel between 2km and 20km to access employment, indicating a reasonably high level of commuting from the majority of the rural settlements.

## Health

3.45 Figure 3h shows the percentage of each settlement's population who consider themselves to be in good, fairly good and not good health. The data is ranked by the proportion of the population in good health.

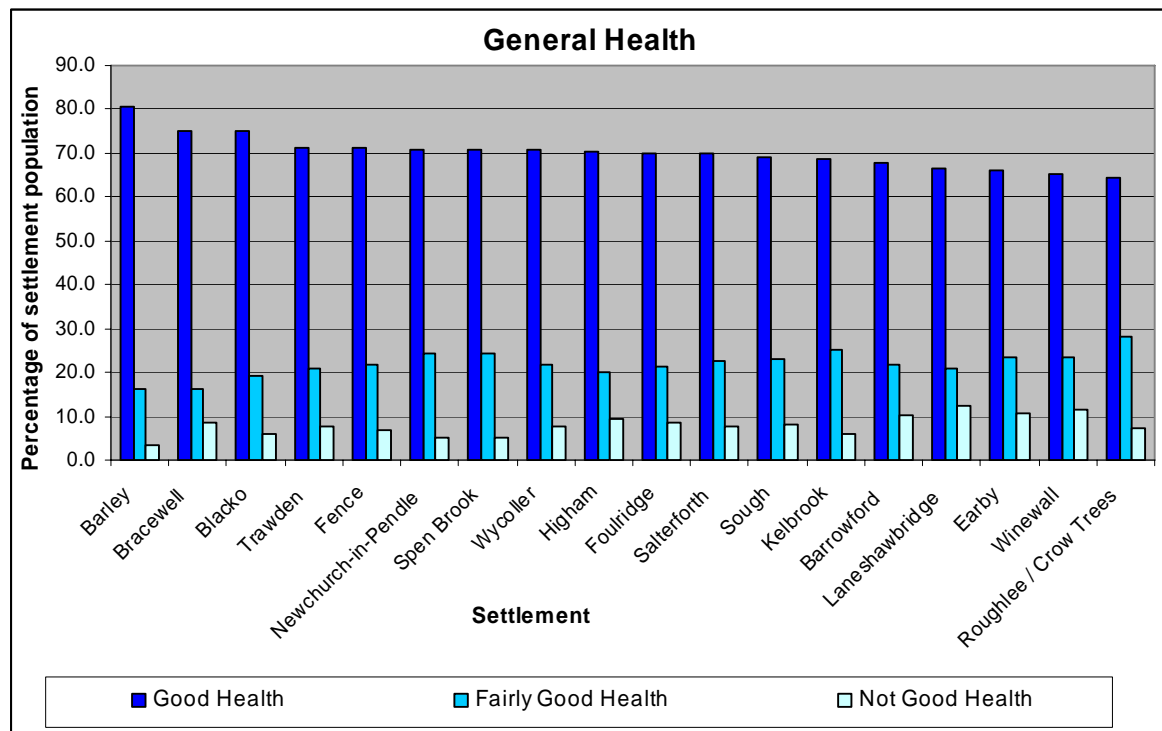
**Figure 3h – General Health Status**

Chart data source: ONS, Census 2001

- 3.46 In general terms, the population of all the rural settlements are in good health with at least 65% of the total population in each settlement falling into this category.
- 3.47 Laneshawbridge, Winewall, Earby and Barrowford have a slightly higher proportion of their population with people not in good health but this is only just over 10% of the total population of each settlement.

### **Determining the Sustainability of the Rural Settlements**

- 3.48 There are a number of factors which contribute to making a settlement sustainable. These factors have been broken down in to seven key areas:
- transportation and accessibility,
  - convenience services,
  - community services,
  - health care,
  - education provision,
  - access to employment and services and;
  - environmental considerations and constraints.
- 3.49 To get a clearer picture of the number of facilities and the level of service provision together with any potential constraints for each of the settlements, the following section looks at the results of the survey work undertaken.
- 3.50 In addition to this analysis the following appendices provide further information:
- Appendix 1 is a matrix showing the presence of services within each settlement.
  - Appendix 2 provides the detailed break down of all the scores for all the settlements.
  - Appendix 3 provides specific, detailed information and the survey results for each individual settlement.
  - Appendix 4 provides spatial maps for each settlement identifying the location and distribution of services, facilities and activities, and the location of environmental designations and constraints.
  - Appendix 5 provides information about the availability of sites within each of the settlements.

## Transportation and Accessibility

- 3.51 Transport linkages in rural areas are a vital component when considering the sustainability of a settlement. Good public transport links with higher tier centres allow residents to access services which may not be present within their own settlement. However, it is not just the provision of rural public transport, but the frequency of the service which helps to determine sustainability. Higher frequency services provide greater opportunity and offer a real alternative to using the car.
- 3.52 Although it is not necessarily how close a service or facility is to a settlement that matters, the proximity of a service can be a major factor when considering what method of transport to use. Services that are close to a settlement may be accessible by walking or cycling providing greater choice to the user. National planning guidance encourages increased access to essential, key services by walking and cycling.
- 3.53 Table 3b presents the total scores each settlement gains in terms of the provision of and access to transport services. The table also shows the total number of transport services that are present within each settlement. The table is ranked by the total transport score which helps to indicate the settlements with the best provision / access to services.

**Table 3b – Transport Scores**

Settlement	Transport scores (maximum possible score = 14 )	Total number of services / facilities within the village (maximum possible number = 7)
Barrowford	10	5
Earby	10	5
Fence	10	5
Foulridge	10	5
Higham	10	5
Kelbrook	10	5
Laneshawbridge	10	5
Salterforth	10	5
Sough	10	5
Trawden	10	5
Barley	8	4
Blacko	8	4
Newchurch in Pendle	8	4
Roughlee / Crow Trees	8	4
Spen Brook	8	4
Winewall	8	2
Bracewell	2	1
Wycoller	2	0

Table data source: Summary of scores and number of services see Appendices 1 and 2.

- 3.54 In terms of the scoring of transport services in each of the rural settlements, there is little variation in the scores with most settlements gaining a total transport score of either 8 or 10 points.

- 3.55 Two of the settlements (Bracewell and Wycoller) both score only two points under the transport criteria. This reflects the poor level of transport provision and access to transport services from these locations. It also indicates the infrequent number of services which are provided. This reflects both the remoteness of these settlements and their low population size, factors which undoubtedly affect the viability of providing regular bus services to these destinations.
- 3.56 Detailed analysis of the specific settlement information indicates that the main issues to be highlighted are the provision of bus stops, the variation in the frequency of bus services and the proximity of settlements to cycle routes.
- 3.57 All settlements have at least one bus stop within their boundaries with the exception of Bracewell, Wycoller and Winewall. For Bracewell and Wycoller the nearest bus stops are located 1400m and 2300m away respectively in Barnoldswick and Trawden. These distances are well over the recommended accessibility thresholds<sup>16</sup> which are set at 400m from the village boundary. These settlements are considered to have a low level of sustainability as the option to access services by public transport is extremely limited.
- 3.58 For Winewall the nearest bus stop is located just 200m beyond the village boundary in Cotton Tree. So whilst there is no public transport provision within the village the option to access regular public transport services is available within an acceptable distance. However, other constraints such as local topography, the streets in Winewall are steep and narrow, may act as a barrier to people wanting to use the bus service.
- 3.59 In terms of bus frequency nearly all the settlements score highly for the frequency of buses. However, closer analysis shows that there is considerable variation between these settlements.
- 3.60 The frequency of bus services and the hours of operation are the main factors which determine whether a location can be considered accessible. Frequent services connecting rural locations with key service centres provide residents with an increased accessibility to the services they need. Figure 3i indicates the frequency of bus services to and from each settlement. The settlements have been ranked according to the frequency of bus services to show which settlements have a higher level of accessibility.

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<sup>16</sup> Barton et al (2003): Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality.

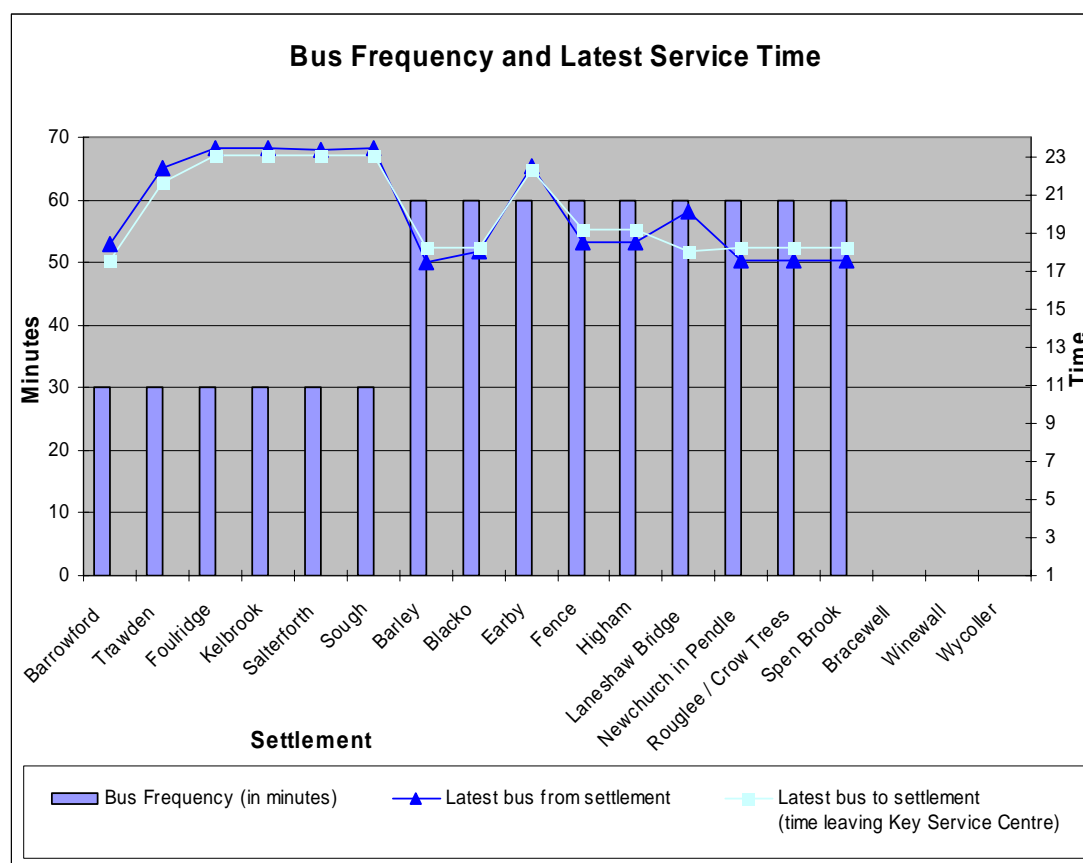
**Figure 3i – Bus Frequency**

Chart data source: Burnley & Pendle, Pennine, Pendle Witch Hopper, Pendleside Link, and Starship bus timetables 2007/2008.

- 3.61 Figure 3i clearly shows that there are six settlements which have a reasonably frequent bus service with no more than a 30 minute wait time between buses.
- 3.62 There are a number of services which stop in the settlements of Barrowford, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Salterforth and Sough and there are different wait times between the different services. For example, Foulridge is served by three regular bus services; two offer an hourly service and the other with a service every 30 minutes. The time of operation of the services means that there is a wide range of times a person could have to wait to catch a bus, but the maximum wait time is 30 minutes.
- 3.63 The remaining settlements have a regular hourly service except for Bracewell, Wycoller and Winewall where there are no bus stops and hence no service available within the settlement.
- 3.64 In all cases the bus services that operate in Pendle run either from or through these rural settlements to the key service centres of Colne and Nelson and further afield to Burnley and Skipton. These bus services provide the residents in these rural settlements with access to higher level centres with a larger range of services and facilities.

- 3.65 There is some correlation between the frequency of bus services and the size of the population of the settlement. In general terms those settlements with a larger population size have a more frequent bus service. This reflects the increased viability of providing additional services to areas which have a larger population and therefore a higher demand. There are two notable exceptions: Earby and Fence. These two settlements are amongst those with the highest populations; however they only have an hourly bus service, suggesting that there may be a need for service improvements in these localities.
- 3.66 In terms of the hours of operation Figure 3i shows, that in general, it is those settlements with a higher frequency service that have the longest operating hours. There are six settlements where services operate after 22:00 hours.

### Bus journey lengths and routes

- 3.67 Table 3c shows the average time taken to travel by bus from the assessed settlements to the main centres.
- 3.68 The table shows that most settlements have a direct bus service to either Nelson and/or Burnley. Average journey times vary depending on where a person is travelling to and from, but none exceed 26 minutes to the nearest centre.

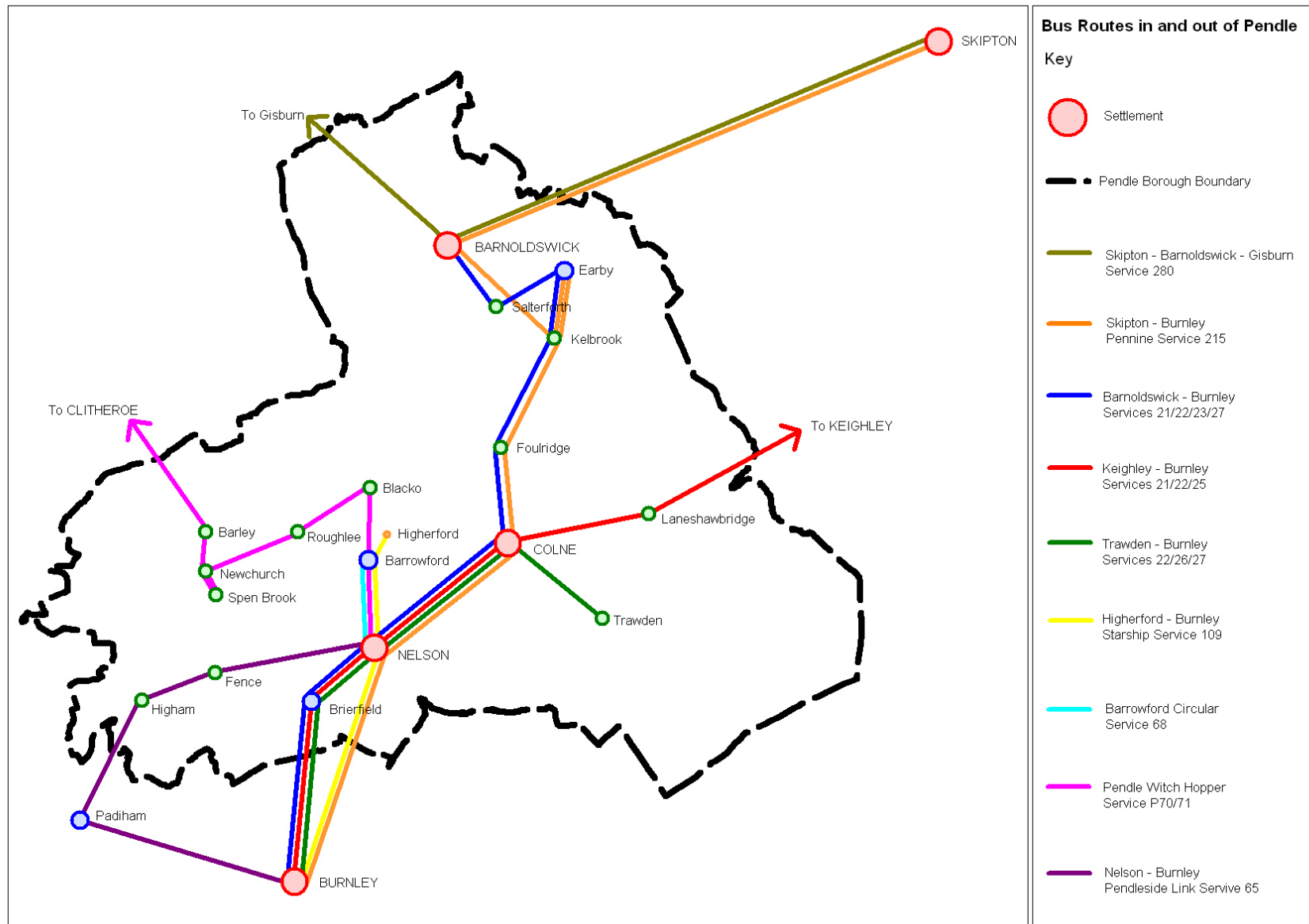
**Table 3c – Average time (in minutes) between settlements on direct bus services**

Settlement	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Colne	Nelson	Burnley
Barley	-	-	-	26	-
Barrowford	-	-	-	9	38
Bracewell	-	-	-	-	-
Blacko	-	-	-	8	-
Earby	30	10	17	33	54
Fence	-	-	-	15	31
Foulridge	36	15	9	25	46
Higham	-	-	-	19	27
Kelbrook	25	9	12	26	49
Laneshawbridge	-	-	9	23	45
Newchurch	-	-	-	17	-
Roughlee / Crow Trees	-	-	-	12	-
Salterforth	-	4	20	34	56
Sough	-	-	-	-	-
Spen Brook	-	-	-	21	-
Trawden	-	-	13	30	52
Winewall	-	-	-	-	-
Wycoller	-	-	-	-	-

Table data source: Burnley & Pendle, Pennine, Pendle Witch Hopper, Pendleside Link, and Starship bus timetables 2007/08

- 3.69 Map 3b illustrates the main bus routes in and out of Pendle. It shows that the main towns along the urban belt are well served with a number of different services.
- 3.70 The settlements in West Craven have two main bus services to Skipton, Colne, Nelson and Burnley.
- 3.71 The settlements in Pendleside are served by the Pendle Witch Hopper and the Pendleside Link providing services to Nelson, Burnley and Clitheroe.
- 3.72 Mainline services operate to and from both Laneshawbridge and Trawden providing links with Colne, Nelson, Burnley and Keighley.

Map 3b – Bus routes and services map



Map source: Ordnance Survey / Pendle Borough Council / Transdev Bus Routes, 2008

- 3.73 All settlements, with the exception of Wycoller, have access to the dial a ride/bus services which operate in the rural areas of Pendle. Pendle Community Transport is the main provider of the dial a ride scheme. It is a demand responsive service and is generally more focused at people who have difficulty using ordinary bus services. This is an invaluable service for many people with mobility problems and allows them to travel when they need to. These types of transport initiatives help to sustain the smaller rural villages.
- 3.74 In terms of rail travel none of the rural settlements benefit from having a railway station within their boundaries. For all settlements, the train frequency from the nearest station is an hourly service. Where bus links from a rural settlement to the nearest railway station are good, residents have the opportunity to access the rail network for longer distance journeys.

### Convenience Services

- 3.75 Convenience services and facilities are those that are essential or needed on a frequent (daily, weekly) basis. They include services such as a food store, a post office, public house, grocery delivery and a petrol station. Table 3d provides the total scores for each settlement for the provision and access to convenience services. The table also includes the actual number of convenience services/facilities that are present within the limits of each settlement.

**Table 3d – Total Convenience Services Scores**

Settlement	Convenience Service Scores (maximum possible score = 34)	Total number of services / facilities within the village (maximum possible number = 17)
Barrowford	34	17
Earby	33	16
Fence	25	12
Foulridge	24	11
Kelbrook	22	11
Trawden	20	9
Salterforth	15	7
Barley	15	7
Newchurch-in-Pendle	15	7
Higham	13	6
Laneshawbridge	12	6
Roughlee / Crow Trees	12	5
Blacko	12	5
Winewall	11	5
Spen Brook	11	4
Sough	10	2
Bracewell	6	2
Wycoller	4	2

Table data source: summary of scores and number of services see Appendices 1 and 2

- 3.76 Each settlement benefits from some level of convenience services although not all have facilities within their boundaries. Appendix 2 provides a comprehensive matrix showing the services present in each location.
- 3.77 Appendix 2 shows that the services which are well provided for, well delivered or accessible to all settlements include post boxes, grocery delivery services, public houses, and telephone boxes.
- 3.78 The services that are less well provided for include banks, petrol stations, chemists and take aways. Appendix 2 also shows that in some villages there is a lack of even the most basic convenience services such as a food shop.
- 3.79 The results of the assessment show that out of the 17 convenience services considered, Barrowford and Earby have the highest number of services with 17 and 16 respectively. In terms of the accessibility scoring for these two settlements (see Table 3d) Barrowford scores a maximum value of 34 which shows that the settlement has excellent access to all convenience services. Earby scores slightly lower with 33 points but this still indicates high access to all convenience services. Both these settlements offer a good range of shops, including some that sell comparison goods, such as clothes and electricals. This probably reflects the larger population size of these settlements, which can support this higher level of retail provision.
- 3.80 Wycoller, Bracewell and Sough have the lowest number of services with just a post box and grocery delivery service available within their settlement limits. This reflects the low populations of these settlements and the poor viability of providing services within these settlements.
- 3.81 When considering which settlements have sustainable access to convenience services Table 3d shows that the settlements of Bracewell and Wycoller score the lowest with 4-6 points. These low access scores combined with the low number of services available within these settlements indicates that their residents have a limited choice and have to travel further than the recommended distances to access most convenience services. Taking the transport information into account for both these settlements, it can be seen that both Bracewell and Wycoller score poorly in terms of access to transport services. This has a further negative impact on residents ability to access to convenience services. These settlements therefore present a poor option in terms of sustainable living.
- 3.82 The majority of the remaining rural settlements have a modest number of, or limited access to, convenience services with scores ranging from 9 to 17 points. Four settlements; Foulridge, Fence, Kelbrook and Trawden score slightly higher (20 – 25 points) indicating a larger number of facilities and/or better access to some services. For example, Fence, Trawden and Kelbrook all support a car repair garage.

The provision of a higher number of services in these locations indicates that these settlements may have a role in providing services for smaller settlements or farmsteads in the immediate vicinity.

- 3.83 Looking at the demographic data in relation to the provision of convenience services, it can be seen that the number of services within a settlement correlates reasonably well to the size of the population. This indicates that in general terms settlements with a larger population size require and can support a larger number of services.
- 3.84 Overall there is a clear hierarchy of settlements in terms of the presence of, and access to, convenience services.

### Community Services

- 3.85 Community services and facilities include libraries, community centres, open space, child care facilities, day centres / luncheon clubs and community safety patrols. They provide an opportunity for social interaction and play an important role in improving community cohesion. This category also looks at the provision of some community activities such as the Women's Institute and regular exercise classes.

**Table 3e – Total Community Services Scores**

Settlement	Community Services Scores (maximum possible score = 40)	Total number of services / facilities within the village (maximum possible number = 20)
Earby	33	16
Trawden	32	15
Barrowford	30	15
Fence	30	15
Salterforth	25	12
Kelbrook	25	11
Higham	24	11
Barley	22	10
Laneshawbridge	21	10
Foulridge	21	10
Sough	16	8
Blacko	16	8
Roughlee / Crow Trees	14	7
Newchurch in Pendle	15	7
Winewall	14	3
Spen Brook	11	5
Bracewell	9	4
Wycoller	7	3

Table data source: summary of scores and number of services see Appendices 1 and 2

- 3.86 Similarly to convenience services each settlement benefits from a range of community service provision. Four settlements (Earby, Barrowford, Trawden and Fence) have a higher level of community service provision with 15-16 services present (out of a possible total of

- 20). These settlements also score the highest for access to community services (see Table 3e).
- 3.87 Five settlements (Salterforth, Kelbrook, Higham, Barley and Laneshawbridge) have a moderate level of provision within their settlement limits, with around half of all potential services present. These settlements also score reasonably well (21-25 points) for access to community services.
- 3.88 The settlements of Winewall, Wycoller and Bracewell have the lowest level provision within their boundaries. Bracewell and Wycoller also score the lowest in terms of access to community services. The lack of regular / frequent public transport services to and from these locations reduces their accessibility.
- 3.89 There are a number of community services that are well provided for, well delivered or accessible to all settlements; including libraries/mobile libraries, community safety patrols, public notice boards, meals on wheels and broadband internet connection.
- 3.90 Some community services are less well provided to the rural settlements; including police stations, day centres, child minders and community activities (e.g. Women's Institute, Kids Club). There is a shortage of open space within a number of the rural settlements. Although, it is acknowledged that many of them are surrounded by the open countryside giving residents some opportunity for outdoor activities, but there is a notable lack of more formal open space for recreational use.
- 3.91 In terms of the relationship between community services and population size, there is a general correlation between the size of the population and the number of community services available within the settlement. Earby, Trawden, Barrowford and Fence all have a larger number of community services available and these settlements also have the largest population sizes.

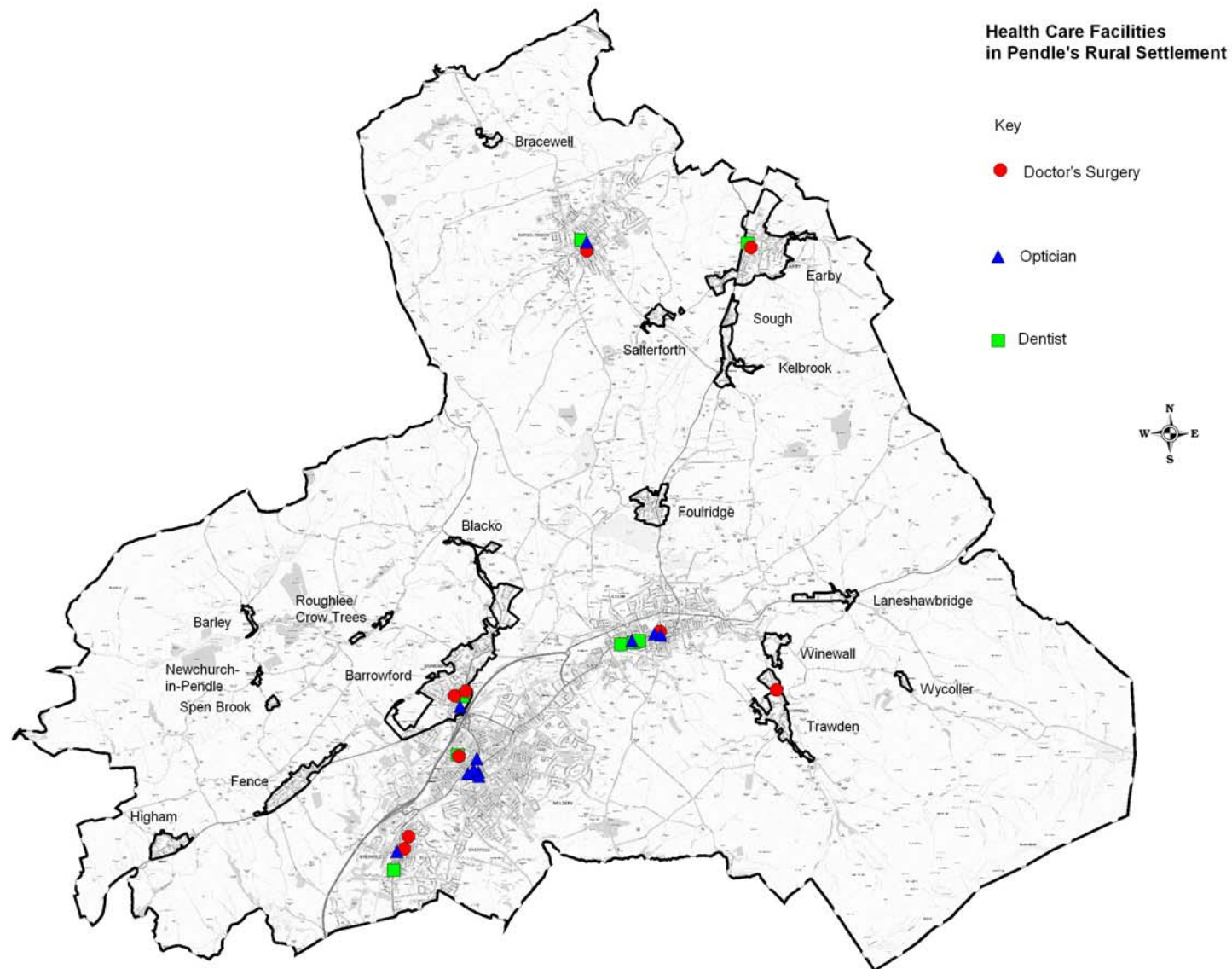
## Health Care

- 3.92 Access to basic health care facilities is also an important measure of a settlement's sustainability. The provision of doctors and dentists should be within a distance that people can travel to easily. Table 3f presents the total health scores gained by each settlement in terms of the provision and/or access to health care. The table also shows the total number of actual health care facilities available within each settlement.

**Table 3f – Total Health Care Scores**

Settlement	Health Care Scores (maximum possible score = 10)	Total number of services / facilities within the village (maximum possible number = 5)
Barrowford	8	4
Earby	6	3
Fence	4	1
Trawden	4	2
Foulridge	2	1
Barley	2	1
Blacko	2	1
Bracewell	2	1
Higham	2	1
Kelbrook	2	1
Laneshawbridge	2	1
Newchurch-in-Pendle	2	1
Roughlee / Crow Trees	2	1
Salterforth	2	1
Sough	2	1
Spen Brook	2	1
Winewall	2	1
Wycoller	2	1

Table data source: summary of scores and number of services see Appendices 1 and 2

**Map 3c – Location of Health Care Facilities**

- 3.93 The survey results indicate that perhaps unsurprisingly there is a lack of health care provision in the rural areas of Pendle. 15 out of the 18 settlements only have one health care facility available within their settlement limits. Map 3c shows the spatial distribution of health care facilities in the rural areas.
- 3.94 Only Barrowford has a doctor's surgery, optician, dentist and district nursing within the village. Earby has a doctor's surgery and a dentist and Trawden has a doctor's surgery. The presence of these services in these settlements may be reflective of their larger population sizes.
- 3.95 Map 3c shows that residents in the remaining settlements have no option but to travel in order to access these facilities. Whilst it may be sustainable for dentists and opticians to be located in the main urban areas, as visits to these services may be limited to once or twice a year, access to a doctor's surgery is often required on a more frequent and ad hoc basis.
- 3.96 Map 3c shows that residents in the villages in Pendleside have to travel to Barrowford, Brierfield or Nelson to access the nearest doctor's surgery. In a number of cases this distance is over 5km which is over the recommended accessible distance<sup>17</sup> of 1km. With a limited public transport network in this area access may be difficult especially if a person has to get to an appointment at short notice.
- 3.97 In the West Craven villages of Kelbrook, Sough, Salterforth and Bracewell, residents have to travel to Barnoldswick or Earby to access health care facilities. In all cases these services are just over 1500m from the village boundaries. This is much closer to the accepted accessible distance<sup>15</sup> of 1km and bus services are more frequent between most of these villages and Barnoldswick and Earby.
- 3.98 Residents in Foulridge, Laneshawbridge, Winewall and Wycoller have to access health care services in either Trawden or Colne. The distances to be travelled are more than the recommended sustainable access distances. Although bus services are reasonably frequent from Foulridge and Laneshawbridge, residents in Wycoller may find accessing health services by public transport more difficult.
- 3.99 District nursing is provided across Pendle and therefore all settlements have access to this service. However this is the only health care service which is provided within all of the rural settlements. Apart from Barrowford, and to some extent Earby, the residents in the rest of Pendle's rural settlements have to travel significant distances to access the various different health care facilities.

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<sup>17</sup> Barton et al (2003) Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality.

- 3.100 Looking at the demographic health data there is no real correlation between settlements with a higher number of people in poor health and the lack of or presence of health care facilities.
- 3.101 The assessment indicates that the spatial distribution of health care facilities is specifically concentrated in the more urbanised areas of the borough. There is a notable lack of facilities in any of the smaller settlements.

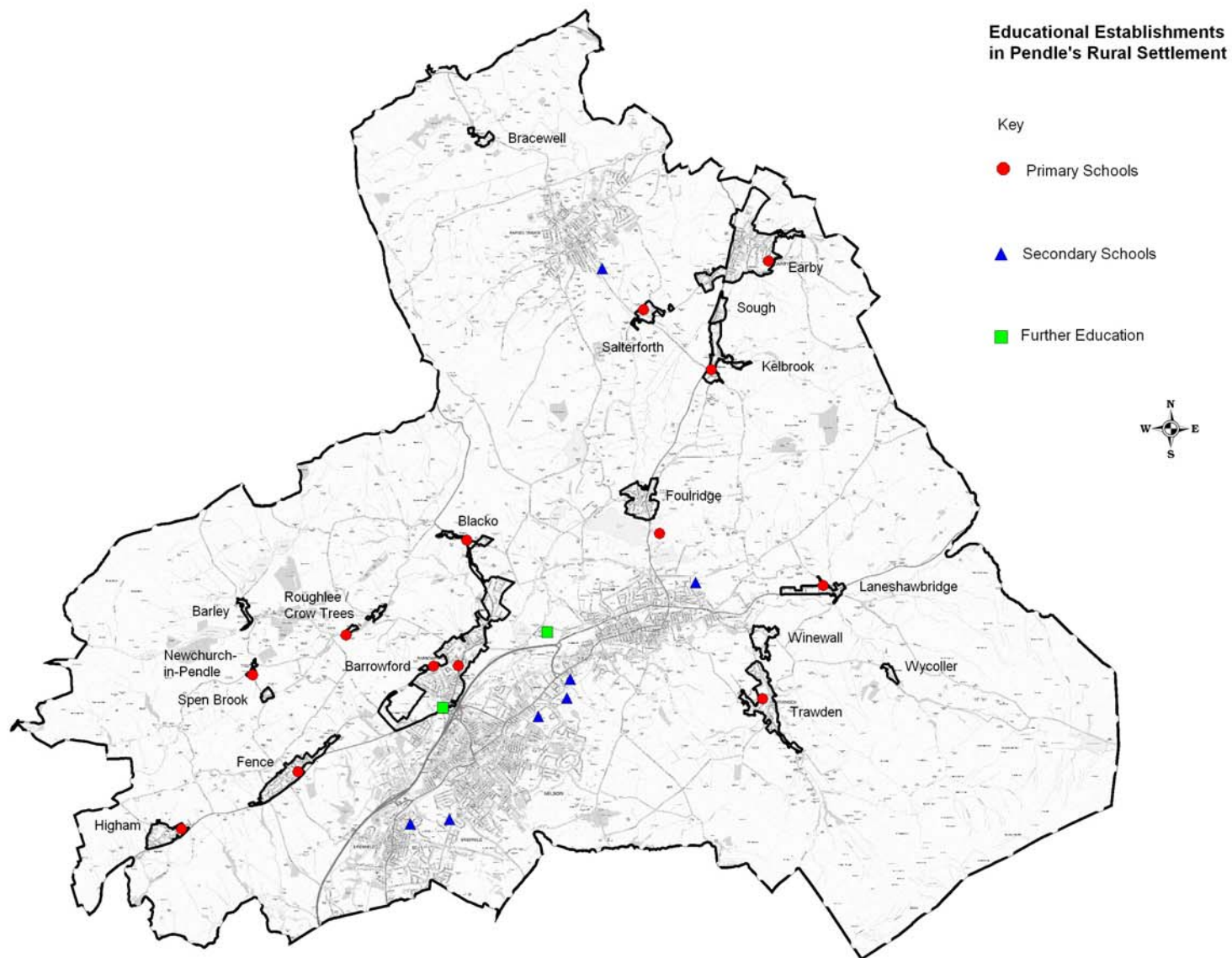
### Education Provision

- 3.102 Access to education at all levels (nursery – further education) is also important for the residents of Pendle’s rural settlements. It is widely acknowledged that generally only the delivery of primary school provision is feasible in rural areas, however access to secondary and further education still needs to be available and sustainable. Table 3g presents the total scores for the provision of and access to educational facilities in each settlement. The table also presents the actual number of educational facilities within each settlement.

**Table 3g – Total Education Scores**

Settlement	Education Provision Scores (maximum possible score = 10)	Total number of services / facilities within the village (maximum possible number = 5)
Barrowford	6	3
Earby	4	2
Fence	4	1
Roughlee / Crow Trees	4	1
Salterforth	4	1
Blacko	4	1
Higham	2	1
Kelbrook	2	1
Laneshawbridge	2	1
Newchurch in Pendle	2	1
Trawden	2	1
Foulridge	2	0
Spen Brook	1	0
Bracewell	0	0
Barley	0	0
Sough	0	0
Winewall	0	0
Wycoller	0	0

Table data source: summary of scores and number of services see Appendices 1 and 2

**Map 3d – Location of Education Establishments**

- 3.103 There are a number of clear cut differences in the provision and access to educational facilities in the rural areas. Map 3d shows the distribution of educational establishments in the rural areas of the Borough.
- 3.104 In general terms, the rural settlements are fairly well served in terms of provision and access to primary level education. However, seven of the settlements have no education facilities within their limits at all and five of these settlements have poor access to all education facilities.
- 3.105 Four settlements (Barrowford, Blacko, Fence and Roughlee) have good access to primary and further education and one settlement (Salterforth) has good access to primary and secondary education.
- 3.106 In terms of access to secondary level education only Salterforth is considered to have sustainable levels of access. All the other settlements are over the recommended<sup>18</sup> 1.5km distance from the nearest secondary level provision.
- 3.107 School bus services are available in all rural settlements apart from Bracewell and Wycoller. These services are vital for the rural settlements as they allow access to secondary education provision.
- 3.108 In terms of further education provision, Nelson and Colne College is the main outlet within Pendle. The college is well located for settlements in the southern part of the Borough. The distances from the West Craven area are greater with residents in Earby having to travel over 10km to access these facilities. Craven College provides an alternative further education outlet in Skipton for the residents of West Craven. The provision is slightly further away at 11.5km but access to Craven College may be slightly easier as the bus service from Earby runs directly to Skipton taking 30 minutes, whereas there is no direct bus service to Nelson and Colne College from Earby.
- 3.109 Looking at the location of education provision and how this relates to the population structure of the rural settlements the data shows that several settlements with a high proportion of young people have less educational provision. Although four out of the top five settlements with a high youth population have no educational facilities within their settlements. However, this could be misleading as these are four of the smallest settlements and two of them have reasonable access to primary education in the adjacent villages.

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<sup>18</sup> Barton et al (2003) Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality

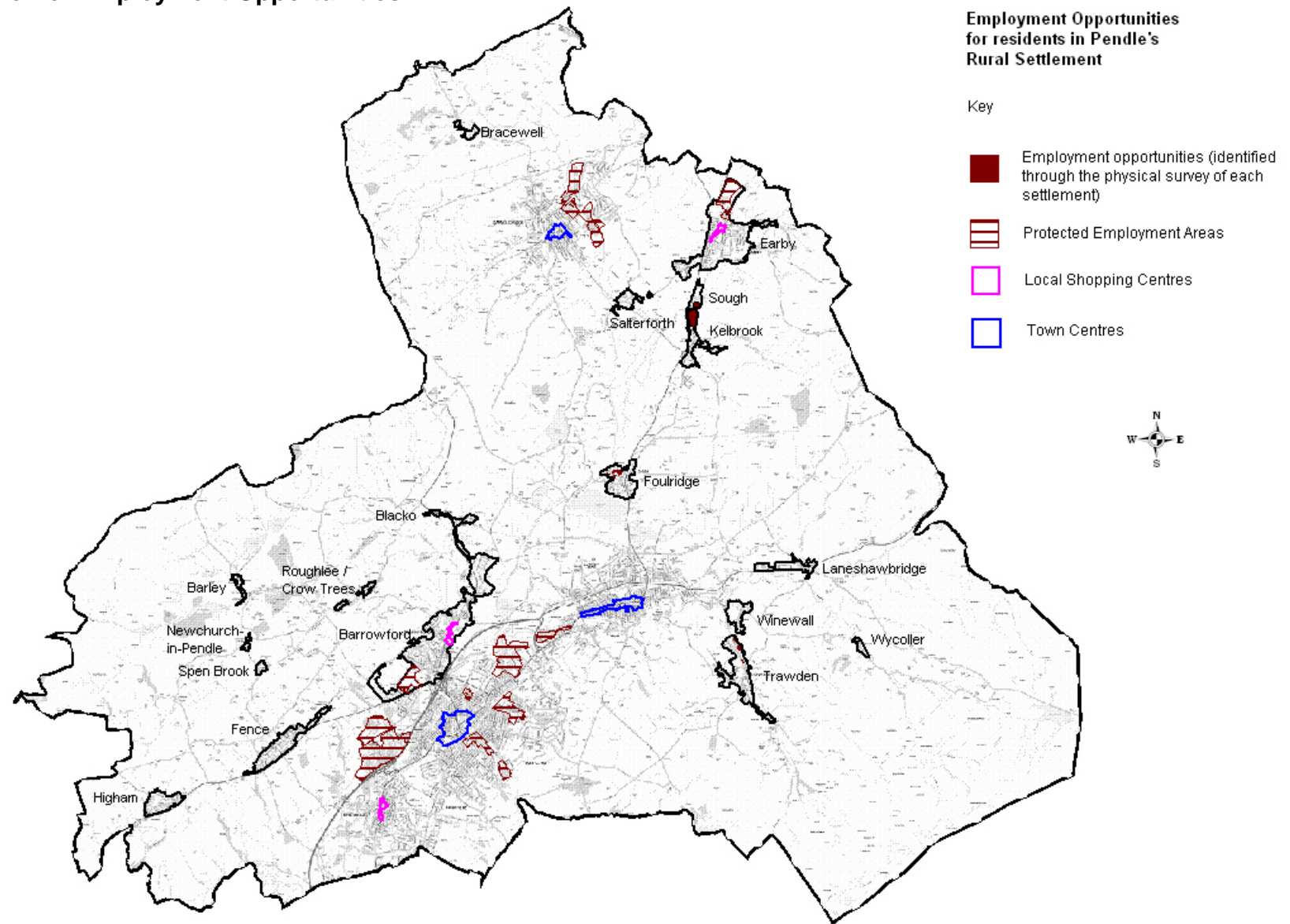
## Access to Employment and Services

3.110 This category looks at the provision of employment and access to town and local shopping centres from each of the rural settlements. It helps to identify employment opportunities and give an indication of the distances residents of these settlements have to travel to access jobs and services. Table 3h presents the scores of each settlement for access to employment and services.

**Table 3h – Total Access to Employment and Service Scores**

Settlement	Access to Employment & Services Scores (maximum possible score = 8)	Total number of services / facilities within the village (maximum possible number = 4)
Barrowford	8	2
Earby	7	3
Sough	7	1
Foulridge	6	1
Kelbrook	6	1
Salterforth	6	0
Trawden	5	1
Winewall	5	0
Roughlee / Crow Trees	4	0
Blacko	4	0
Laneshawbridge	3	0
Bracewell	2	0
Fence	2	0
Wycoller	1	0
Barley	0	0
Higham	0	0
Newchurch in Pendle	0	0
Spen Brook	0	0

Table data source: summary of scores and number of services see Appendices 1 and 2

**Map 3e – Location of Employment Opportunities**

Map data source: Ordnance Survey / Pendle Borough Council desktop survey, 2008

- 3.111 Barrowford and Earby both have identified local shopping centres and protected employment areas within their settlement limits. The business park at Barrowford has yet to be constructed so Barrowford does not score maximum points under these criteria. Both of these settlements offer a wide range of employment opportunities and score highly for access to adjacent town centres.
- 3.112 Barley, Higham, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Spen Brook and Wycoller all score poorly for access to employment opportunities and town and local shopping centres; all gaining zero points. This reflects the peripheral locations of these settlements. It is also worth noting that major employers in Spen Brook and Higham recently closed their operations, whilst the textiles mills in Barley closed many years ago. Accessible transport services to and from these settlements are limited meaning that residents are reliant on private transport to access jobs and other services.
- 3.113 Map 3e shows the spatial distribution of the main employment opportunities in the Borough. The map indicates that there are employment opportunities in some of the rural villages, especially the larger villages of Barrowford and Earby and also Foulridge, Trawden and Kelbrook / Sough.
- 3.114 Looking at the demographic travel to work data, there is no obvious correlation between the presence of employment opportunities within a village and the proportion of the working population who travel outside of the village to work. Where there are a wider range of employment opportunities within a settlement (for example in Barrowford and Earby) there tends to be more people who live and work within the settlement.
- 3.115 There is a general trend between the size of a settlement and the number of employment opportunities available. In larger settlements there tends to be more employment outlets providing more opportunities. However, it is acknowledged that the type of employment provided may not correspond to the skill base of the population and this mismatch may result in higher levels of commuting.

## Environmental Considerations and Constraints

- 3.116 This category looks at elements of the natural and built environment and any other potential constraints to the future growth of settlements. Constraints for each settlement are included on the spatial maps in Appendix 4.
- 3.117 The availability of potential development sites in each settlement is also a key indicator of their future sustainability. If there are no sites available for development this may limit the opportunity for the future development and/or growth of the settlement.
- 3.118 Table 3i shows the total environmental constraints scores for each settlement. Those settlements with the highest scores have fewer environmental constraints.

**Table 3i – Total Environmental Constraints Scores**

Settlement	Environmental Constraints Scores (maximum possible score = 16)
Blacko	13
Bracewell	13
Salterforth	12
Spen Brook	11
Fence	10
Foulridge	10
Higham	10
Kelbrook	10
Newchurch-in-Pendle	10
Sough	10
Roughlee / Crow Trees	9
Trawden	9
Barley	8
Laneshawbridge	8
Earby	7
Wycoller	7
Winewall	6
Barrowford	5

Table data source: summary of scores and number of services see Appendix 1

- 3.119 Table 3i shows that overall Blacko, Bracewell, Salterforth and Spen Brook have the fewest environmental constraints. The settlements of Wycoller, Winewall and Barrowford have the largest number of environmental constraints.
- 3.120 The results only give a general overview of the presence of environmental features which need to be taken into account when considering which areas are suitable for development.

- 3.121 Barrowford receives a low score in terms of environmental constraints however, large parts of the settlement are unaffected by these constraints. In contrast Wycoller also receives a low score in terms of environmental constraints however, the size of the settlement means that any new development would be likely to have a significant impact on the historic and natural environment of the settlement.
- 3.122 The constraints that have been considered are outlined below and illustrate how they could potentially affect the development and/or growth of these settlements.

### **Constraints: Built Heritage**

- 3.123 The historic environment and the built heritage of a settlement can play an important role in defining the character and appearance of an area. The presence of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within or adjacent to a settlement is an important consideration when determining whether a settlement can accommodate future growth.
- 3.124 If there are sites available which are near to a Listed Building or Scheduled Monument, the impact of the development of these sites on the historic feature needs to be taken into account.
- 3.125 The survey results indicate that all the settlements apart from Spen Brook have at least one Listed Building within their boundaries. The presence of these Listed Buildings does not necessarily mean development will be resisted but that the location, scale and design of any development needs careful consideration.
- 3.126 Only two settlements have Scheduled Monuments within their settlement limits, these are Barrowford and Wycoller. Again similar to Listed Buildings any proposed development would need to be carefully considered to assess the impact.
- 3.127 Conservation Areas seek to protect the historic nature and form of an area and are an important historic environment designation. Again careful consideration must be given to any development proposed in those parts of a settlement covered by a Conservation Area designation.
- 3.128 All or part of nine settlements are designated as conservation areas, three settlements are within 500m of a conservation area and six settlements are not affected by conservation areas.

### **Constraints: Nature Conservation Designations**

- 3.129 There are also a number of different nature conservation designations which need to be considered when determining which areas may be most suitable to accommodate future growth. Any new development would need to carefully consider and respect the sensitive landscape which is found in many of Pendle's rural areas. Table 3j provides a

summary of the nature conservation designations present or within 500m of each settlement.

**Table 3j – Nature Conservation Designations**

Settlement	Nature Conservation Designation							
	BHS within settlement	BHS within 500m	GHS within settlement	GHS within 500m	LNR within settlement	LNR within 500m	LNI within settlement	LNI within 500m
Barley	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barrowford	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Blacko	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bracewell	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Earby	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fence	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Foulridge	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Higham	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kelbrook	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Laneshawbridge	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓
Newchurch	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Roughlee / Crow Trees	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Salterforth	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Sough	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spen Brook	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trawden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Winewall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Wycoller	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x

3.130 Table 3j shows that the majority of the rural settlements have a Biological Heritage Site designation within 500m of their boundary. It also shows that the majority of settlements are not near any of the other types of nature conservation designation.

3.131 However, these settlements are all surrounded by the open countryside. Any new developments will need to respect the landscape setting of the settlement and any existing or new nature conservation designations which could be affected.

### **Constraints: AONB**

3.132 There are some settlements which lie within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is one of the country's highest landscape designations and therefore any development or further growth of settlements within AONB areas needs to be considered with the utmost of care. It is unlikely that settlements within the AONB will be considered for planned growth and expansion.

3.133 Barley, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Spen Brook, and Roughlee/Crow Trees are all covered by the AONB designation and therefore any growth of these settlements is likely to be severely restricted.

**Constraints: Green Belt**

- 3.134 Several settlements are bounded by Green Belt. Any future growth of these settlements will be constrained by these boundaries. In these locations any new development will in most instances have to be located within the existing settlement limits as there is little scope for changes to be made to the Green Belt boundaries until a strategic review is undertaken in 2011.
- 3.135 Winewall is the only settlement 'washed over' by the Green Belt. This will severely restrict any new development in this settlement. There are also six other settlements which are bounded by the Green Belt and this may restrict the growth of some of these settlements.

**Constraints: Flood Risk**

- 3.136 There are a number of settlements affected by both Flood Zones 2 and 3. This may restrict development on certain sites within these settlements and may ultimately restrict the growth of these settlements. The following settlements have flood zones present in them: Barrowford, Earby, Barley, Kelbrook, Laneshawbridge, Roughlee/Crow Trees, Sough, Trawden, Winewall, and Wycoller.

**Constraints: Landfill**

- 3.137 The presence of former landfill sites within or adjacent to settlements can present the risk of potential contamination. This may affect development sites within a settlement and will need to be taken into account when considering which areas are available for potential future growth.
- 3.138 There are no settlements which contain landfill sites, however, six settlements (Barrowford, Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Salterforth and Winewall) are within 250m of a landfill site. The location of new development will need to take this potential contamination risk into account.

**Site Availability**

- 3.139 The availability of services and facilities and the number and type of constraints are not the only factors which need to be considered when addressing which areas can be considered to offer realistic opportunities for sustainable development and growth. It is also important to consider the availability of sites within each settlement. If no sites are available within the existing settlement boundary, then this may restrict future growth, even if in all other respects it appears to offer a sustainable option.
- 3.140 Site availability has been considered in a number of other evidence base documents as part of the preparation of the Pendle Local

Development Framework; the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, the Employment Land Review and the Open Space Audit. Site availability is also monitored and recorded in the Council's annual Housing, Employment and Retail & Leisure Land Monitoring Reports. Table 3k provides a summary of the number of sites in each size threshold available for a variety of uses in each settlement (more detailed information regarding each site is available in Appendix 5).

**Table 3k – Number of sites available in each settlement**

Settlement	Site Size Threshold					Total
	<0.1ha	0.1- <0.25ha	0.25 - <0.5ha	0.5ha - <1ha	1ha >	
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrowford	9	5	1	3	3*	21
Blacko	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bracewell	0	1**	0	0	0	1
Earby	10	0	1	1	4	16
Fence	2	1	0	0	0	3
Foulridge	3	1	1	0	0	5
Higham	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kelbrook	3	2	0	0	0	5
Laneshawbridge	1	0	0	0	0	1
Newchurch	1	0	0	0	0	1
Roughlee / Crow Trees	0	1	0	0	0	1
Salterforth	1	0	0	0	1	2
Sough	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spen Brook	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trawden	4	1	1	0	1	7
Winewall	1	1	0	0	0	2
Wycoller	1	0	0	0	0	1

\*There is also a very large protected site outside of the settlement boundary which could be considered for long term future development purposes.

\*\*This site is just outside the settlement boundary

3.141 Table 3k shows that Barrowford and Earby have the highest number of sites compared to the other settlements. In particular they have a number of sites over 1ha in size. This indicates that there is potential for further growth and development of these settlements without the need to extend the settlement boundaries.

3.142 A number of the other smaller settlements also have sites above 1ha in size. These are mainly old mill sites which are either vacant, have planning permission for an alternative use or are likely to become vacant in the near future. These sites provide the main opportunity for future growth in these settlements.

3.143 There are a number of settlements where there is only one site or no sites available for development severely limiting future growth.

## Total Scores

- 3.144 Table 3I presents the total scores for each settlement after their assessment against each of the sustainability scoring criteria. It also identifies the total number of services and facilities available within the boundary of each settlement.

**Table 3I – Total Sustainability Scores**

Settlement	Total Score (maximum possible score = 132)	Total number of services / facilities within the village (maximum number of services, facilities, activities = 58)
Barrowford	101	42
Earby	100	42
Fence	85	32
Trawden	82	31
Kelbrook	77	28
Foulridge	75	26
Salterforth	74	21
Higham	61	24
Blacko	59	16
Laneshaw Bridge	58	22
Barley	55	21
Sough	55	14
Roughlee / Crow Trees	53	18
Newchurch-in-Pendle	52	15
Winewall	46	10
Spen Brook	44	11
Bracewell	34	7
Wycoller	23	5

Table data source: summary of scores and number of services see Appendices 1 and 2

- 3.145 Table 3I shows an order of settlements ranked in terms of their provision of, and access to, services. There are identifiable groups of settlements with similar levels of service provision, reflecting their status in terms of sustainability.
- 3.146 There are some clear links between the size of the resident population and the provision of services within a settlement. In general terms the larger the population size the more services a settlement is likely to have.
- 3.147 One of the key objectives of this study is to look at where there are existing deficiencies in services and the potential for service improvement.
- 3.148 The results show that Barrowford and Earby score the highest out of all the settlements. This reflects both their larger population size and the larger settlement area that these two villages cover. There is a higher proportion of services and facilities available in these settlements (Barrowford and Earby have 42 services/facilities out of a total of 58

possible services/facilities). This enhanced level of service provision indicates that these villages are well placed to serve a wider rural catchment.

- 3.149 Additional development within these settlements could further help to meet local needs and support local businesses. Additional facilities or services within these settlements, to provide for the adjacent rural areas, may also be appropriate. This is especially true for health care services, where consolidation in the larger urban areas has led to a decrease in the provision of services in the rural areas (e.g. the branch of the Earby doctor's surgery in Foulridge has now closed). Access to health care provision in Barrowford and Earby is essential for the small surrounding villages.
- 3.150 The study shows that sites are available in both these settlements and these could provide potential locations for new development. Consideration will need to be given to the environmental constraints which affect parts of these settlements.
- 3.151 Bracewell and Wycoller both receive low total scores which reflects the lack of facilities and services in these settlements. Both settlements are small in physical area and population size. They are relatively remote and do not serve a wider population. Further service provision is unlikely to be feasible in these locations, as only marginal population growth could be supported. Wycoller has a number of built heritage and natural environmental constraints further restricting potential development opportunities.
- 3.152 In some of the other settlements the level of service provision is lower than could be expected given the size of their populations (their demographic structure). For example:
- In Laneshawbridge and Salterforth there is a low provision of convenience services when compared to similar sized settlements such as Higham. This may be due to the close proximity of these settlements to the towns of Colne and Barnoldswick respectively.
  - In Earby and Fence the bus frequency is low. This could indicate a need to improve public transport provision in these areas.
- 3.153 In general, the total scores reflect the level of service provision within each settlement. However there are some cases where the actual number of services available within one settlement is lower than another that scores higher (Table 3I). This maybe a reflection of better access to services, particularly by public transport.

### **Sustainable Settlements**

- 3.154 The sustainability of a settlement is largely determined by two factors:
- Services provision within the settlement
  - Access to those services not available within the settlement.

- 3.155 It is important to ensure that services remain viable and are retained in the long-term. Only by balancing the economic, social and environmental aspects of a settlement, can a settlement continue to be considered sustainable.
- 3.156 The overall sustainability of a settlement, together with the availability of suitable sites, will determine the ability of a settlement to accommodate additional growth in the future. It should be stressed that just because a settlement is considered sustainable today does not mean it can be expected to accommodate a particular level of growth, especially if there are no suitable sites available to develop.
- 3.157 However, one of the key objectives of this study is to highlight the existing sustainability levels for each settlement, then to consider which of these settlements have the potential to accommodate future growth. The audit of services, consideration of environmental constraints and analysis of the data shows that there are differing levels of sustainability.
- 3.158 Some settlements display a high level of service provision, show good access to services and have few environmental constraints. These settlements can be considered to be sustainable as they have adequate service provision for their existing populations, together with opportunities for future growth that will help to reduce the need to travel. Where facilities or services are not available, access to them via public transport is good.
- 3.159 Other settlements have lower levels of service provision within their boundaries, but the transport network is sufficient to allow residents relatively good access to the services and facilities that they need. New service provision within these settlements could be considered in order to reduce the need to travel, but only if suitable sites are available. These settlements often have more environmental constraints which may affect the levels of potential new development which is feasible.
- 3.160 Some settlements have both poor local provision and poor access to services and facilities. Residents are more reliant on the private car to travel outside of the immediate area to access the majority of the services they require. The provision of new services in these locations is unlikely to be feasible as their low population size, will not support further outlets. These settlements often have significant environmental constraints and are highly unlikely to be suitable for other types of growth, such as new housing as the availability of sites and services are not in place to support this.
- 3.161 In summary, consideration will need to be given as to whether improvements are practical in some locations in order to increase their level of sustainability. New, or additional, service provision may not always be viable in areas where the potential usage is low due to a small population size or where there are no sites available to accommodate the development.

## 4.0 Establishing a Settlement Hierarchy

- 4.1 It is estimated that the population of Pendle will grow from 90,300 (2008) to 100,700<sup>19</sup> by 2029 and that the number of households will increase by 3,000 to around 39,000 by 2026. This is highly likely to require the construction of new housing together with new employment and service provision. Establishing a settlement hierarchy will help to direct new development to the most sustainable locations. It will indicate where growth can best be accommodated and where new facilities should be located.
- 4.2 Along with the audit of services and the analysis of key contextual data, there are a number of factors that need to be taken into account when drawing up a settlement hierarchy. These include; consideration of the role and the function of each settlement, the level of local service provision, access to essential services not available locally and the ability of the settlement to accommodate further development, which may include new housing, employment and/or services.
- 4.3 Recent consultation indicates a five tier settlement hierarchy is considered most appropriate for Pendle. A list of the key services and facilities which are expected to be found at each level of the settlement hierarchy has been established (Table 4a).

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<sup>19</sup> ONS Population projections, June 2008.

**Table 4a – Key Services and Facilities for each Settlement Hierarchy Tier**

Services and Facilities Criteria	Settlement Tier				
	Key Service Centre	Local Service Centre	Rural Service Centre	Rural Village	Rural Hamlet
<b>Transport</b>					
Railway Station	✓	x	x	x	x
Bus Station	✓	x	x	x	x
Bus stop with 2 or more routes	✓	✓	✓	x	x
<b>Convenience, Services and Retailing</b>					
Supermarket	✓	x	x	x	x
Department Store	✓	x	x	x	x
White goods Retail Park	✓	x	x	x	x
Petrol Station	✓	x	x	x	x
Banks / Building Societies	✓	✓	x	x	x
Other Professional Services (e.g. Solicitors, Estate Agents)	✓	✓	x	x	x
Post Office	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Range of shops (e.g. bakers, butchers, general store)	✓	✓	✓	x	x
<b>Community</b>					
Sports Centre	✓	x	x	x	x
Cinema / Theatre	✓	x	x	x	x
Town Hall / Contact Centre	✓	✓	x	x	x
Police Station	✓	✓	x	x	x
Youth Centre	✓	✓	x	x	x
Library	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Civic / Village Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Place of Worship	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Health</b>					
Hospital	✓	x	x	x	x
Health Centre	✓	x	x	x	x
Dentist	✓	✓	x	x	x
Optician	✓	✓	x	x	x
Pharmacy / Chemist	✓	✓	x	x	x
Doctors Surgery	✓	✓	✓	x	x
<b>Education</b>					
FE College	✓	x	x	x	x
Secondary Schools	✓	x	x	x	x
Primary Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
<b>Employment</b>					
Business Park / Industrial Estate	✓	✓	x	x	x
Town / Local Centre	✓	✓	x	x	x

- 4.4 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) does not identify the Key Service Centres for Pendle, stating that it is for the Local Development Framework process to determine which settlements fulfil this role. Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick provide the largest range of services and facilities and serve a borough wide catchment area. They are the largest towns; both in physical area and population size. The analysis undertaken for this study indicates that

they continue to satisfy the criteria set out in Policy RDF 2: Rural Areas in the RSS in that they contain the majority of services and facilities required to be designated as Key Service Centres (see Table 2a and 4a). On this basis it is recommended that they form the top tier of the settlement hierarchy in Pendle.

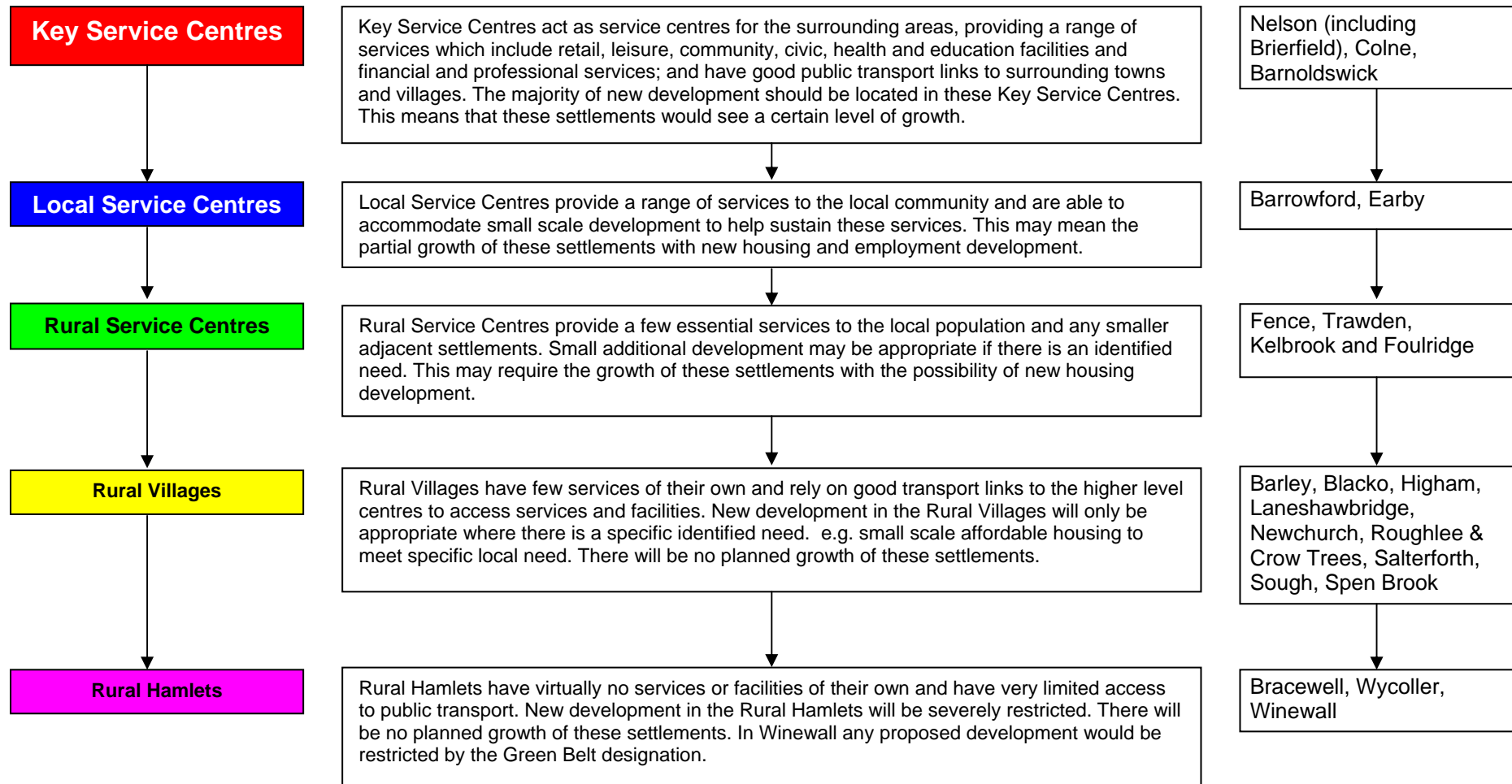
- 4.5 Below this tier, the RSS suggests that consideration should be given to the identification of Local Service Centres. These are defined as towns or villages which already provide a range of services to the local community and could accommodate further small scale development to help sustain local services, or meet local needs. Table 4a identifies the key services and facilities that a settlement should contain to be considered to fulfil the role of a Local Service Centre.
- 4.6 The assessment of sustainability shows that both Barrowford and Earby offer the range of services and facilities typically found in a Local Service Centre. These settlements also act as a focus for people from the smaller settlements nearby. Further growth of these two settlements could be appropriate as their existing level and range of services may potentially support additional development and growth, such as new housing or employment. A range of sites are available in these settlements for new development. On this basis they could reasonably be considered to fulfil the criteria for Local Service Centres and could form the second tier of Pendle's settlement hierarchy.
- 4.7 Below this second tier careful consideration has been given to the role and function of the remaining rural settlements to see if any further tiers are readily apparent from the results of the sustainability assessment. Three further settlement tiers can be identified and Table 4a indicates the key services and facilities which should be present for a settlement to be designated under each tier.
- 4.8 Four settlements; Fence, Trawden, Kelbrook and Foulridge have a considerably higher level of service provision than the remaining rural settlements. These settlements have a larger physical area and population size and provide local services for their adjacent rural populations. For example:
- The Post Office and Primary School in Trawden also serves the settlements of Winewall and Wycoller.
  - The Post Office and convenience store in Fence provides a service to the smaller settlements of Spen Brook and Newchurch-in-Pendle.
- 4.9 Whilst not having the range of services for them to be considered as Local Service Centres, the level of service provision in these settlements could potentially support some small scale growth. This may also help to sustain existing services and increase the viability for additional service provision. In particular Kelbrook (and adjacent Sough) and Foulridge have a number of sites which may be suitable for

development and this may help to support an increase in the number of services.

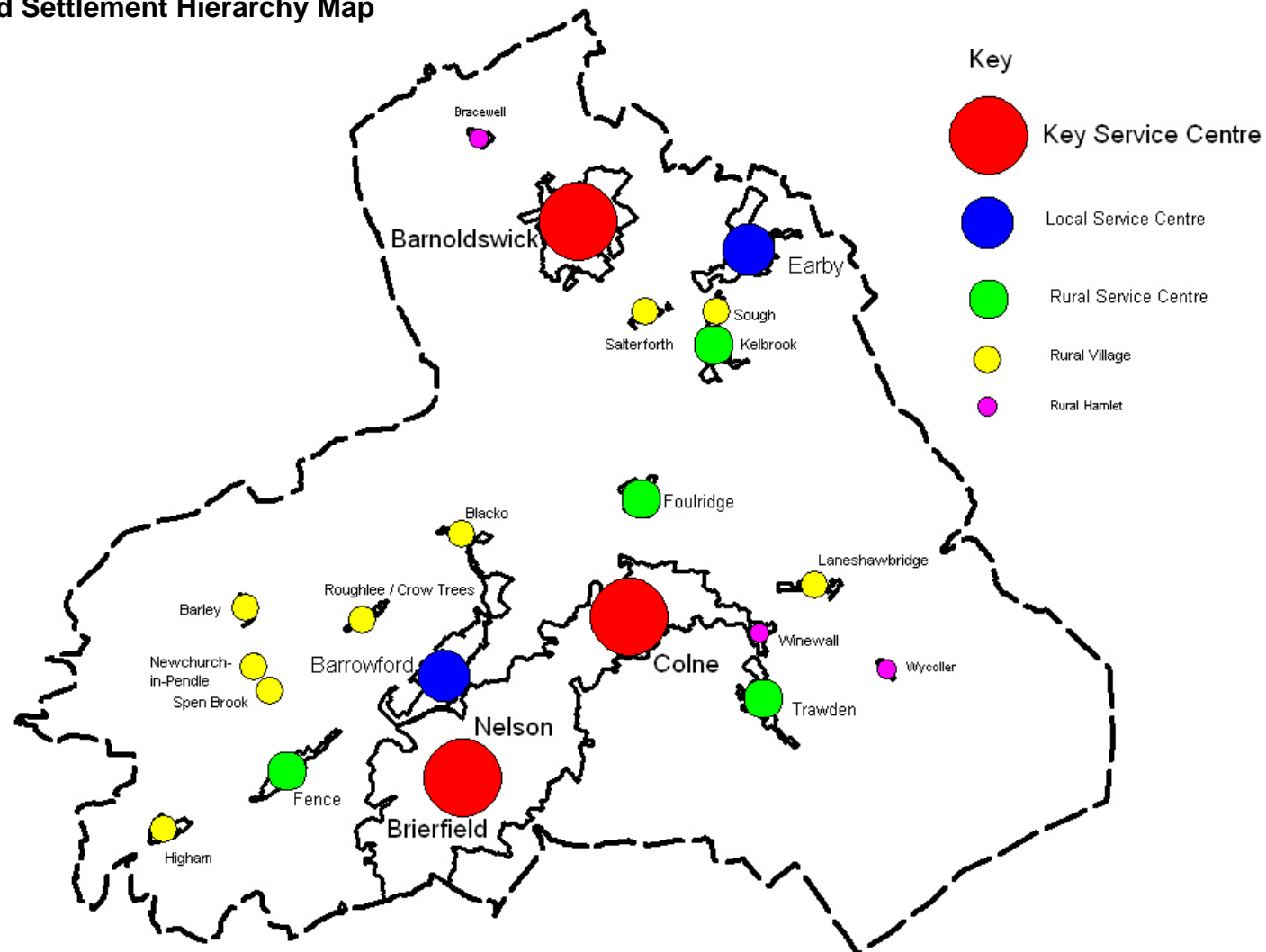
- 4.10 On this basis a separate tier in the hierarchy is considered to be appropriate, in order to recognise the function that these four settlements play. It is proposed that these settlements can be considered as Rural Service Centres.
- 4.11 Of the remaining rural settlements; Barley, Blacko, Higham, Laneshawbridge, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Roughlee and Crow Trees, Salterforth, Sough and Spen Brook, have a comparable number of services, similar population sizes and physical areas. As such they can be considered to represent the next tier in the settlement hierarchy: Rural Villages.
- 4.12 This acknowledges the limited number of services and facilities that are present in these areas and the limited opportunities they have for any further growth. Any development should address specific local needs such as small scale affordable housing. There is a range of sites available in these settlements, so there is potential for some modest sized developments where a local need exists. However, some of these settlements are more constrained than others due to environmental designations such as the AONB.
- 4.13 The village of Winewall represents an anomaly when compared to the other Rural Villages. It does not currently have a defined settlement boundary. The Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) places it within the open countryside and it is washed over by the Green Belt. The Green Belt designation severely restricts any development that would reduce the openness of the area. Any significant alteration of the Green Belt boundary would need to come through a strategic review. Policy RDF4: Green Belts of the Regional Spatial Strategy does not consider that a strategic review is necessary before 2011. In light of this policy restriction, and although the village meets the criteria of a Rural Village, it may be more appropriate to place the village in the final tier of the settlement hierarchy where new development is severely restricted.
- 4.14 This final tier also includes the two remaining rural settlements; Bracewell and Wycoller. These settlements have the lowest overall scores in the sustainability assessment reflecting their lack of services and facilities. These settlements also have limited access to other centres as there are no regular bus services available.
- 4.15 Like Winewall neither settlement currently has a defined settlement boundary in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) and both are small in physical area and population size. There is little scope for further expansion and new development is restricted by their inclusion in the open countryside and the lack of any suitable and available sites for development. Wycoller in particular is heavily constrained by historic

and natural heritage designations. It is proposed that these settlements can be considered as Rural Hamlets within the hierarchy.

- 4.16 Figure 4a provides a diagram of the recommended settlement hierarchy for Pendle including a brief description of the role of each tier in settlement hierarchy.

**Figure 4a – Proposed Settlement Hierarchy Diagram**

4.17 Map 4a provides a map of the borough showing the proposed status of each settlement in the hierarchy.

**Map 4a – Proposed Settlement Hierarchy Map**

- 4.18 The map shows that there are key clusters of settlements across the Borough. In the south east of the Borough there is a clear hierarchy with Colne being the Key Service Centre. Beneath this are the two Rural Service Centres of Trawden and Foulridge, followed by the Rural Village of Laneshawbridge and finally the Rural Hamlets of Winewall and Wycoller. Similar local hierarchies exist in the south west of the Borough around Nelson and in West Craven centred on Barnoldswick.

## 5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall the assessment has demonstrated that it is feasible to group the various settlements in rural Pendle, into four clearly discernable tiers (below the Key Service Centres). These reflect their differing levels of sustainability in terms of, service provision, accessibility, environmental constraints and site availability, and consequentially, their ability to accommodate further growth. This has formed the basis for the recommended settlement hierarchy for Pendle.

### Key Recommendations and Issues to Consider

The audit of services and facilities, the analysis of contextual data and the consideration of environmental constraints and site availability has indicated the sustainability status of each rural settlement in Pendle. This information has been used to draw up a settlement hierarchy which should be considered as an option in the preparation of the Core Strategy.

This proposed settlement hierarchy, if adopted in the Core Strategy, would have several implications for future development and growth within the borough:

- Development will be concentrated in the Key Service Centres (Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne, and Barnoldswick) and these areas will see the majority of the forecasted growth for Pendle including new housing, employment and retail developments.
- Smaller scale development will be considered in the Local Service Centres (Barrowford and Earby) to help sustain existing services. These settlements will see some limited growth, including new housing, employment and retail development.
- The Rural Service Centres (Fence, Trawden, Kelbrook and Foulridge) will be considered for some additional development to meet local service needs and which will help to support surrounding rural areas. Any growth of these settlements would be on a specific needs basis and may include some new housing.
- Development in the Rural Villages (Barley, Blacko, Higham, Laneshawbridge, Newchurch, Roughlee & Crow Trees, Salterforth, Sough and Spen Brook) will be limited to specific identified needs, e.g. some small scale affordable housing. There would be no planned growth of these settlements.
- Development in the Rural Hamlets (Winewall, Bracewell and Wycoller) would be severely restricted. There would be no planned growth of these settlements.

In the settlements where it is suggested that future growth is a possibility, new development will be dependent on the availability of suitable sites. This will need to be considered during the preparation of the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPDs.

## Glossary of Terms

**Planning Policy Statement (PPS):** Prepared by the Government to provide guidance on a wide range of planning issues. In order to provide greater clarity than the Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) that they will eventually replace, PPS will exclude advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy. Their contents must be taken into account in the preparation of the new Local Development Framework.

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):** Sets out a broad development strategy for the region over a 15-20 year period. It identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. Together with the new Local Development Framework it forms part of the statutory development plan for Pendle.

**Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (JLSP):** Has now been replaced by the new Regional Spatial Strategy. Previously the JLSP set out the strategic planning policies for Lancashire.

**Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016):** Currently forms part of the statutory development plan for Pendle. It sets out planning policies to guide development at the local level.

**Local Development Framework (LDF):** The term used to describe the collection of documents that outline how planning will be managed in the local area. The LDF will eventually replace the Pendle Local Plan.

**Core Strategy:** The key document in the new Local Development Framework (LDF). The Core Strategy establishes the key elements for planning in the Pendle area and sets out: i) a spatial vision and strategic objectives, ii) a spatial strategy, iii) core policies, and iv) a framework for monitoring and implementation. The Core Strategy must be kept up to date and all other DPDs must be in conformity with it.

**Key Service Centres:** these are defined in the Proposed Changes to the Regional Spatial Strategy as towns and villages which act as service centres for surrounding areas, providing a range of services which should include retail, leisure, community, civic, health and education facilities and financial and professional services and have good public transport links.

**Local Service Centres:** provide a range of services to the local community and are able to accommodate small scale development to help sustain these services.

**Settlement Hierarchy:** Seeks to arrange the settlements within a given area, in this case Pendle, in order of their importance.

**Sustainability Appraisal:** 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.

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اگر آپ اس دستاویز کو بڑے پرنٹ میں، آڈیو کیسٹ پر  
یا اردو زبان میں لینا چاہیں تو براہ مہربانی ہمیں بتائیے، ہم  
آپ کے لئے ایسا انتظام کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کریں  
گئے۔

