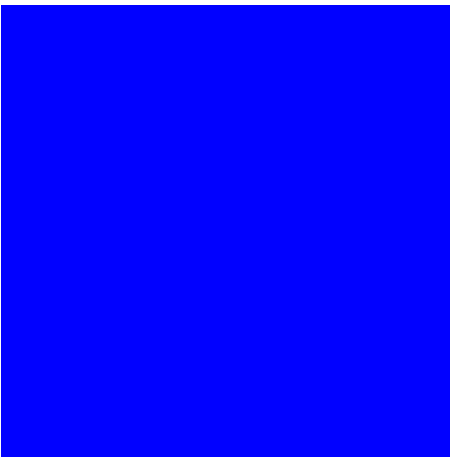


Local Development Framework for Pendle



Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document



Sustainability Appraisal

January 2008



CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Background**
- 3.0 Process to date**
- 4.0 The Sustainability Appraisal report**
- 5.0 Summary of Outcomes**
- 6.0 Overview of Sustainability Objectives**
- 7.0 Appraisal Methodology**
 - 7.1 *Stage 1***
 - 7.2 *Stage 2***
 - 7.3 *Stage 3***
 - 7.4 *Stage 4***
- 8.0 Testing the SPD Objectives**
 - 8.1 *Results Summary***
 - 8.2 *Review of SPD Objectives***
- 9.0 Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the alternatives**
- 10.0 Assessing the Alternatives – Analysis**
- 11.0 Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the SPD**
- 12.0 Monitoring**

APPENDIX 1 Initial SPD Objectives

LIST OF TABLES

- 6.1 Sustainability Objectives**
- 8.1 Testing the SPD Objectives**
- 9.1 The Alternatives**
- 9.2 Significant effects of the Alternatives**
- 11.1 SPD amendments in light of SA results**
- 11.2 Sustainability Appraisal of the draft SPD**

1.0 Introduction

It is necessary to undertake Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Documents. In certain situations Supplementary Planning Documents will not require as detailed an appraisal. This will occur where the SPD is linked to policy which has itself been appraised comprehensively.

This Sustainability Report covers the Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD. The SPD is linked to Policy 10 of the Adopted Replacement Pendle Local Plan (which is saved until June 2009). The adopted Replacement Pendle Local Plan has not been subjected to Sustainability Appraisal, therefore a detailed appraisal of the SPD is necessary.

2.0 Background

Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Under the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) Regulations 2004 there is a requirement to undertake Sustainability Appraisal on Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. In addition Local Planning Authorities must comply with European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires formal Strategic Environmental Assessment of certain plans and programmes.

Sustainability Appraisal can incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made which accord with the principles of Sustainable Development.

3.0 Process to date

The first stage in the process is to ascertain if there are likely to be *significant* environmental effects created by the plan in question. This is termed screening and will conclude if there is a need to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment (in line with the EU Directive).

Screening for the Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD has found that the SPD is not likely to create **significant** environmental effects. In this respect Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required. However, a full Sustainability Appraisal must still be undertaken.

The first stage in conducting a Sustainability Appraisal is the preparation of a Scoping Report. The Scoping Report must identify other relevant plans, policies and programmes with sustainability objectives. It also involves the collection of baseline information which helps identify the sustainability issues and create a framework for the appraisal. The resultant Scoping Report should include a list of Sustainability Objectives. These objectives provide a way in which the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the SPD can be identified and described.

Following on from the identification of objectives, the Scoping Report will document baseline conditions and indicators. These, combined, help create an appraisal framework. This provides a format within which options, policies and proposals can be considered against the range of sustainability issues. It enables them to be recorded and a consideration of significance to be identified.

The overarching Pendle SA objectives have been identified by Entec Ltd. and are reported within the Scoping Report (October 2006). This was consulted upon and subsequently amended.

4.0 The Sustainability Appraisal Report

The Sustainability Appraisal Report is the key output of the SA process. Where SEA is required an Environmental Report must be produced. The two can be combined as an SA/Environmental Report. In the case of the Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD only SA is required.

The following information is contained in this Sustainability Appraisal Report:

- Summary of outcomes
- Overview of Sustainability Objectives (from Scoping Report)
- Appraisal Methodology
- Testing the SPD Objectives
- The SPD and the appraisal outcome

5.0 Summary of Outcomes

Prior to preparing a draft SPD the SPD objectives were established. These set out the broad aims of the SPD and a flavour for what issues are likely to be covered. These initial objectives were assessed in respect of their likely environmental, social and / or economic effects. A number of recommendations for change to the objectives were made (Section 8). These recommendations, together with an informal consultation led to the revision of the objectives and a final set of SPD objectives being produced.

After finalising the SPD objectives a set of realistic alternatives/scenarios were devised. There were 3 alternatives for each SPD objective and each set out how the SPD would seek to deliver the objectives. Sustainability Appraisal of these alternatives was undertaken at this stage. The results are in Section 9. It was recommended that an approach based on district wide advice be followed. Whilst there were a range of positive and negative effects for each alternative, and in respect of each SPD objective, it was concluded that the borough wide approach would provide the most balanced approach to delivering the objectives overall.

The SPD was drafted based on the district wide scenario and a subsequent full Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken on the draft SPD.

The results can be found in Table 11.2. The full SA of the drafted SPD highlights those sustainability criteria which the draft SPD moves towards marginally or significantly in either appositve or negative way. The results highlight that the drafted SPD is for the most part positive in terms of sustainability, however, there are

a number of sustainability issues which could be better addressed in the SPD or which it is felt could be included, without harming the overall strategy of the SPD. These include making clear reference to supporting employment generating uses in the SPD, whilst seeking a contribution to the character of a conservation area through good design; making reference to the use of renewable energy schemes in an attempt to balance the climate change agenda against the conservation of unique areas; and promoting the use and re-use of previously developed land and building as a key component of regeneration, which ultimately will improve the character and appearance of conservation areas, particularly where this supports bringing into use vacant and derelict land. .

Balancing the social, economic and environmental aspects of proposals can be difficult when there are competing demands, however a genuinely balanced approach should encourage the conservation of areas, whilst at the same time improving social and economic opportunities. The three go hand in hand to deliver sustainable communities and, in this respect, should for the most part support the aims of designating conservation areas.

There may be occasions where protecting the environmental aspect of a conservation areas e.g. the built heritage, outweighs the need to deliver social and economic progress. However, a balanced SPD will ensure that this occurs only where absolutely necessarily and that, for the most part, the environmental aspects are not credited with any more weight than social or economic issues, for example, ensuring accessibility for all, including disabled, in a conservation area must be balanced with the need to retain original features.

Following the results of the SA, and taking account of the recommendations, the SPD was finalised. Changes made to the SPD in light of the recommendations made in this SA are documented in Table 11.1. The SPD is then issued for consultation.

Assessment of the SPD against set sustainability targets will carried out each year and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

6.0 Overview of Sustainability Objectives

The Scoping report for the Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD was produced in October 2006 and amended following consultation. The Sustainability Objectives which were derived from an analysis of relevant plans and programmes, and which take into account baseline data in setting indicators and targets, are detailed below. These Sustainability Objectives form the basis of the appraisal framework, against which the guidance and policy in the SPD will be assessed.

Table 6.1 Sustainability Objectives

Objective Identification	Sustainability Objective
H1	To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.
H2	To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle
E1	To encourage business which is appropriately located to

	maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.
E2	To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.
E3	To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.
E4	To deliver urban/rural renaissance.
C1	To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.
C2	To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.
C3	To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.
C4	To protect and improve local environmental quality.
C5	To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.
P1	To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.
P2	To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.
P3	To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.
P4	To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.
P5	To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.
P6	Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.
P7	To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species

Indicators are widely used in SA to enable an assessment of the baseline and the plans' progress relative to this baseline. The Scoping Report for this SPD contains a full set of indicators and targets for each of the objectives. Together, the baseline data targets and indicators and the SA Objectives have been used to develop an appraisal framework.

The Appraisal Framework provides a format within which options, policies and proposals can be considered against the range of sustainability issues. It enables them to be recorded and a consideration of significance to be provided.

7.0 Appraisal Methodology

The Appraisal Framework was developed in the Scoping Report. This was consulted upon before final amendments were made. The Appraisal Framework will be used to

assess the sustainability issues and potential impacts of the proposals to be included in the Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD.

There are two key stages involved in undertaking the appraisal. These are in line with Government guidance contained in the *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks* (ODPM, 2005):

- Stage 1 – Testing the Plan Objectives against the SA Framework
- Stage 2 – Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the alternatives
- Stage 3 – Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the SPD
- Stage 4 – Proposing measures to monitor effects.

7.1 Stage 1

Once the Scoping report has been agreed it is possible to compare the SPD objectives against the SA objectives. This will provide an indication of any likely conflicts. This approach will immediately indicate how plan objectives may need to be reconsidered in the light of their impact on sustainability.

The following method will be deployed:

	SA Objective 1	SA Objective 2	SA Objective 3	SA Objective 4	SA Objective 5
SPD Objective 1					
SPD Objective 2					
SPD Objective 3					
SPD Objective 4					
SPD Objective 5					

KEY	Move away significantly	Move away marginally	Move towards marginally	Move towards significantly	No Impact
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7.2 Stage 2

As part of the process of preparing the SPD alternatives will be considered. Those alternatives considered reasonable and realistic should be assessed to identify their relative environmental, social and economic strengths and weaknesses. It is not the role of the SA to identify alternatives, instead they should be identified and documented by the author of the SPD.

The main aim of this stage is to assess (predict and evaluate) the likely significant effects on the environment and any social and economic effects of the alternatives considered. This is achieved by assessing the alternatives against the SA objectives and recording the outcome using the assessment matrix (below).

Appraising and documenting different options for the plan as they are considered provides a record of the decision-making process and ensures that reasons why decisions have been made are not forgotten. It creates transparency and helps create a visible audit trail.

SPD Objective			
Scenario SA Objective	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet resident's needs	0	++	+
Reduce health inequalities	0	++	+
Reduce unemployment levels			
Support rural diversification	-	+	+
Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	+	-	--
Maximise the production and use of renewable energy.		+	++
Overall	0	+	+
Key			
++	Likely to be very positively affected		
+	Likely to be positively affected		
0	Likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected, or some likely to be + and some -		
-	Likely to be negatively affected		
--	Likely to be very negatively affected		
	The plan says little/nothing about this		

7.3 Stage 3

Once the SPD has been drafted it should be the subject of a more detailed assessment. This is undertaken against the SA appraisal framework which was prepared following the Scoping Report.

This includes two stages:

- Predicting the effects of the plan – changes to baseline in terms of type, magnitude, duration of impact etc.
- Assessing the significance of these effects – including scale, permanence, cumulative effects etc.

Where there is an adverse impact, mitigation should be considered including:

Additions/deletions to the SPD

Changes to the wording

7.4 *Stage 4*

The SEA Directive requires detailed proposals for monitoring. This is reflected in the SA guidance and links closely with the requirements for an Annual Monitoring Report.

The purpose of monitoring is to identify the effects of the implementation of the plan proposals against those predicted in order to identify any unforeseen effects and to enable appropriate remedial action to be taken.

The actual effects of the plan proposals will be monitored and also the effectiveness of any mitigation measures that are implemented. For the most part monitoring of the Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD will be undertaken annually through the Annual Monitoring Report.

8.0 Testing the SPD Objectives

The first stage in the Sustainability Appraisal process is testing the SPD Objectives against the SA Framework. The initial SPD objectives are included in Appendix 1. The results of the appraisal are documented in Table 8.1.

The table highlights those SPD objectives which will move towards the SA objectives, in respect of helping achieve them. It also highlights any SA objectives which may move away from the SA objectives and therefore may have negative effects. There are also many SA objectives on which there is likely to be no impact.

8.1 Results Summary

The results demonstrate that there will be an impact on all of the SA Objectives to some extent. Some impacts are expected to be positive and some negative. The impact on some SA objectives is greater than others, for example, there is very limited impact on the SA objective which seeks to improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Development Framework, whereas there is significant influence on the SA objective which seeks to protect and improve local environmental quality. This is perhaps to be expected given that the SPD is primarily dealing with Conservation Area design and development.

Initial appraisal of the SPD objectives indicates a significant move towards achieving some key SA objectives, namely:

- To deliver urban/rural renaissance
- To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value
- To protect and improve local environmental quality

However, there are a number of SPD objectives which may result in policy which directs away from the SA objectives and therefore impacts on sustainability. Although this movement is likely to be marginal (no significant move away is identified) it is worth reconsidering those SPD objectives to ensure they balance the social, economic and environmental considerations of the Borough.

The following should be given some consideration. Any changes to the SPD objectives as a result will be reported in the next section.

- SPD objective 1 seeks to ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their setting. The initial appraisal identifies that this may be over restrictive in terms of the level of support afforded to the environment and heritage. Adopting a policy approach along these lines may move the SPD away from delivering social objectives, such as reducing crime and improving access to facilities and services. The SPD objective as drafted seeks to preserve or enhance the status quo, given little consideration to changes which may improve the social fabric of a Conservation Area.
- SPD objective 2 seeks to establish guidance on the contribution individual and groups of buildings make to the character of a Conservation Area with a view to

providing guidance so that new development and repairs respect this. Again this is heavily focused on the heritage and environmental quality of the Conservation Areas. This objective does little to support or improve the social fabric of these areas. Furthermore overly prescriptive restrictions on development and repairs may impede the delivery of decent homes to meet the needs of the community. New residential developments or conversions may not be able to meet the needs of the local community if overly prescriptive heritage policies are applied. e.g affordable housing delivery may require a relaxation in design to ensure it can be delivered at reasonable cost.

- Objective 5 seeks to protect valued views and vistas. This objective may be overly prescriptive. To protect all views and vistas may support the environmental / heritage arguments, but may restrict development, resulting in industry becoming less competitive and reducing scope to regenerate on vacant and derelict land which will increase pressure on greenfield sites.
- Objective 6 seeks to ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that will preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. This objective is likely to involve policy direction which moves somewhat away from the objectives of increasing the use of renewable resources and adapting to climate change, and is not sufficiently weighted towards the recovery and recycling of materials. However, Objective 8 supports the consideration of sustainability issues in the sourcing of materials. Therefore it may be appropriate to reconsider these two objectives and amalgamate to create a balanced objective.
- Objective 9 supports the majority of the SA objectives. However, careful thought should be given to a restrictive approach of re-using all existing buildings and structures. There may be opportunities for land with redundant buildings to increase flood storage capacity within flood plain areas, for example. This will provide protection to surrounding areas.

Objectives 3, 4, 7 and 8 will provide only positive impacts on the SA objectives. Some of these positive effects are likely to be significant and others are likely to be marginal.

Table 8.1 Testing the SPD Objectives

SA Objective	H1	H2	E1	E2	E3	E4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
SPD Objective																		
1. To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their setting in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals.																		
2. To provide guidance on the contribution of individual buildings and groups of buildings to the character of conservation areas and to provide information so that new development and repairs can respect this.																		
3. To ensure that new development takes account of historic street patterns and built form, whilst encouraging improved linkages and accessibility.																		
4. To ensure that new development respects and contributes to the overall quality of the roofscape and skyline, whilst acknowledging opportunities for design and improvement.																		
5. To ensure that valued views and vistas are protected and ensure the siting of new development takes these into account.																		
6. To ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.																		
7. To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment including protecting and improving areas of open space and landscaping.																		
8. To encourage the consideration of sustainability issues in the sourcing of materials.																		
9. To encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use of and re-use of existing buildings and structures.																		

KEY	Move away significantly	Move away marginally	Move towards marginally	Move towards significantly	No Impact
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8.2 *Review of SPD Objectives*

Taking account of the initial Sustainability Appraisal against the SA objectives, and having due regard to the informal consultation on the SPD objectives (Regulation 17 – The Town and Country Planning (Local Development (England) Regulations), the following are defined as the final SPD objectives:

1. To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their setting in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals.
2. To provide guidance on the contribution of individual buildings and groups of buildings to the character of conservation areas and to provide information so that new development and repairs can respect this.
3. To ensure that new development takes account of historic street patterns and built form, whilst encouraging improved linkages and accessibility.
4. To ensure that new development respects and contributes to the overall quality of the roofscape and skyline, whilst acknowledging opportunities for design and improvement.
5. To ensure that valued views and vistas are considered and where possible enhanced during the siting of new development, including proposals which are outside of conservation areas but may affect views in or out.
6. To ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.
7. To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment and landscape, including protecting and improving areas of open space and landscaping.
8. To ensure the consideration of sustainability issues in the design of development and in the sourcing of materials within conservation areas'
9. To encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use and re-use of existing buildings, where they are considered to positively contribute to the character of the conservation area.

9.0 *Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the alternatives*

After an initial informal consultation with relevant bodies, a set of alternatives have been developed to assist the delivery of the final SPD objectives through planning guidance.

Those alternatives considered reasonable and realistic are included.

Table 9.1 The Alternatives

Plan Objective	Alternative 1 –	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
<i>1. To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their setting in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals.</i>	Business as usual (no SPD rely solely on Local Plan Policy	SPD based on principles that can be applied to every conservation area on a case by case basis	Prescriptive advice for each conservation area relating to each topic.
<i>2. To provide guidance on the contribution of individual buildings and groups of buildings to the character of conservation areas and to provide information so that new development and repairs can respect this</i>	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	SPD which discusses how buildings can contribute to conservation area which will allow applicants to adopt these principles into proposals.	Produce a detailed SPD which identifies individual buildings and groups in conservation areas and provides specific advice relating to these.
<i>3. To ensure that new development takes account of historic street patterns and built form, whilst encouraging improved linkages and accessibility</i>	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	Produce SPD that discusses principles of street patterns and built form and how development can best respect this. In addition provide generic guidance on accessibility and how this can be applied on a case by case basis.	Identify the particular street pattern of each conservation area and identify opportunities for improved linkages and accessibility

Plan Objective	Alternative 1 –	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
<i>4. To ensure that new development respects and contributes to the overall quality of the roofscape and skyline, whilst acknowledging opportunities for design and improvement</i>	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	Produce SPD which discusses why roofscape and skyline can be important and the various ways in which development can preserve or enhance this to allow architects and designers to incorporate this information into plans	Produce prescriptive advice on appropriate development for these areas where roofscape and skyline are considered to be important factors
<i>5. To ensure that valued views and vistas are protected and ensure the siting of new development takes these into account</i>	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	Produce SPD which discusses why views and vistas can be important which can be incorporated and developed on a case by case basis	Use information provided in conservation area appraisals to develop detailed guidance regarding each identified view and vista and what type of development would be appropriate
<i>6. To ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area</i>	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	Provide information on traditional materials and other appropriate materials and their uses and how these can be sympathetic to buildings within conservation areas	Produce an SPD which determines the materials which can be used in each particular conservation area.
<i>7. To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment including protecting and improving areas of open space and landscaping</i>	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	Provide guidance on how greenspace and landscaping can enhance a conservation area and how such principles can be applied to individual schemes	An SPD that sets standards for landscaping and open space to be provided with development in conservation areas

Plan Objective	Alternative 1 –	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
8. To encourage the consideration of sustainability issues in the sourcing of materials	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	Provide advice on why sustainability is an important consideration in such matters	SPD which sets out which materials will be appropriate and suitable sustainable sources of these
9. To encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use of and re-use of existing buildings and structures where they are considered to contribute to the conservation area	Business as usual – no SPD rely solely on Local Plan policy	A SPD that will allow demolition where it is considered appropriate and non detrimental to the character of the conservation area. Provide criteria to explain when this may be acceptable	A restrictive SPD that requires all buildings in conservation areas to be retained subject to exceptional circumstances.

Each alternative must be assessed to identify the environmental, social and economic strengths and weaknesses. This is achieved by assessing the alternatives against the SA objectives and recording the outcome using the assessment matrix (Table 9.2).

The matrix predicts and evaluates any likely **significant** effects on the environment and also any social and economic effects. This appraisal will assist in decision making and will help establish appropriate policy and guidance within the SPD.

Key for Table 9.2

Key	
++	Likely to be very positively affected
+	Likely to be positively affected
0	Likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected, or some likely to be + and some -
-	Likely to be negatively affected
--	Likely to be very negatively affected
	The plan says little/nothing about this

Table 9.2 Significant effects of the Alternatives

SPD Objective 1 - To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their setting in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals.			
SA Objective \ Scenario	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	0	0	0
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	0	0	+
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	-	0	+
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	0	0	0
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	0	+	-
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	-	+	++
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	0	+	+
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.	0	0	0
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	0	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.	0	+	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.	0	+	+
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	0	++	+
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	0	++	+
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.	0	+	+
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	0	+	+
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	0	0	0
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	0	+	++
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species	0	+	++
Overall	0	+	+

SPD Objective 2 - To provide guidance on the contribution of individual buildings and groups of buildings to the character of conservation areas and to provide information so that new development and repairs can respect this.

Scenario SA Objective	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	0	++	+
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	0	0	0
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	0	++	+
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	0	++	+
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	0	++	+
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	0	++	++
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	0	0	0
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.	0	+	+
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	-	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.	-	+	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.	0	0	0
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	0	+	+
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	0	+	+
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.	0	+	+
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	0	+	+
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.			
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	0	+	++
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species	-	+	++
Overall	0	+	+

SPD Objective 3 - To ensure that new development takes account of historic street patterns and built form, whilst encouraging improved linkages and accessibility.				
SA Objective	Scenario	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.		0	++	+
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle			++	+
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.		-	++	++
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.		0	+	+
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure		-	++	++
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.		0	+	+
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.		0	+	+
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.		-	++	++
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.		-	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.		-	+	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.		0	+	+
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.		0	+	+
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.		0	+	+
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.		0	++	+
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.		-	+	+
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.				
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.				
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species		-	+	+
Overall		0	+	+

SPD Objective 4 - To ensure that new development respects and contributes to the overall quality of the roofscape and skyline, whilst acknowledging opportunities for design and improvement.				
SA Objective	Scenario	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.		0	++	+
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle		0	++	+
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.		0	++	+
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.		0	+	+
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure		0	+	+
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.		-	+	++
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.		0	+	+
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.		0	0	0
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.		-	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.		-	+	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.		0	0	0
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.		0	++	++
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.		0	++	+
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.		0	+	+
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.		0	+	+
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.				
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.		0	++	+
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species		0	0	0
Overall		0	+	+

SPD Objective 5 - To ensure that valued views and vistas are considered and where possible enhanced during the siting of new development, including proposals which are outside of conservation areas but may affect views in or out.

Scenario SA Objective	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	0	0	0
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	0	0	0
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	0	++	+
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	0	0	0
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	0	++	+
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	-	++	++
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	0	+	++
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.	0	0	0
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	-	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.	-	+	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.	0	+	+
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	0	0	0
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.	0	0	0
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	0	-	--
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.			
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	0	-	--
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species	0	+	++
Overall	0	+	++

SPD Objective 6 - To ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.				
SA Objective	Scenario	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.		0	-	—
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle		0	0	0
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.		0	+	-
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.		0	0	0
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure		0	0	0
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.		-	++	+
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.		0	0	0
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.		0	0	0
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.		-	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.		-	+	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.		0	0	0
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.		0	+	--
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.		0	+	--
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.		0	+	+
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.		0	++	+
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.				
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.		0	0	0
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species		0	0	0
Overall		0	0	0

SPD Objective 7 - To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment and landscape, including protecting and improving areas of open space and landscaping.

SA Objective \ Scenario	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	0	0	0
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	0	+	++
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	0	0	0
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	0	0	0
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	0	-	-
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	0	+	++
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	0	+	+
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.	0	+	++
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	-	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.	-	+	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.	0	+	+
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	0	+	+
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	0	+	+
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.	0	+	+
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	0	++	++
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.			
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	0	+	+
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species	0	++	++
Overall	0	+	++

SPD Objective 8 - To ensure the consideration of sustainability issues in the design of development and in the sourcing of materials within conservation areas'				
Scenario	Alternative Option 1		Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
SA Objective				
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	0		0	0
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	0		0	0
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	0		0	0
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	0		0	0
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	0		0	0
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	0		+	+
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	0		0	0
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.	0		0	0
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	0		+	+
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.	-		++	++
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.	0		0	0
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	-		++	++
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	-		++	++
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.	-		++	++
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	-		+	++
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	-		+	+
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	0		+	+
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species	0		+	+
Overall	0		0	0

SPD Objective 9 - To encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use and re-use of existing buildings, where they are considered to positively contribute to the character of the conservation area.

Scenario SA Objective	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Alternative Option 3
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	0	++	0
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	0	++	0
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	0	++	0
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	0	+	0
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	0	0	0
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	-	++	+
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	0	+	+
C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.	0	+	+
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	0	+	++
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.	0	++	+
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.	0	0	0
P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	0	++	++
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	0	++	+
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery.	0	+	++
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	-	++	++
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	0	0	0
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	0	++	0
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species	0	+	+
Overall	0	++	0

10.0 Assessing the Alternatives – Analysis

Alternative Option 1 for each of the Plan Objectives involves a Business as Usual Scenario, therefore no proposed change to planning policy. For most of the SPD objectives this is predicted to give little or no change to existing environmental, social and economic situations.

In some cases, the ‘doing nothing’ approach is expected to create negative effects since it will do nothing to positively tackle existing problems, such as climate change and flooding. It is not recommended that the ‘Business as usual’ scenario is adopted. Positive environmental, social and economic effects are expected to be generated from the other alternatives.

For most of the SPD objectives Alternative Option 2 is expected to deliver positive effects when measured against the SA objectives. In some cases there are predicted to be very positive effects. For example, SPD Objective 9 which seeks to *encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use and re-use of existing buildings, where they are considered to positively contribute to the character of the conservation area* is likely to have a number of very positive environmental, social and economic effects under Alternative Option 2. In particular it is expected to reduce the risk of flooding by adopting an approach that will allow demolition where it is considered appropriate and non detrimental to the character of the Conservation Area. It is expected that this will allow demolition in areas liable to flood, extending the natural flood plain and serving to protect other properties. It will also help meet the housing needs of the whole community by encouraging the re-use of buildings (this will restrict greenfield developments elsewhere) but by also recognising that in some situations demolition and re-build is more appropriate. This is in contrast to Alternative Option 3 which would require all existing buildings to be re-used. In some cases this may not be appropriate and may hamper efforts to regenerate an area and provide a quality and appropriate housing offer.

Alternative Option 3 is expected to provide mainly positive benefits. Very positive effects on the historic environment will be delivered by prescriptive policies which control inappropriate development. Alternative Option 3 is expected to improve access to local amenities and improve health by detailing precisely the levels of landscaping and open space to be provided. However, whilst Alternative Option 3 is expected to generate very positive effects, it is also considered to generate overly prescriptive policies which, for the most part, will assist in the urban and rural renaissance and protection of the historic environment, but which will not necessarily generate positive economic and social benefits. Indeed SPD Objective 6 which seeks to *ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area* is expected to generate negative effects following a policy approach based on Alternative Option 3. It is expected that prescriptive controls on materials and stipulation about which materials can be used and where will serve to undermine the social and economic issues of the Conservation Areas. In particular overly prescriptive policies on use of materials will make it more costly and difficult to provide homes for all the community and will also do little to minimise energy use and adapt to climate change since there will be little scope for innovation and new design.

Overall, whilst both Alternative Options 2 and 3 are expected to bring positive benefits, it is recommended that the SPD follow the route of Alternative Option 2 since this best balances the social, environmental and economic effects. Alternative Option 3 brings very positive effects for the environment but delivers less on the social and economic side.

Recommendation:

The SPD should be prepared following the approach detailed in Alternative Option 2.

11.0 Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the SPD

The SPD is drafted having regard to the Sustainability Appraisal of the alternatives (scenarios). Once the SPD has been drafted it must be the subject of a more detailed assessment. This is again undertaken against the SA appraisal framework which was prepared following the Scoping Report.

The full appraisal seeks to predict the effects of the draft SPD and assess the significance of these effects. Where there is an expected adverse impact, mitigation should be considered. This may include recommendations for additions and or deletions to the SPD or changes to the wording. It is also possible that mitigation could be achieved by putting further measures in place to compensate. This will be particularly beneficial where the SPD is heavily weighted towards one of the SA principles; environment, social or economic, but where the significance of the positive impact outweighs the need to balance.

The full Sustainability Appraisal is included in Table 11.2.

The following comments and recommendations are made:

1. The SPD should address the need for affordable homes and seek a balance between delivering affordable homes and good design.
2. The SPD should address the benefits of promoting mixed use developments, such as increasing access to community facilities, whilst setting out the design standards which will apply.
3. Include a specific section on employment land – appropriate uses and design in conservation areas.
4. The SPD should better address accessibility within, and to, conservation areas and traffic movements.
5. The SPD fails to adequately address the need to promote the re-use and redevelopment of brownfield land. The use of vacant and derelict land for example can enhance a conservation area. The re-use of brownfield land must be balanced with the design advice included on former mill properties.
6. The SPD should be in line with Policy 23 and 26 of the Local Plan and, in being, will support retention of shop use, but also offices in town centres, potentially at upper levels.
7. Consider emphasising the standards of sustainable design and the Ecohomes concept.
8. The SPD could be improved by making reference to the protection of rural local services, where possible. These services assist with accessibility and provide character to a conservation area.
9. The needs of those with a disability must be considered. A balance must be sought between design and access for all.
10. The SPD should make reference to flood issues and could offer design solutions for areas liable to flood.
11. Whilst the SPD details information on the sustainability of sourcing materials, it could also address the disposal of materials and waste products.
12. The SPD fails to adequately address the issue of renewable energy. There is a requirement to promote this on new and existing development. The role of the

- SPD must be to balance this requirement with the conservation interest of the designated areas. Particular attention should be paid to the cumulative impact.
13. Consideration could be given to protected species when considering the re-use and conservation of existing buildings, particularly traditional agricultural buildings.
 14. Make reference to Wildlife corridors as an important informal network of open spaces which assist in the protection of wildlife but which also add character to an area.
 15. Consider providing advice on the planting of trees, particularly woodland in rural areas and where conservation areas are designated for their landscape value.

The SPD must will now be revised in light of the comments and recommendations above. Changes made are highlighted below:

Table 11.1 *SPD amendments in light of SA results*

SA Recommendation	SPD Amendment
1	A section on affordable housing has been added which requires high quality imaginative design solutions, whilst allowing flexibility in design and materials, to ensure the character and appearance of the conservation area is preserved or enhanced.
2	The SPD now includes sections on movement and connections and inclusive design, which should ensure that access to buildings and facilities and movement within conservation areas in general is considered in developments.
3	A section on employment uses has been added which indicates appropriate designs and uses of materials.
4	The SPD now includes sections on movement and connections and inclusive design, which should ensure that access to buildings and facilities and movement within conservation areas in general is considered in developments.
5	The general principles of the new buildings in conservation areas section has been amended to include the reuse of such sites and that their development should be a stimulus to imaginative high quality design.
6	Agreed – conflicting sections removed
7	A section on sustainable buildings has been added which advocates the BREEAM assessment methods of all buildings not just homes.
8	Policies within the Pendle Local Plan are considered to be the vehicle for achieving this. The remit of this SPD is – purely design related issues.
9	A section on improving the accessibility of existing buildings has been added and on inclusive design relating to new developments
10	A section on flooding has been added which includes advice

	on how to reduce the effects of flooding
11	The section has been amended to include disposal of materials
12	A section on domestic renewables has been added and also the effects of larger scale renewables in the landscape
13	A paragraph relating to protected species has been added to the open spaces and natural landscape section
14	A paragraph on wildlife corridors has been added to the section on open spaces and natural landscape
15	Advice relating to large scale tree planting has been added to the section on landscaping in new development.

Table 11.2		Sustainability Appraisal of the draft SPD							
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, including prevention, reduction, offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Trans-boundary	Short term - 0 – 5 yr	Medium – up to SPD period	Long term – Beyond SPD period		
		Urban	Rural						
H1 To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents’ needs	In the past Pendle has not had a lack of general needs affordable housing. However, to address future need, the North West Housing Statement suggests that at least 30% of all new homes should be affordable.	> + Urban and rural. SPD supports new development in keeping with conservation areas. It therefore supports ‘good quality’. It supports appropriate extensions allowing people to expand within their own home.			Immediate. Will apply to all new household and residential applications upon adoption.			✗	Whilst the SPD supports quality development, there is concern that the emphasis on retaining character will restrict the delivery of all house types. In particular, to meet the target for affordable housing there will need to be an element of affordable housing within or adjacent to some conservation areas. Whilst the SPD refers to design standards in HMR areas, it fails to address the need for affordable homes. This should be addressed upfront in the SPD. A compromise may be required between materials and provision, although overall design should not be compromised.
b) Address market failure	7% of dwellings in Pendle in 2004 were empty. This figure is similar to Hyndburn, Burnley and Blackburn. The North West Housing Statement has set a target of 3% by 2021.	>> + Urban. The SPD refers to the HMR areas, but does not apply any specific design criteria to these areas.			Immediate. HMR work is underway			Y	The SPD refers to the HMR intervention areas and states that there is no need to lower design standards. Indeed the HMR intervention should seek good design to improve on the housing mix and support a general regeneration of the area. The only concern is the ability to deliver the necessary affordable housing – see above.

H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle					
a) Reduce health inequalities	Standardised male mortality rate is 109. For woman it is 100 (2004)	> 0 Low impact. The SPD does however address issues of maintenance, such as damp prevention. Supports the retention of open space.	Long term. There will be little impact from this SPD alone.	✗	The SPD deals with maintenance issues and prevention of problems such as damp. This is additional information to that contained in Policy 10 if the Local Plan and should provide some advice and support to improve living conditions in the conservation areas. The SPD supports the retention of open space.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	In 2004-05 91% of new dwellings were constructed within 30 minutes of a GPs surgery by public transport and 73% within 30 minutes of a hospital by public transport.	< - Little Impact. The SPD seeks good design in new development and seeks to ensure the conservation of historic street patterns etc. Whilst there is reference to open space provision and landscaping, there is little reference to mixed use development.	Medium	✗	The SPD deals with good design and conserving the character of conservation areas, but fails to identify mixed use developments as a vehicle to regenerate, improve access to services and increase design standards. Whilst the benefits of retaining and incorporating open space and landscaping in new developments is recognised, there is no recognition of the benefits on design of creating mixed use development. The social benefits of this should also be highlighted – Objective 3 seeks to encourage improved linkages and accessibility.
E1 To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets					
a) Increase the number of growth	Between 2002-4 the number of VAT businesses grew by 1.79%. This is higher than the	< - Whilst the SPD	Medium	Y	The SPD is restrictive in terms of scaling and design, this may well hamper employment growth. To offset this a

businesses	Lancashire average but slightly lower than that for the UK. The Pendle Economic Development Strategy seeks to develop 15,000 sq. ft. managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses utilising European funding from Objective 2 priority 2 per annum.	covers the character and design of new development in general, it does not specify design standards for employment uses.			section on employment development, including appropriate design and materials should be included.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the Region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'Science and technology' professional category. This was lower than may neighbouring authorities.	< - Whilst the SPD covers the character and design of new development in general, it does not specify design standards for employment uses.	Medium	Y	The SPD is restrictive in terms of scaling and design, this may well hamper employment growth. To offset this a section on employment development, including appropriate design and materials should be included.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004)	>> + Urban and rural. The SPD seeks to conserve the conservation areas of Pendle, which are the areas of greatest architectural importance. Conserving these areas will increase	Medium	Y	By encouraging good design and conservation of these areas the tourist offer in Pendle will be increased and protected in the longer term.

		the tourist offer in the Borough.			
E2 To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market					
a) Reduce unemployment levels	In 2005, 4.8% of people within Pendle were unemployed. This is higher than Lancashire average.	> + The SPD will have little impact on unemployment.	Low impact	✗	The SPD will have little direct impact on unemployment. However, by supporting the use of appropriate materials and sourcing this will indirectly support traditional trades such as Lime Mortaring. See comments on E1(a) to support new employment in the conservation areas.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment.	The amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in the main urban areas defined in the LDF should be available from future AMRs.	< - Urban and rural. Objective 3 of the SPD seeks to increase linkages and accessibility.	Medium	✗	The SPD needs to address new employment issues and mixed use developments – see above.
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	In 2004, 18.9% population had no qualifications and 18.2% people aged 16-74 had attained at least NVQ level 4	> + Urban and rural. The SPD will have little impact. However conserving the historic character of an area can serve to educate the residents and visitors	Medium	✗	Education can be enhanced by providing opportunity to see history conserved first hand.

d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	In 2005, gross weekly pay was £398. This is lower than both the county and regional averages.	< - Whilst the SPD covers the character and design of new development in general, it does not specify design standards for employment uses.	Medium	Y	The SPD is restrictive in terms of scaling and design, this may well hamper employment growth. To offset this a section on employment development, including appropriate design and materials should be included.
E3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure					
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	The number of children KSI has not been collected for the Borough. No Air Quality Management Areas were declared (2005)	> + Urban. Good design and consideration of existing street patterns and the street scheme should encourage good design which protects visibility. The SPD seeks to improve linkages and accessibility.	Medium	✗	New development must support the existing street patterns and urban grain, therefore preserving existing road networks. However, the SPD could be improved by better addressing the issue of accessibility and traffic movement.
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport.	DTI figures 2002-4 state that 11.4 thousand tonnes of fuel consumed for freight journeys in Pendle. This is lower than neighbouring authorities.	0 No impact	No impact	✗	No impact.
c) Improve	Figures for the percentage of non	> +	Medium	✗	New development must support the

transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans	householder planning applications which include a green travel plan and for the % of homes connected to broadband are not yet obtainable.	Urban. Good design and consideration of existing street patterns and the street scheme should encourage good design which protects visibility. The SPD seeks to improve linkages and accessibility.			existing street patterns and urban grain, therefore preserving existing road networks. However, the SPD could be improved by better addressing the issue of accessibility and traffic movement.
E4 To deliver urban/rural renaissance					
a) Support rural diversification	<p>Number of new business start ups in rural areas is monitored through the Pendle Economic Strategy. It aims to increase business start-ups in rural areas by 20% 2001 – 2021</p> <p>The same strategy seeks to increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas over the same period.</p>	<p>>> +</p> <p>The SPD contains guideline son the use and re-use of agricultural buildings.</p>	Short – medium	Y	The SPD details the specific design and characteristics which should be considered in the change of use of an agricultural building. This will ensure farm diversification is carried out appropriately.
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of brownfield sites	<p>Percentage of previously developed land that is vacant or derelict but may be available for redevelopment.</p> <p>Reclaim 600 ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010</p>	<p>> +</p> <p>The SPD seeks to guide appropriate new development within urban and rural settlements.</p>	Immediate	✗	The SPD details guidance for new development. To respect the character of the conservation area advice is given on streetscene, urban grain and scaling. There is little advice in support of re-using brownfield land, although specific guidance is included about the reuse and

	Percentage of new and converted dwelling son previously developed land				retention of former industrial buildings. Stronger advice could be included about the re-use of derelict and vacant sites – and the contribution this could make to the conservation of the area.
c) Concentrate office development within town centres	Percentage of completed office development in town centres	0 Little impact	Medium	✗	Local Plan policy 23 deals specifically with this. However, the SPD does refer to retention of shopping units in town centre locations. However, both offices and retail can be accommodated, offices often at upper levels. The SPD must be in line with Policies 23 and 26 of the Local Plan.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>> + Urban and rural	Immediate	Y	The SPD excels at this. It contains specific guidance on built form, street layouts, extensions etc. in both urban and rural areas. However, more could be included on the sustainability and details around Ecohomes etc.
C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour					
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	% who feel safe out in their local neighbourhood during the day % who feel safe out in their town centre during the day Number of applications recommended for approval by PALO	> + Urban and rural	Medium	✗	The SPD sets out clear guidelines for new development and improvement of existing buildings. By encouraging appreciation of the streetscene and urban grain, natural surveillance areas are retained and created.

C2 To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities					
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	% of households <4 km from a post office. % of households <4 km from food shops. % of households <4 km from a GP. % of households <4 km from a primary school. % of households <4 km from a secondary school.	> + Urban and rural	Long	✗	The SPD does not cover specific landuses in detail, although reference is made to retaining shops in town centres. This must be in line with Policy 26 of the adopted Local Plan and PPS6. In terms of rural areas the SPD could refer to rural services and their retention and re-use, where appropriate.
b) provide physical access for those with disabilities	% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people (BVPI 2003-04)	< - Urban and rural	Medium	Y	The SPD sets specific guidelines for new development to retain the character of the area. Access for all is key and must be included in any design advice.
C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value					
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Percentage of Listed Buildings at risk Number of Scheduled Monuments at risk	>> + Urban and rural	Short	✗	The SPD deals particularly well with the adaptation of buildings, for example, traditional agricultural buildings and former mills.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the	% Conservation Areas with appraisals and Management Plans The number of characterisation	>> + Urban and rural	Short	✗	The SPD seeks to address architectural design in both urban and rural areas and encourages applicant to use a local architect where appropriate.

local character and sense of place of development	studies informing development proposals				
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	% of land area protected by one or more landscape designations Number of visits to / usage of museums per 1000 population (BVPI 2003-04)	> + Urban and rural	Medium	Y	By encouraging good design in new development, accessibility and street pattern should be retained and enhance, thus encouraging accessibility. This approach will also support innovative ideas for re-use.
C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality					
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	% of parks management Plans introduced target 9.1% % of residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces. Target 80%	>> + Urban and rural	Short	✗	The SPD deals specifically with open space and landscaping and seeks to protect open space which forms an important part of a conservation area. The SPD supports landscaping in new development as a vehicle to reduce impact on the character of the area.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	Number of complaints to the Council about noise.	0 Little impact	Little impact	✗	Little impact
C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle.					
a) Create a sense of belonging and well being for all members of the community.	% Belong to local neighbourhood	> + Urban and rural	Long	✗	By encouraging the conservation of these special areas there should be an increased sense of community and identity. Good design in new development will prevent the erosion of the local identity.
b) Support community development	% of respondents with a level of agreement that their area is a place where people from	> + Urban and rural	Long	✗	By encouraging the conservation of these special areas there should be an increased sense of community and identity. Good

and neighbourhood identity	different backgrounds get on.				design in new development will prevent the erosion of the local identity.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	% very satisfied with Sports/Leisure facilities and Events service	0 No impact	No impact	✗	No impact
P1 To maximise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.					
a) Maximise the production and /or use of renewable energy	Renewable energy capacity installed by type in last 12 months	<< - The SPD fails to address the use of renewables in design e.g. solar panels, small scale turbines	Short	Y	The SPD must address the use of renewable in new and existing development. Good design should encourage the use of renewables, however, in conservation areas these must be appropriately controlled so as not to harm the character of the area. Consideration needs to be given to the likely cumulative impacts.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development	% of resident population who travel to work by public transport, foot or cycle.	< - There is little reference to mixed use developments	Medium	✗	The SPD deals with good design and conserving the character of conservation areas, but fails to identify mixed use developments as a vehicle to regenerate, improve access to services and increase design standards. There is no recognition of the benefits on design of creating mixed use development. The social benefits of this should also be highlighted – Objective 3 seeks to encourage improved linkages and accessibility.
P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change					
a) Reduce or minimise	CO2 emissions per capita	> +	Short	✗	The SPD highlights the sustainability issues around sourcing of materials.

greenhouse gas emissions		Urban and rural.			Furthermore the SPD provides specific guidance on maintenance, such as damp proofing. However, the SPD should also consider providing guidance on the use of renewable sources of energy in new and existing developments.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Covered by flood risk indicator	> + Urban and rural	Short	✗	The SPD highlights the sustainability issues around sourcing of materials. Furthermore the SPD provides specific guidance on maintenance, such as damp proofing. However, the SPD should also consider providing guidance on the use of renewable sources of energy in new and existing developments.
P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery					
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	Kg of household waste collected per head (BVPI (2003-04)) Household waste recycling rate - Target increase to 20% Household waste composting rate - Target increase to 10%	> + Urban and rural. The SPD details advice on the sustainable sourcing of materials.	Medium	✗	The SPD covers the issue of sourcing of materials. This could be expanded to deal with advice on the safe and sustainable disposal of materials.
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials		>> + Urban and rural. The SPD contains detailed advice.	Short	✗	The SPD sets out the principles which should be considered in the sourcing of materials. The use of salvaged or recycled materials/products is highlighted.
P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites					
a) Encourage the development of	Number of contaminated land sites remediated. Reclaim 600 ha of Lancashire's derelict,	< - Urban and rural	Medium	✗	The SPD details guidance for new development. To respect the character of the conservation area advice is given on

brownfield land in preference to greenfield	underused and neglected land by 2010.				streetscene, urban grain and scaling. There is little advice in support of re-using brownfield land, although specific guidance is included about the reuse and retention of former industrial buildings. Stronger advice could be included about the re-use of derelict and vacant sites – and the contribution this could make to the conservation of the area.
b) Protect good quality soil resources	Area of development on agricultural land or Grade 3 and above.	0 No Impact	No Impact	✗	No Impact
P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive					
a) Ensure water quality meets WFD standard	% of river length meeting WFD	0 No Impact	No Impact	✗	No Impact
P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources					
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Number of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) included in new development schemes Number of developments approved in the flood plain contrary to a sustained Environment Agency objection	< - Urban and rural	Long	✗	Whilst it is not the role of this SPD to set detailed advice about flood locations and appropriate landuses – this is contained in PPG – Development and Floodrisk, the SPD should refer to the issue of flooding when considering design issues. In areas liable to flooding design can play a crucial part in preventing social and economic disasters.
b) Reduce water abstraction consumption	No. of houses meeting BREAM ‘very’, ‘good’ and ‘excellent’	< - Urban and rural	Long	✗	Reference to this should be included in sustainable design issues.
P7 To protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation and protected European Species					

a) Contribute the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Progress to BAP targets	> + Urban and rural	Long	✗	The SPD refers to open space and appropriate landscaping. It could be expanded to deal with protected species found in agricultural or other buildings which are to be considered for re-use.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/ landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	% area of land designated as an SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition % change in areas and populations of priority habitats and species (by type)	> + Urban and rural. Whilst it is not the role of this SPD to designate sites of interest, it does seek to protect the valuable network of open space.	Long	✗	The network of open spaces is referred to for retention. It may be appropriate to refer to informal open spaces and landscaping, such as wildlife corridors between urban and rural areas.
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	% of land area covered by woodland	> + Urban and rural	Medium	✗	The SPD refers to the retention and addition of trees as part of landscaping schemes. It gives specific advice on the importance of choosing appropriate species. It may be appropriate to refer to woodland planting in the rural context, this may affect conservation areas designated for their landscape quality.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly
+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

12.0 Monitoring

Monitoring is essential to ensure the predicted effects are managed appropriately. The Council produce an Annual Monitoring Report which will include an assessment of significant effects.

It is only possible to monitor those elements of the SPD for which accurate monitoring procedures are, or can be put, in place. The following are considered to be realistic indicators to monitor for this SPD. Some of these will apply specifically to conservation areas, others will apply to the Borough as a whole:

- Percentage of affordable homes granted consent within conservation areas
- Percentage of affordable homes built within conservation areas
- Percentage of development built on previously developed land – within conservation areas
- Assessment of the use of natural stone and slate
- Proportion of renewable energy schemes within a conservation area, compared to the Borough as a whole.

APPENDIX 1 Initial SPD Objectives

1. To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their setting in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals.
2. To provide guidance on the contribution of individual buildings and groups of buildings to the character of conservation areas and to provide information so that new development and repairs can respect this.
3. To ensure that new development takes account of historic street patterns and built form, whilst encouraging improved linkages and accessibility.
4. To ensure that new development respects and contributes to the overall quality of the roofscape and skyline, whilst acknowledging opportunities for design and improvement.
5. To ensure that valued views and vistas are protected and ensure the siting of new development takes these into account.
6. To ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.
7. To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment including protecting and improving areas of open space and landscaping.
8. To encourage the consideration of sustainability issues in the sourcing of materials
9. To encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use of and re-use of existing buildings and structures.