

Pendle Borough Council

SA of LDF Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPD

Scoping Report

29 September 2006

Entec UK Limited

Report for

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Certificate No. EMS 69090



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Document Revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Scoping Report	30/08/06
2	Final Report	06/09/06
3	Revised Report	29/09/06

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Entec was appointed by Pendle Borough Council (PBC) to undertake the integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Pendle Borough Council's Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). These documents form part of the Local Development Framework (LDF).

The EU directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Directive 2001/42/EC) was adopted in June 2001. The directive applies to plans and programmes whose formal preparation began after July 2004 and those that were in preparation by that date, but not adopted by July 2006. In accordance with the EU Directive, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will be an objective account of the likely environmental impacts associated with Pendle Borough Council's DPDs.

When incorporating the SEA Directive into UK law within a spatial planning context, the Government agreed to implement the Directive through the existing system of sustainability appraisal (SA). This requires the production of a report which assesses the environmental and other sustainability implications of a plan whilst meeting the requirements of the Directive. References to sustainability appraisal through out this document include the environmental appraisal required by the Directive. The express requirements of the Directive are highlighted at appropriate places throughout this report.

Means for improving the environmental performance of the framework that arise during the SEA/SA process will be considered by decision-makers and revised where relevant.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

The scoping report is the first stage of the SEA/SA process. It outlines Entec's proposed methodology for undertaking the sustainability appraisal and it sets out the baseline social, economic and environmental issues that Pendle faces and identifies those that are considered to be most significant. The baseline provides the basis for prediction and monitoring of significant environmental or other sustainability effects that may derive from the implementation of the Local Development Framework. It provides the evidence base that will be used in the assessment of the DPDs, and ultimately reported within the Sustainability Report. This latter report will also incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive that are identified within Box 1 overleaf, and also the requirements of the UK Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal for Local Development Frameworks.

Box 1 SEA Directive Requirements

What the SEA Directive Requires

The Environment report should provide information on:

'the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex 1(a))

'the environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1(a), (e))

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme' and 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1(b), (c))

'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex 1(c))

'Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes... shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.' (Article 5.4).

The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), SA guidance *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* (November 2005) does not explicitly outline the key components that should be contained within a SA scoping report. The report therefore has retained the framework identified within the Draft SA Guidance produced by the DCLG (2004) and Interim Guidance on Frequently Asked Questions (DCLG 2005). This is:

- The other plans, programmes and objectives relevant to the plan, with information on synergies or inconsistencies;
- Baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
- Social, environmental, and economic issues identified as a result of the work undertaken;
- The SA Framework, including the suggested SA objectives and indicators (and targets where these are proposed), and how they were chosen;
- The broad options which are proposed to be considered in more detail (during the initial sustainability appraisal report);
- Any other proposed methodologies; and
- Proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report.

Whilst this scoping report does not form the final SA report, it does seek to meet the relevant requirements of the appropriate stages of the appraisal process. This report will be issued for consultation to the relevant statutory consultees (Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Environment Agency) together with a wider consultation base. Comments received will be considered and the scope and level of information provided within this document will be amended, as appropriate, and taken forward within the final Sustainability Report.

Government Guidance (November 2005) states that LPAs can prepare a single Scoping Report when consulting on the scope of a number of LDDs at the same time, ensuring that the report provides sufficient information for each LDD to which it applies. This scoping report serves both the Pendle Borough Core Strategy and the Land Use Allocations DPD. Since both of these documents cover the whole borough, the scope of the SA will be common to both.

The findings of this document will assist Pendle Borough Council in the development and appraisal of options for the emerging LDF and ultimately enable the performance of the chosen, preferred spatial option, its policies and allocations to be monitored against the existing, baseline conditions identified within this report. The approach and information contained within this report will also inform future sustainability appraisals and the production of the SA Report.

1.3 The Structure of the Document

The structure of the document broadly follows the identification of contents required in a scoping report as outlined within Annex 7 of the DCLG SA Guidance. Section 2 outlines the purpose, objectives and proposed content of the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations DPD.

Section 3 provides a detailed over view of the sustainability appraisal methodology, identifying the key stages within the process.

Section 4 outlines the development of the SA Framework, focussing upon the review of other plans, programmes and objectives relevant to the LDF. Section 5 summarises the baseline data collected to profile the state of the Borough's environment (including social and economic aspects).

Section 6 focuses on developing the sustainability appraisal framework and outlines the objectives and criteria to assess the sustainability of the development plan documents whilst Section 7 identifies the indicators and targets and how they were chosen.

1.4 Consultation Arrangements

This document is available on the Council's website for public comment.

In addition, copies have been sent to:

- Natural England;
- English Heritage;
- Environment Agency.

In line with the SEA/SA guidance the consultation will take place over a 5 week period. The opinions expressed by the consultees above and others will be taken into account during the preparation of the Sustainability Report.

1.5 Key Questions for Consultees

Whilst consultees may comment upon any aspect of the document, the following questions have been prepared which may help to focus responses.

- Have we identified the relevant plans and programmes (Appendices B);
- What other information, facts and figures may be suitable for inclusion? (Appendix C);
- Do you agree that the main sustainability issues facing Pendle Borough have been identified?
- Are we using appropriate indicators?
- Is the appraisal matrix appropriate?

2. The Pendle Core Spatial Strategy and Site Allocations DPD

This document is a scoping report for four Borough-wide Local Development Documents being produced by Pendle Borough Council. These are:

the Core Strategy;

the Land use Allocations Development Plan Document;

the Domestic extension design guidance SPD; and

the conservation area design SPD.

The SEA Directive requires consideration of “an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (EU Directive 2001/42/EC Art. 5 and Annex I).

This is reiterated in the DCLG guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.

2.1 Purpose of the Core Spatial Strategy

The Core Strategy is a strategic document that will set out the framework within which Pendle’s other Local Development Documents, such as the Land Use Allocations Development Plan Document and the Area Action Plans, sit.

The Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives and aims for Pendle Borough, including sustainability principles and a set of Core Policies.

Although setting out the development principles for the Borough, the Core Strategy must also conform to the Regional Spatial Strategy, national planning statements (PPGs and PPSs) and the Council’s Community Strategy.

This scoping report has been prepared as the first stage in the Local Development Framework process ahead of the Issues and Options stage of Core Strategy preparation which considers whether, and how, the main development issues, such as provision of housing, retail facilities, recreational open space and transport should be delivered across the Borough. This will be the subject of extensive consultation. By producing this Scoping Report before the Issues and Options are identified the Council seeks to ensure that sustainability considerations are taken on board from the start.

2.1.1 Contents of the Core Spatial Strategy

The vision and objectives for the Core Strategy have not yet been finalised. However, the Core Strategy is one of the key mechanisms by which the Community Strategy can be implemented and it will therefore closely reflect the vision and objectives of the Community Strategy. The

final vision and objectives of the Core Strategy will also be influenced by other plans and programmes including those of ELEVATE (the Housing Market Pathfinder for east Lancashire).

The vision set out in the current Community Strategy is to create:

“A Borough that provides a high quality of life for all its citizens and that is known regionally and nationally as a great place to live, learn, work and visit.”

It is supported by the following objectives:

1. Creating confident communities that are socially cohesive, tolerant and that consider the needs of all;
2. Promoting the quality of the Borough's environment and seeking to achieve sustainable development;
3. Creating a vibrant, competitive and healthy local economy that provides a wide range of employment opportunities;
4. Providing high quality education that ensures that all the Borough's residents are able to achieve the best they can;
5. Developing a Borough in which people can live and work without fear;
6. Creating a vibrant housing market that will offer high quality and affordable housing for all;
7. Offering people access to quality health and social care and opportunities to pursue a healthy lifestyle; and
8. Offering an attractive range of cultural and leisure activities.

2.2 Purpose of the Land Use Allocations DPD

The Land Use Allocations DPD forms part of the Local Development Framework suite of documents and is a Borough-wide document which will identify locations for future housing and employment uses including the justification of such allocations. It is to be accompanied by a Proposals map which shows spatially the extent of the allocated areas.

This document must be in conformity with the Core Strategy, RSS, PPSs and Community Strategy.

2.2.1 Contents of the Land Use Allocations DPD

Housing allocations are determined by the need to provide a certain number of appropriate houses within the Borough to meet local needs and the needs of the future population from demographic change or migration. This need must be balanced against the need to address market failure where it occurs.

The levels of need for housing and employment land are set out in the Submission Draft North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The North West RSS has been submitted to the Secretary of State and will be subject to Independent Examination late 2006/early 2007. It

should be adopted by the end of 2007. If the levels of required housing or employment land change, this will need to be reflected in Pendle Borough Council's Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPD.

The RSS requires 3 420 dwellings to be provided in Pendle Borough between 2003 and 2021. This equates to approximately 190 dwellings per annum. The RSS figure for housing requirement is greater than that for the Structure Plan and may require allocations to be made.

A further requirement of the RSS is that 80% of new housing provision should use brownfield land and buildings. In 2004-5 Pendle delivered 77% of its development on previously developed sites, (Annual Monitoring Report, 2005 NWRA)..

Employment allocations in the RSS are set out on a County basis. In Lancashire this includes the two unitary authorities, Preston and Blackburn with Darwen. Negotiations will be required between the Lancashire authorities to ensure that appropriate requirements are set out across the County. Across Lancashire as a whole, there is a need to provide 441 ha between 2005 and 2015. This complements the existing land supply. The RSS breaks this down by employment type, and identifies a shift in need from B2 (manufacturing) towards B1 (office and light industry) and a small increase in distribution land within Lancashire.

3. SEA/ SA Process

3.1 The Appraisal Methodology

The methodology adopted by Entec follows current government guidance and best practice in SA/SEA to provide an approach that is transparent, robust and replicable for all subsequent DPDs.

At the heart of the appraisal process are objectives and indicators. These are used to define sustainable development outcomes within the Borough. Provisional options and policies can then be tested against these objectives to determine whether the contribution towards sustainability could be improved.

To define the scope of the appraisal objectives, Article 5 of Annex 1 of the SEA Directive is used to provide initial broad categories. These are then expanded upon using variety of sources such as the Regional Spatial Strategy, the North West Integrated Appraisal Toolkit (Action for Sustainability 2003: <http://set.iarna.co.uk/afs/news/index.cfm>) and a variety of the Council's own strategies. For each objective, a series of sub-questions have been developed, along with indicators and baseline information. The performance of individual plan policies will then be tested for their relative contribution towards each objective. This establishes a framework for ensuring that sustainability is addressed and ensures objectives and indicators are robust and appropriate.

The environmental receptors identified in Article 5 of Annex 1 of the SEA Directive are:

“biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material asset, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors”.

Whilst this provides a useful basis for consideration of the key potential environmental factors, the scope of a sustainability appraisal is necessarily broader and will also include social and economic concerns.

Indicators have been established for each objective and these provide a framework for the streamlined collation of baseline information. Their quantification enables an overview of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementing the plan. It also identifies environmental characteristics of areas that are likely to be significantly affected and highlights environmental problems that are relevant to the LDF and related documents. The aim is to compare local information or targets (if they exist) with regional or national information or trends. This also enables any gaps in present data collection to be identified and considered for future monitoring.

3.2 ‘Starting Off’ - Tasks A1, A2, A3 and A4

There are four key tasks which are identified in the SA guidance, which lead up to the completion of the Scoping Report which is finalised in task A5: Consulting on the Scoping Report. The four tasks are:

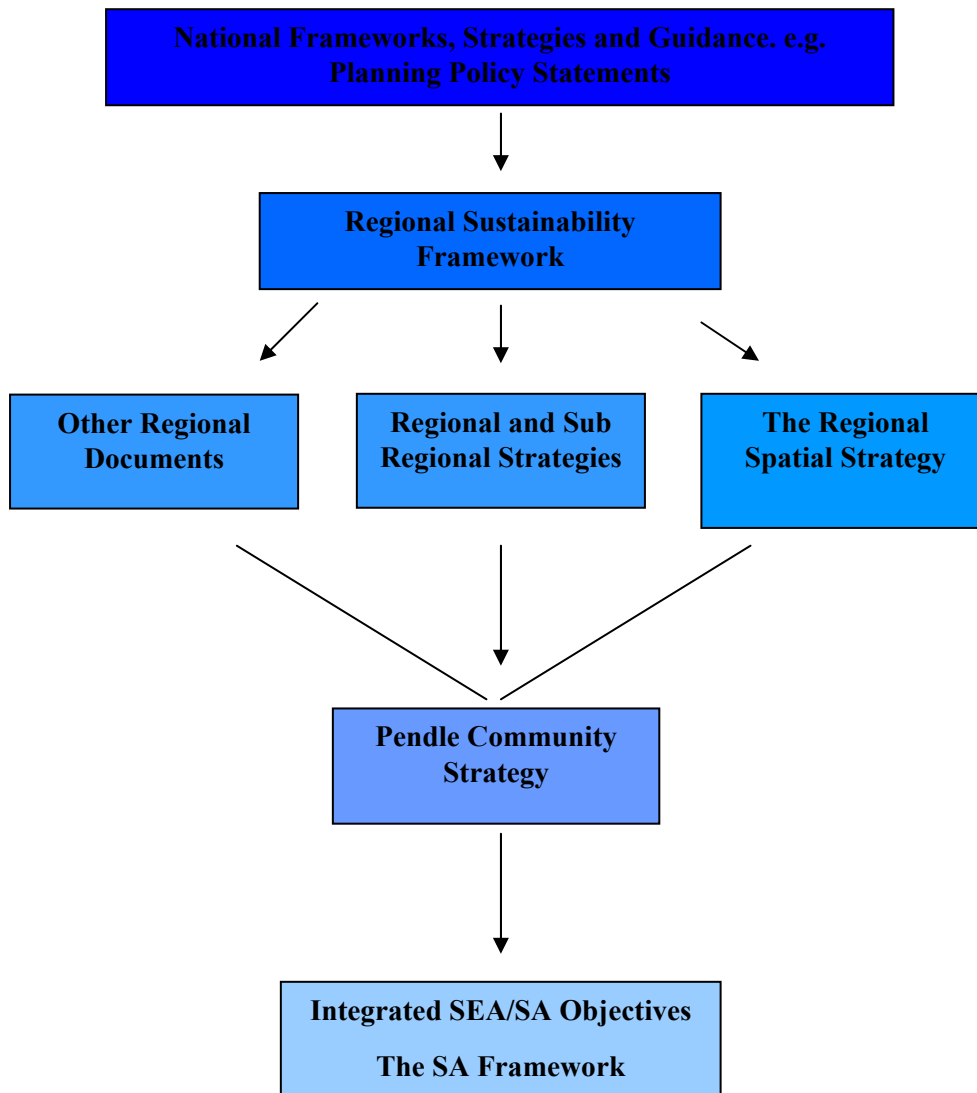
- A1. Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives;
- A2. Collecting baseline information;
- A3. Identifying key sustainability issues and problems;
- A4. Developing the sustainability appraisal framework.

3.2.1 Task A1: Identifying other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

A review of Plans, Programmes and Strategies was undertaken of all relevant international, national, regional and local documents (see Appendix B). This drew upon the key documents identified by council officers as forming the ‘evidence base’, knowledge and research on established web sites such as DCLG, North West Regional Assembly and Government Office North West for the most recent plans, programmes and strategies. The review noted any specific targets or requirements, and what these relate to, consistent with the SEA guidance. The review also gathered information on the following:

- The objectives of international, national, regional and local plans and programmes;
- Key targets and indicators from these plans and programmes;
- The implications of both of these to the LDF;
- The implications for the sustainability appraisal process.

In total 97 documents were assessed as part of the baseline appraisal for the Borough. The key documents within this hierarchy and how they feed into the development of the framework SA objectives are illustrated below.

Plate 3.1 Hierarchy of Plans that feed into the development of the SA Framework

These documents have been considered and relevant objectives identified as providing the structure for the preparation of the Pendle SA objectives. These are set out later within this report.

3.2.2 Task A2: Collecting the Baseline Data

Following the identification of the objectives and indicators, research for baseline information was undertaken. Data was obtained from a variety of sources and organisations. Sources of information included, the Office for National Statistics, Nomis, Census Reports, Department of Trade and Industry, Department for Education Standards, Department of Environment, Department of Transport, Government Office North West, English Nature, Environment Agency, Countryside Agency, English Heritage, www.magic.gov.uk etc. In completing this study, use was made of existing information in preference to the commissioning of new baseline datasets. The list of data sources is set out in Appendix D.

In addition to providing suitable evidence to establish a baseline, the information gathered can also provide a basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the LDF. As such, it can also form the basis of the monitoring aspects required to complete the LDF Annual Monitoring Report required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, it is useful to distinguish between information that is useful to quantify specific objectives and information that is useful to assess the contribution of the LDF policies towards the realisation of the objectives.

The baseline information collected relates directly to each indicator with the aim of establishing the most up-to-date data records relating to:

- The existing situation in Pendle;
- Comparisons at local, regional and/ or national levels and any targets;
- Trends determining improvement or decline;
- Any issues identified;
- Data sources.

Where data gaps exist, these have been acknowledged and will be included in the proposals for monitoring. Often information collected at a higher spatial level e.g. regional or nationally may not be suitable for local level analysis. In addition, some of the indicators identified to monitor the chosen objectives are quite specific and exact data may not be available. The results of the baseline assessment are set out in Section 5.

3.2.3 Task A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

The key sustainability issues borne out of the Plans, Programmes and Strategies review and the baseline data collection informed the process of developing SA Objectives further. For the purposes of this document, Task A3 (Issues and Problems) are reported within the conclusions of Chapters 4 and 5.

3.2.4 Task A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The SA Framework set out in this section consists of objectives and guidance questions that will be used consistently for appraisal of all Local Development Documents. The SA objectives need to cover all social, environmental and economic aspects of development. These objectives have evolved from the objectives contained in the integrated toolkit for the North West, “Implementing Action for Sustainability 2003” prepared by Action for Sustainability which identifies 26 objectives with additional guidance. Reviewed against the Regional Sustainable Framework and the UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing our Future* (March 2005).

The objectives set out in the Pendle SA use the regional objectives and checklist as a starting point in the development of the SA Framework, but reviewed and refined to reflect local priorities as identified within the review of plans, programmes and strategies. The objectives and criteria were reviewed as follows:

- For content - to ensure that they were suitable for the appraisal and did not cover too many themes;

- For repetition - where objectives covered common themes and could be combined;
- For consistency - to ensure that objectives were progressive (if at all possible) rather than reactive;
- For completeness - to ensure that all relevant topics of sustainable development had been covered.

DCLG guidance recognises that the production of an SA for the LDF will be an iterative process and reminds local planning authorities of the need to revisit and test the SA Framework, baseline and overall method throughout the course of the appraisal. The iterative nature of the sustainability process provides for opportunities to respond to consultation comments and to revise the Framework at appropriate times during the process.

4. Task A1: Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

4.1 The Review of Existing Frameworks, Plans, Programmes and Strategies

The SEA Directive requires the report to set out an overview of the plan contents and objectives and the “relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”. To meet this requirement the plans which impact on future development within the Borough were identified and reviewed.

4.1.1 Table 4.1 Plans, Policies and Programmes Reviewed

This section identifies the regional and local documents that have been scoped by Entec. An assessment of the implications of these plus a wider range of international, national, regional and local documents for the SA Framework is provided at Appendix B whilst a summary of the main findings and influences identified within these documents for the evolving framework is provided in the remainder of this section.

Table 4.1 Plans, Policies and Programmes Reviewed

Local and Regional Authority	Plan, Programme and Strategy
International	The European Landscape Convention (2002); European Spatial Development Perspective; EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)
National	Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (2000); Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; PPGs and PPSs The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS 2001); Countryside Quality Counts State of the Countryside Reports

Table 4.1 (continued) Plans, Policies and Programmes Reviewed

Local and Regional Authority	Plan, Programme and Strategy
North West of England Region	<p>Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (to be revised by RSS)</p> <p>Draft Submitted RSS</p> <p>Action for Sustainability - Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p>NWRA Spatial Implications of Climate Change 2003 http://www.nwra.gov.uk/documents/551063150606.pdf</p> <p>Regional Economic Strategy 2005</p> <p>Productivity Through Employability - the Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action</p> <p>Rural Renaissance: the Regional Rural Recovery Action Plan (2002)</p> <p>Rural Delivery Framework for the North West (April 2006)</p> <p>Facing the future: A delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the north west of England (GONW 2003)</p> <p>England's North West Connected: ICT Strategy (September 2005)</p> <p>England's North West: Science Strategy</p> <p>Regional International Trade Strategy 2001-2005</p> <p>North West Regional Housing Strategy 2005</p> <p>Action for Equality: North West Equality and Diversity Strategy (Consultation draft January 2005)</p> <p>Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England</p> <p>Regional Waste Strategy</p> <p>Regional Cultural Strategy (July 2001)</p> <p>Tourism Strategy for the North West Tourist Board Region (2003)</p> <p>The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004 - 2008</p> <p>North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document 2000-2006</p> <p>The Northern Way Growth Strategy: Business Plan 2005-2008</p> <p>Regional Transport Strategy</p> <p>Streets for All North West</p>

Table 4.1 (continued) Plans, Policies and Programmes Reviewed

Local and Regional Authority	Plan, Programme and Strategy
Lancashire County-wide Strategies	<p>Lancashire Structure Plan 2001-2016</p> <p>Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Lancashire County Council Local Transport Plan</p> <p>Lancashire County Council Provisional Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11</p> <p>Shaping the Future of Lancashire - Lancashire Sub-Regional Action Plan 2006 - 2007</p> <p>Lancashire Waste Strategy A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future 2001-2020</p> <p>Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006</p> <p>Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Frameworks</p> <p>Lancashire Environment Strategy</p> <p>Lancashire School Organisation Plan 2003-2008</p> <p>Policing Lancashire 2005-2008 (June 2005)</p> <p>Cumbria and Lancashire Strategic Health Authority Local Delivery Plan June 2003</p> <p>The Strategy for East Lancashire's Future - East Lancashire Partnership 2004-2007 (Working Draft)</p> <p>Elevate East Lancashire - A Strategy for the HMR Pathfinder. Prospectus 2004</p> <p>Elevate East Lancashire – Prospectus Update 2006</p>
Pendle-wide Strategies	<p>Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy (Feb 2005)</p> <p>Pendle Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2005-2008</p> <p>Pendle Community Cohesion Action Plan</p> <p>Pendle Contaminated Land Strategy</p> <p>Pendle Cycling Strategy</p> <p>Pendle Economic Development Strategy 2002-2007 (February 2003)</p> <p>Pendle Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2003-2008</p> <p>Pendle Parks Strategy</p> <p>Pendle Supporting People 5 year Plan</p> <p>Pendle Housing Strategy</p> <p>Pendle Community Strategy</p> <p>Pendle Borough Council's Air Quality Management Plan</p> <p>Pendle Borough Council's Sustainability Action Plan 2003</p> <p>Pendle Homelessness Strategy 2003</p>

Table 4.1 (continued) Plans, Policies and Programmes Reviewed

Local and Regional Authority	Plan, Programme and Strategy
Pendle-wide Strategies	Pendle Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy
	Colne Market Town Health check and Action Plan
	Our Place Our Pendle LA21 Strategy 2000
	Pendle Rural Strategy 2004 – 2009
	Pendle Countryside Access Strategy 2000 – 2005
	Pendle Council Strategic Plan 2005 – 2006
	Brierfield ADF Executive Summary March 2004

The review of the documents required an identification of their key objectives, targets and indicators that are pertinent to Pendle. The implications of these for both the development plan and the sustainability appraisal framework were identified. This review is set out in Appendix B.

4.2 Key Messages

All strategies, guidance notes and policies recognise either implicitly or explicitly the need for a sustainable, holistic approach to development. There are contained within them a number of key topic areas that are identified consistently and which should be reflected within the SA Framework. These topics have been identified as follows.

4.2.1 Housing and Health

The development plan and supporting SA Framework should seek to support the sustainable communities agenda. PPS1 states that they should be inclusive, safe and crime free. In addition to supporting the development of sustainable communities it seeks to promote improved accessibility to services and facilities for all groups of society through the promotion of new development in accessible locations, improved education and skills and the development of ICT networks.

The Regional Sustainable Development Framework promotes healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others, and the document Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England aims “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.

Land-use changes which contribute to health are advocated in Cumbria and Lancashire Strategic Health Authority Local Delivery Plan June 2003 which aims to improve GP premises and the North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004 – 2008 which highlights priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities. It seeks to influence future developments, policy and investment in sport and physical activity. Local documents,

including the Pendle Council's Outdoor Recreation Strategy, Parks Strategy and Community Strategy all advocate provision of leisure facilities and open space which indirectly can have a positive effect on community health levels through increased fitness.

The North West Regional Housing Statement has a series of objectives which include ensuring that the supply of housing matches the changing patterns of demand and aspiration, obsolescence and unfitness it eliminated and ensuring that the continued need for affordable housing is met.

Parts of Pendle fall within the East Lancashire Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder. This aim is to address the failing housing market with low demand and low prices, and the poor quality housing stock found in some parts of the borough. This is reinforced through Pendle's Housing Strategy which emphasises the need to work with partners to address housing issues facing the Borough which also aims to provide equality of access and meet the needs of the vulnerable.

Housing access, appropriateness, affordability and quality are also picked up in the Homeless Strategy, the Empty Homes Strategy ahas transferred its housing stock to an independent housing company (LSVT) which will affect future management of housing locally.

Implications for the Framework

The SEA directive makes it clear that population and human health are important elements for consideration. To be consistent with the other plans and programmes which influence housing and health provision within Pendle, the Sustainability Appraisal Framework should include objectives and criteria that support the development of safe, healthy, crime free, inclusive sustainable communities, focussing on issues including appropriate, good quality housing provision for all the community (including owner occupied, affordable, and supported) within a balanced housing markets along with provision of health care facilities and open space and leisure facilities which indirectly promote good health.

The Framework should also recognise the need for affordable housing within certain areas of the Borough, both now and in the future, and for all new housing to be located in a planned way that supports economic growth and is of a sufficiently high standard to improve quality of life.

4.2.2 Regeneration, Training and Jobs

Continued economic growth within the region remains a key objective. There is a recognition contained within a number of strategies that continued growth will increasingly require improved skills and education within the region. Increasingly the focus is shifting to a 'knowledge based economy' and opportunities for the workforce to take advantage of this important sector will be dependant upon their own education and skill levels.

Economic growth should be balanced; too much focus in a particular area can lead to over reliance on an economic sector or it can prevent areas within the wider region from benefiting from growth. The Rural Recovery Action Plan for the North West identifies that there is a need to broaden the economic base of rural areas and also sustain the environmental inheritance.

Both the Regional Spatial Strategy, (former RPG13) and the Regional Economic Strategy identify the need for economic growth to assist with the delivery of an urban renaissance. Infrastructure should be sufficient to support economic development, whether it be transport or ICT. Local authorities are also expected to provide a balanced portfolio of employment sites.

Within Pendle Borough, the Council's Economic Development Strategy and Pendle Partnership's Regeneration Strategy seek to build sustainable communities with the emphasis on economic productivity. Among their priorities are creating robust, competitive local economies that generate wealth which benefits local people in urban and rural areas, increasing the educational attainment and skills of local people and strengthening town centres so that they are vibrant, commercial and civic centres that people are proud of and supporting viable village settlements. Pendle Rural Strategy reinforces the need to boost economic, social and environmental regeneration in rural areas.

Implications for the Framework

The Framework should contain objectives and/ or criteria that support balanced economic growth. Economic growth should be concentrated within the urban areas of the Borough but should recognise the need for the diversification of the economic base within the rural area. The Framework should adopt a jobs led approach to economic development, rather than the more traditional land-led approach. The existing skills of the Pendle workforce should be identified and monitored and encouragement given to the creation of jobs that match, or could further develop those skills. Training is also required to bolster skills in the emerging economic sectors of the market including distribution and IT.

4.2.3 Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources

PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities values the creation of social cohesion, and planning inclusive and accessible settlements, and PPGs 15 & 16 relate to the planning implications of cultural heritage in the built environment in terms of protecting character areas, individual buildings and structures as well as sub-surface archaeological features which depict the evolution of the built environment in the UK. These aims are supported by the Regional Sustainable Development Framework which promotes social equity, active citizenship and cultural distinctiveness and the Regional Cultural Strategy which identifies the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy, and is concerned with the marketing of the locational culture, and the development of cultural industries. These issues are particularly important in areas such as Pendle where the synergy of the diversity of cultures within the community needs to be jointly and separately celebrated.

Cultural resources are also inherent within the natural environment, in terms of landscape character and traditional forms of land management. The Landscape Quality Counts Assessment, which assessed landscape change between 1990 and 1998 (and is currently being repeated to be published in late 2006), identifies the landscape character areas within Pendle Borough as being subject to change through encroaching development. Lancashire County Council published policies to protect landscape character in its Structure Plan 2016, and has now supplemented these with non-statutory Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on landscape heritage (adopted 2006) and has recently published a draft study on Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development in Lancashire.

At a local level, plans are more concerned with the interaction of individuals and ensuring they have suitable resources. The Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy promotes community cohesion in its broadest sense: respecting one another, valuing diversity and celebrating differences of age, faith, place of residency, ability/ disability, culture and other differences in people's backgrounds. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Pendle which covers the most deprived wards in the Borough seeks to reduce the gap between the deprived areas and the rest

of Pendle by providing targeted services appropriate to the needs and issues identified by all stakeholders within those areas, thus promoting social inclusion.

Other local strategies promote access to the countryside, improvements in parks, and involvement in sports and leisure facilities for all communities within the Borough.

Implications for the Framework

Cultural heritage is one of the elements picked up in the SEA directive. Accessibility to services and facilities for all members of the community in both urban and rural areas is important, and it can be promoted by the locating of new development in central locations to insure equality of access.

The framework needs to contain objectives which promote quality of life for individuals and groups living within the Borough. This should include community spaces and places, reducing crime, protecting those features which mark the cultural evolution of the areas and promoting businesses which make the most of the historic past and potential for cultural fusion within the Borough

4.2.4 Physical Environment

The impacts of climate change, as outlined within the Climate Change Strategy 2004 will increase in severity. Changing weather patterns will effect the environment of the region and of the Borough of Pendle. In order to address the impacts of climate change the strategies that have been scoped contain a number of objectives. These include the reduction in vehicle movements, and an increase in the use of public transport. Other strategies seek the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation along with a reduction in the instances of pollution.

Climate change could affect the landscape of the region and Borough, and its biodiversity. Strategies such as the Lancashire Environment Strategy seek to set targets and encourage renewable energy generation and improve domestic energy efficiency.

Managing the risk of flooding is identified though a range of documents including PPG25 and PPS25 Development and Flood Risk, the RSS, Joint Lancashire Structure Plan, Meeting the Sequential Flood Risk Test – Guidelines for the North West Region. All of these documents advocate the sequential test for development to ensure that construction does not take place within the functional flood plain, and only takes place in areas at high risk of flooding where there are circumstances requiring development to take place within that area, such as essential infrastructure, or water-based recreation facilities.

The National Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to ensure that biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole. The Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan identifies a number of key objectives, which include promoting an increased public awareness of the importance of biodiversity. It also identifies the priority habitats and species in Pendle that require protection.

The Air Quality Strategy for the UK was published in 2000 and shares the aims of the (then) sustainable development strategy for the UK, and contains targets for reducing air-borne pollutants to protect human health, vegetation and ecosystems. There is a requirement for Local Authorities to monitor air quality and where exceedences from national standards are likely, to

create an Air Quality Management Area. Pendle has no AQMA, but its monitoring shows that levels of PM10 are close to the objective maximum of 20 ug/m3.

Pendle Borough Council seeks to demonstrate its practical commitment to the principles of economic, environmental and social wellbeing, both locally and globally. Pendle Borough Council's Sustainability Action Plan 2003 sets out how the Council's departments will contribute to the corporate aim of sustainable development. The Council's Local Agenda 21 takes such issues out of the Council and into the community, again pursuing environmental, cultural and economic enhancements within the area.

Implications for the Framework

The Framework should include objectives that acknowledge the impacts of climate change, principally the emission of greenhouse gases and the risk of flooding to new development. It should also include objectives and targets relating to the protection and enhancement of the quality and quantity of Pendle's protected species and habitats. Resource consumption should also be considered, in terms of improved water and energy efficiency of new buildings, micro-generation, sustainable material sources

4.2.5 Targets and Indicators

A number of the plans and policies scoped include targets and indicators and these are identified at Appendix B. Where appropriate these have been reviewed for their applicability to the SA Framework. Particular attention has been given to identifying those indicators and targets which have a spatial emphasis and which therefore stand to be affected by the LDF. Section 7 identifies the targets and indicators suggested for the Framework, these include some of those identified during the scoping exercise.

4.2.6 Appropriate Assessment

The southern part of Pendle Borough is designated as both a Special Protection Area and a Special Area of Conservation under European Directives²¹. Development affecting these areas may be subject to assessment under the Habitats Directive. At this stage it is impossible to scope out the need for such an assessment.

4.3 Conclusions

The plans and programmes affecting Pendle suggest that it is undergoing major change at present. The number of strategies dealing with housing matters, including empty homes, private sector housing and the Elevate programme as well as the statutory Housing Strategy produced by the Council and by sub-regional partner organisations, highlight this as one of the key issues for the Borough in coming years. Whilst some of these deal just with particular housing issues, they do cross refer and are mutually supporting in seeking the development of sustainable communities which are safe, healthy, crime free, health care facilities, open space and leisure facilities and where there is the necessary stock of appropriate housing to meet the needs of all sectors of the community.

Elevate considers the relationship of the housing market to the local economy as well, seeking integrated regeneration, where a contributory factor to stabilising the housing market is sustainable economic growth, encouraging people to remain in or relocate to East Lancashire.

The shift in employment from a largely manufacturing base to other sectors, particularly the 'knowledge-based economy' highlights the need to diversify the economy and to ensure that people are appropriately skilled to meet the demands of the labour market. There also needs to be an appropriate portfolio of land to meet the needs of the local economy, from incubator units for fledgling businesses to large hectorage sites for distribution.

Tourism and rural diversity are both identified in a number of documents as elements of the economy which should be enhanced. Lying on the fringes of the Pennines, between the Peak District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks the landscape is striking and more could be made of it. Rural diversification at an appropriate scale could subsidise traditional agricultural activities, which would support retention of traditional landscape features such as walls and habitats. However exploitation of the natural environment in this way would have to be carefully balanced against the potential increase in vehicle traffic and the concomitant effects on air quality and biodiversity.

Pendle Borough is culturally diverse and its industrial heritage and more modern communities are represented and integrated into the townscape. Social inclusion and respect for individuals and communities are central tenets of Pendle's Anti-social Behaviour Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. These issues relate also to the sustainable communities agenda in offering equality of opportunity and access to all citizens.

5. Task A2: Baseline Data

5.1 Quality of Life in Pendle Borough

Pendle Borough is located on the Yorkshire/ Lancashire border. The main towns of Pendle Borough, Colne and Nelson developed as industrial, particularly textile, centres in the 18th century and continued to grow until the 20th century. The towns are surrounded by open countryside, moors and hills with Pendle Hill dominating the valley.

Within Section 5, data sources are numbered and full citations appear in Appendix D.

5.1.1 Economy and Regeneration

Pendle retains a high level of manufacturing, despite the nation-wide decline. A third of people in Pendle are employed in manufacturing industries compared to little over 10% in the region on nationally. Comparatively there are far fewer jobs in finance, IT, other business activities and transport & communications than regionally or nationally.

Unemployment in Pendle is consistent with the average across the North West at just under 5% (Nomis 2005¹) although it rose sharply between 2004 and 2005 from a comparatively low base.

The number of businesses in Pendle has grown 1.79% between 2002 and 2004 (NOMIS¹). This is roughly in line with Lancashire trends and slightly below NW regional trends. It is the result of a number of factors including low start-up costs, cheap labour and good access to the motorway network to Manchester and beyond.

Qualification levels in Pendle are relatively low; Almost 19% of people in Pendle have no qualifications (NOMIS 2004¹). This is above the NW average and higher than the neighbouring authorities which range from 16.6 in Rossendale to 4.1 in Ribble Valley. Similarly, the percentage of people in Pendle with a GNVQ level 4 qualification is lower than surrounding districts.

However, average gross weekly pay in Pendle for full time workers is just £2 under the Lancashire average, at £398 (Nomis 2005¹). Pendle has nearly caught up with the regional and county trends but this figure hides a large discrepancy between male and female salaries. The average full time salary for males in Pendle is £413.7 but only £276.3 for females. This difference is far more marked in Pendle than the region or nationally where the figures are higher for both men and women, but closer together.

5.1.2 Housing

The industrial heritage of the Borough, based predominantly around the textile industry resulted in large numbers of terraced houses being built to house mill workers in the nineteenth century. Such properties form the bulk of Pendle's housing stock.

In some parts of Pendle there is low demand for some of these properties. It is estimated that in June 2002 there were 1 925 empty dwellings in Pendle (PBC²). Revised figures for 2006 suggest that this has increased substantially to 2 539 (PBC³). Of these, 1 752 (69%) have been

empty for more than six months. This is both higher than the current national average of 43% of properties vacant for 6 months or greater (EHA 2006⁴) but also much higher than the percentage for Pendle in 2002 which was 22%.

Within Pendle, 19 wards have properties in low demand. In the Whitefield and Bradley wards, 100% of properties fall into this category and 50% of the housing stock in Walverden, Horsefield, Waterside and Vivary Bridge is at risk (PBC⁵).

Average house prices in Pendle are low - in 2005, the average house price was £90 000 compared to an average price in the North West being £140 000 (PBC⁵). In the last 3 years property prices have increased although average property prices in the Borough remain well below those of more affluent neighbouring authorities, and the national average price of £200 000.

Pendle is one of a number of authorities working with the Housing Market Renewal pathfinder, Elevate East Lancs to restructure the housing market and to overcome a range of housing and related issues including an oversupply of terraced houses and a lack of investment in housing by land lords and owner occupiers leading to a high number of 'unfit' properties. Derelict and vacant properties have contributed to the deterioration of conditions within residential neighbourhoods, reinforcing the spiral of decline.

The total private sector housing stock is 34 334. Most of these houses are owner-occupied with just 10% in the private rented sector (PBC⁵).

In Pendle, 17% of private sector homes have been classified as unfit for use (ODPM 2005⁶). This equates to 5,712 owner occupied unfit properties and 901 in the private rented sector. This is the same level as Blackburn, but higher than surrounding authorities which are also in the HMRP. This figure is beginning to creep down, through the focus on housing quality through the HMRP. A third of Local Authority homes do not meet the decent homes standard. This is higher than many neighbouring authorities but still substantially lower than Rossendale. Very few (1.03%) private sector dwellings have been made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by Pendle Council (OPDM 2004⁷). – a much lower figure than neighbouring authorities. This may well be due to the different pathfinder priorities in each local authority area. Pendle also has a slightly higher proportion of empty homes than neighbouring authorities.

In such areas, affordable housing is generally not a problem, although there may be shortages of affordable housing to meet the needs of particular groups. As the housing market begins to stabilise and prices rise, general and specialist affordable housing may become more of an issue.

The lack of investment in housing and the urban fabric has forced out more socially mobile people and the knock-on effects include declining town centres, lack of facilities, low quality employment opportunities and poor educational attainment.

The ONS divides areas into Super Output Areas to allow for statistical analysis. These are effectively groups of wards. 88% of super output areas (SOAs) within Pendle fall within the 33% most deprived SOAs in England due to barriers to housing and services deprivation⁸. This is higher than other parts of East Lancashire. This figure is higher than the neighbouring authorities which range between 82% and 59%. However, the percentage of Pendle SOAs which are within the 10% most deprived in England is 15. Hyndburn is similar, but Burnley and Blackburn are both about 23%, suggesting that Pendle has less extreme levels of deprivation.

5.1.3 Population, Human Health and Other Social Issues

The population in Pendle in 2004 was 89 300 (ONS 2004⁹). Most of these people live within the main towns in the Borough, resulting in high population densities in the Borough.

The Borough has a high proportion of children (21%) and an increasingly elderly population (15.3%) over 65 years of age (PBC³). The number of over 85 year olds, increased slightly during the 1990s (0.1% against an increase across the County of 2.1%). The number of older people living in Pendle (over 65's) is expected to increase substantially between 2006 and 2020 from 13 930 to 16 793 – an increase of 28% (PBC⁴).

The general pattern that emerges from this analysis is one of high numbers of younger families in the most deprived wards in the inner areas and high numbers of older people in the outer wards.

15% of the population of Pendle is from a Black and Minority Ethnic background with Whitefield, Bradley and Brierfield wards containing the highest proportion of BME families (LCC¹⁰). The age profile of the BME community in Pendle is very different to that of the white population, with 53% of people in BME families being under 17 year's old compared to 22% for white families (PBC³). The BME population in Pendle is therefore characterised as having a higher proportion of younger people in the community and being resident in the most deprived wards.

Standard mortality rates for females is UK average and lower than the Lancashire average. For males it is higher than the county average, but is still lower than Rossendale (ONS¹¹). Male life expectancy at birth has increased recently and is now above the Lancastrian average, and nearly reaches the north-west regional average. For females the figure is above both the Lancastrian and regional average. However the Lancashire average is still much lower than the UK average.

11.3% of residents in Pendle have described their health as 'not good' (ONS¹²). This is higher than both the English and regional averages but lower than Hyndburn and Burnley.

The rate of conception for under 18s in Pendle is 45.3/1000 (TPU¹³). This is higher than the national, regional and county rates. However, in the context of a declining rate in England and Wales and Lancashire of 10-15% (1998-00) the Pendle rate is decreasing at a higher rate - 19% for the same period.

Burglary levels in Pendle are above the county average and fear of burglary is concomitantly higher (AC¹⁴). Concern about car crime is also above the national mean, but concern about violent crime is lower (AC¹⁴). According to a survey of Life in East Lancashire which underpins the Elevate work, 59.01% of people 'strongly agree' and 'agree' that they feel safe in their neighbourhood. This is slightly higher than the East Lancashire average, although the Audit Commission data profile for Pendle (AC¹⁴) suggests that the level of crime is the first priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents

Just over 50% of people in Pendle think that race relations has stayed the same or got better over the last three years (PBC/ODPM¹⁵). This compares poorly with other Lancashire authorities with the exception of Burnley which scored about the same.

According to the Pendle Council's Best Value Performance Plan 2004-5 the number of racial incidents involving the local authority per thousand people was 2. This was less than half that of Rossendale and less than a third of Hyndburn. The State of Rossendale report however

calculates the number of racist crimes in Pendle as 1.8, compared to 4.1 in Burnley and 1.1 in Rossendale.

5.1.4 Environmental Issues

Pendle Borough falls within three distinct landscape character areas. To the north, around Barnoldswick, the landscape is classified as 'Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill'. It is an area of rolling landscapes with numerous river valleys and upland features including Pendle Hill. Extensive semi-natural and ancient woodland, is found on main valley bottoms, side valleys and ridges. The remainder of the land is mostly in agricultural use, with permanent pasture and hay meadows, mostly improved, for dairy and livestock farming. At higher elevations is rough grazing. The Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) research project which evaluated landscape change between 1990 and 1998 identified that limited or small changes had occurred within this area but that they were generally consistent with character. Such changes included loss of boundary features such as hedges and trees through schemes like road widening (CQC¹⁶). Other changes included development of conspicuous modern farm buildings, mineral working and tourism.

Towards the South of the Borough, around Trawden is defined as the Southern Pennines Character Area. At lower levels this is predominantly pasture, largely defined by dry stone walls. Higher up is open moorland and blanket bog deeply trenched by narrow valleys and wooded cloughs. This is a valuable wildlife habitat and is a designated Special Protection Area with extensive views from elevated locations in all directions. Some changes inconsistent with character have been identified within this area relating to agricultural land management, changes in the industrial base from textiles to other employment uses, domestication of agricultural barns, development of windfarms and phone/ radio transmitter masts, recreation uses and pressures around the urban fringe including erosion of paths, fly-tipping and disturbance to wildlife.

Between these areas lies an area classified as 'Lancashire Valleys'. This follows the River Calder, with primary lines of communication in the valley bottom including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the Preston-Colne rail link and M65 motorway. The area is predominantly urban with strong industrial heritage, associated with cotton weaving and textile industries. The fabric of the built environment comprises many redundant or underutilised mill buildings, mill lodges and ponds, Victorian stone buildings well-integrated into the landscape and large country houses with associated parklands particularly on northern valley sides away from major urban areas.

There is some remaining agricultural land in the zone of transition between the urban area and the rural uplands on either side. Field boundaries, regular to the west and irregular to the east are degraded around the urban areas, formed of hedges with few hedgerow trees and, at higher elevations, of stone walls and post and wire fences. Small woodlands are limited to cloughs on valley sides. The Countryside Quality Counts Survey 1990-1998(CQC¹⁷) identified this area as one with marked changes inconsistent with character. Changes in farming practices, urbanisation, loss of meadows and loss of industrial heritage features along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal are not considered to be consistent with the traditional character of the area.

A further survey of countryside change is being undertaken for the period 1998 to 2003. The results of this work will be available by late 2006. This work will feed into later sustainability appraisal work.

Pendle has a relatively high level of good biological quality river length, with 64% of river length being considered good, compared to the national mean of 54% and local comparators including Rosendale (21%) and Hyndburn (10%) (AC¹⁴). The chemical quality of rivers is not as high, with 56% of the length being considered to be good, compared to 53% nationally and 59% in Rossendale. Burnley and Hyndburn both register a little under half of their rivers being good quality. This is due in part to many water courses starting in the hills above Pendle with clear spring water and flowing through Pendle Borough before heading westwards through neighbouring authorities, picking up increasing amounts of effluent, towards the sea. With the introduction of the water Framework Directive, there is a move towards more holistic monitoring of water quality, affecting surface and ground water sources. Indicators will include economically significant aquatic species, nutrients, pollution, abstraction and flow regulation, morphology pressures and alien species pressures. At present the only information available is whether these factors pose a risk to meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. In 2008-9 when River Basin Management Reports are published the detailed impacts that these factors have will be clearly understood and appropriate management can be undertaken to reduce adverse impact.

Like much of the country, there have been many incidents of flooding in Pendle Borough dating back many years, in different locations and from different sources and types of events. Since September 2001 there have been 9 recorded floods, in 5 locations caused by heavy rain, over-topped flood defences, or local incidences such as construction-site run off. Roads have been flooded and residential and commercial properties inundated by water (Entec²⁴). Flood risk is an important consideration in guiding the location of new development in the Borough and to ensure that development is sustainable, the flood risk should be minimised.

Air quality is similarly good, with no Air Quality management Areas being designated. In a few locations, air quality is approaching thresholds and monitoring is continuing. 69% of the resident population travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike). This is higher than the national average, but lower than the average for Lancashire. 16% of the resident population travel to work on foot or cycle (AC¹⁴). This is higher than either the Lancashire or the national mean. A contributory factor may be that in Pendle borough, fewer than 10% of the population travel over 20 km to work which is much lower than the Lancashire average.

There is great potential in Pendle to reuse vacant or derelict land. 88% of previously developed land that is vacant or derelict may be available for redevelopment (NLUD¹⁸). This is higher than the regional average and most of the surrounding boroughs. In 2004/5, 77% of new homes were built on previously developed land (PBC¹⁹). This is consistent with the national average, and higher than neighbouring authorities with the exception of Burnley.

Pendle produces a lower than average level of waste per household – 387.08 kgs compared to an English average of 398 kg (DEFRA²⁰). Although below the Lancashire average figure, this figure is higher than Hyndburn and Rossendale. Pendle has increased production of waste per head significantly over recent years. Recycling rates within Pendle fall within the average for East Lancashire, but are substantially below the county average. Composting rates are also below the county average but are nearly twice as high as Burnley, Blackburn with Darwen and Hyndburn. 98% of people in Pendle Borough are served by kerbside collection (PBC/ODPM¹⁵). This is consistent with other East Lancashire authorities.

In terms of the built environment, Pendle contains a wealth of industrial archaeology and many attractive and important buildings dating to its high profile as a series of textile towns. There are 25 conservation areas within Pendle and many listed buildings including 3 Grade 1 and 11

Grade 2*. Within the urban area are a number of parks and open spaces with which 73% of residents are satisfied (PBC/ ODPM¹⁵). This is higher than the national mean and substantially higher than Rossendale and Hyndburn. 16% were satisfied with the cleanliness of streets (PBC/ODPM¹⁵). This was identified by the Audit Commission data profile for the Borough as the second priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents.

The northern fringe of the South Pennine Moors fall within the southern part of Pendle Borough. This is designated as both a Special Protection Area and a Special Area of Conservation under European Directives²¹. It is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest and contains a number of habitats including broadleaved and mixed woodland, Moorland/ Fell Species-rich neutral grassland which are identified in the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan²² and are subject to habitat management plans. Much of this area is in need of improvement; it is not in a favourable condition due to pressures including overgrazing, air pollution and fertiliser use, although parts of it are improving. To compare, all SSSIs within Burnley are all unfavourable but 93% of SSSIs in Rossendale are in a favourable condition (English Nature²³).

5.2 Conclusions

From the above, description of the Borough, and the emphasis of the primary plans and programmes affecting Pendle, the key sustainability issues appear to be:

- **Regeneration, Training and Jobs** – Pendle is still heavily dependent on manufacturing as a primary source of employment, and although unemployment is not high compared to the regional average, further shifts away from manufacturing may have a greater adverse impact on Pendle than might otherwise be expected. Qualification levels within Pendle are low, and there is an urgent need to address this to take full advantage of growing market sectors within the region and off-set the mismatch between traditional skills and new job opportunities;
- **Housing and Health** – The presence of a Housing Market Renewal pathfinder identifies housing as a very significant issue, poor quality properties, high vacancy rates in parts of the Borough all need to be addressed to deliver sustainable communities. Housing issues are compounded by high levels of deprivation, poor health, high levels of health inequality and low life expectancy;
- **Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources** – There are pockets of high levels of deprivation within Pendle. Deprived areas tend to be made up of younger people and people from BME communities. Racial tensions appear lower than in other parts of East Lancashire, but remain a potential issue. Crime is an important issue for local residents, and this seems to be directed towards burglary rather than personal safety on the streets;
- **Physical Environment** – Pendle is set within an attractive environment, with hills north and south. The South Pennine Moors to the south are also designated as ecologically important at both national and international levels. Urban and rural development however are both eroding the character of the area. Local water quality remains good, but pressures including abstraction and nitrates mean surface and ground water resources within Pendle are at risk from not meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. There is also a risk of flooding within some parts of Pendle Borough which may constrain future development in

these areas. The industrial legacy of Pendle has two primary impacts. The first is a wealth of industrial archaeology depicting the Borough's key role in the textile industry particularly which should be preserved. There is also a large amount of previously developed land which has arisen from changes to land use and economic restructuring. This facilitates regeneration and protects greenfield sites.

Within these themes there are many cross cutting issues, such as deprivation.

There is a danger that as these issues are resolved, a different set of problems will occur. These might include a balanced housing market which results in higher prices having an adverse impact on affordability. Another example would be increased training opportunities resulting in more people in work but having the adverse effect of increased commuting and therefore increased emissions and worsening air quality. These indirect effects should be taken into account during the preparation of the DPDs.

6. Task A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

6.1 Introduction

The SA Framework consists of objectives and guidance questions that will be used consistently for appraisal of all LDD topic areas (including the AAPs, where appropriate). The Pendle SA objectives need to cover all social, environmental and economic aspects of development. The Pendle SA objectives have evolved from the objectives contained in the integrated toolkit for the North West, “Implementing Action for Sustainability 2003” prepared by Action for Sustainability which identifies 26 objectives with additional guidance. Reviewed against the Regional Sustainable Framework and the UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy Securing our Future (March 2005).

The approach to the SA/ SEA for Pendle BC’s Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations DPD is to use the regional objectives and checklist as a starting point in the development of the SA Framework, but to review and ultimately refine them to reflect the local priorities of Pendle as identified within the review of plans, programmes and strategies as outlined within Section 4 and having developed an understanding of baseline conditions (Section 5). The objectives and criteria were reviewed as follows:

- For content - to ensure that they were suitable for the appraisal and did not cover too many themes;
- For repetition - where objectives covered common themes and could be combined;
- For consistency - to ensure that objectives were progressive (if at all possible) rather than reactive;
- For gaps - to ensure that all relevant topics of sustainable development had been covered.

The reviewed list forms the framework for the Sustainability Appraisal.

6.2 SA Framework

Following the scoping of plans and programmes the draft framework has been prepared. This is provided in Table 6.1 overleaf.

Table 6.1 SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Topic (SEA indicator)
Housing and human health		
H1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community	Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents needs	Housing
	Address market failure	Energy
	Provide affordable and efficient heating of homes to reduce fuel poverty	Sustainable Development
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	Reduce health inequalities	Health and Equality
	Improve access to health and social care facilities	Transport
	Encourage the population to adopt healthier lifestyles e.g. through exercise and access to good quality, affordable food	Sustainable Development
Regeneration, training and jobs		
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets	Increase the number of growth businesses	Economic Development
	Provide or contribute to the availability of a balanced portfolio of employment sites	Productivity and Trade
	Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	
	Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market	Reduce unemployment levels	Economic Regeneration
	Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Sustainable Development
	Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	
	Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Air
		Transport
	Increase the level of investment in and use of rail and water freight transport	Energy
		Pollution
	Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Climate Change
		Sustainable Development

Table 6.1 (continued) SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Topic (SEA indicator)
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance	Support rural diversification	Landscape and Townscape
	Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	Economic Development Productivity and Trade
	Concentrate office development within town centres	Sustainable Development
	Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	
Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources		
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour	Make streets and public places safer for the community	Landscape/Townscape
	Promote design that discourages crime and anti social behaviour	Sustainable Development
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities	Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	Health and Equality Culture and Tourism
	Provide physical access for those with disabilities	Sustainable Development
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value	Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Landscape and Townscape Culture and Tourism
	Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Sustainable Development
	Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality	Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	Landscape/Townscape
	Reduce light and noise pollution	Open Space and Recreation
	Improve open space management	Sustainable Development
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	Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	Health and Equality Culture and Tourism
	Support community development and neighbourhood identity	Sustainable Development
	Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	

Table 6.1 (continued) SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Topic (SEA indicator)
Physical Environment		
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources	Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Waste
	Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development	Climate Change
		Energy
		Pollution
		Sustainable Development
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change	Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Climate Change
	Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Water
		Pollution
		Sustainable Development
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery	Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	Waste
		Water
	Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	Landscape/Townscape
		Climate Change
		Historic Environment
		Energy
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites	Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	Sustainable Development
		Economic Development
	Protect good quality soil resources	Rural/Agricultural
		Landscape/Townscape
		Open Space and Recreation
		Pollution
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive	Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	Sustainable Development
		Water
		Pollution

Table 6.1 (continued) SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Topic (SEA indicator)
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Water Sustainable Development
	Reduce water abstraction and consumption	
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity, including European Sites	Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans	Biodiversity Rural/Agriculture
	Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	Open Space and Recreation Sustainable Development
	Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	

7. Development of Framework Indicators and Targets

In tandem with the development of the SA Framework Entec has sought to identify appropriate indicators, this work has focussed upon those indicators that are currently collected at a local or regional level including those identified within the following documents and advice.

- National - through PPS11 and PPS12 Local Development Frameworks;
- Regional - through the Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) and RSS;
- Local - the Community Strategy;
- DCLG Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and SA of regional Spatial Strategies and LDFs.

Many of the indicators listed in the above documents are likely to be suitable for the purposes of the SA/ SEA. Indeed, Article 10(2) of the SEA Directive specifically states that existing monitoring arrangements may be used if appropriate, with a view to avoiding duplication of monitoring. Targets and indicators should be linked to outcomes, associated with the objectives in the SA appraisal framework (which itself derives from the Regional Sustainable Development Framework). These should be sufficient to measure the sustainability performance of the LDF, and to identify where corrective action is needed.

7.1 Background

7.1.1 National Guidance - PPS12

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). PPG12 which covered Development Plans was replaced by PPS12 under the new planning system.

Existing detailed guidance on how to monitor Local Development Frameworks is set out in Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (March 2005). A supplementary document sets out a set of Core Output Indicators for monitoring LDFs.

7.1.2 Local - Creating Local Development Frameworks, A Companion Guide to PPS12 (2004)

Under the new planning system, Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) form the local tier of development planning and set out wide ranging strategies for spatial development. Monitoring will be an integral part of the LDF process and local authorities will be required to prepare Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) to assess the performance of certain aspects of the LDF.

Crucial to monitoring will be the need to set appropriate indicators to monitor actual progress against targets. In line with regional monitoring, there should be an objectives-led approach to LDF monitoring which:

- Ensures clear links from objectives through to policies, implementation programmes and to output targets and related indicators;
- Focuses on key objectives rather than monitoring a wide range of indicators not directly relevant to policy performance;
- Provides sufficient consistency in terms of local authority monitoring approaches as to enable comparisons to be made;
- Allows transparency and accountability in terms of delivery; and
- Facilitates more informed policy and decision-making.

Housing Trajectories are highlighted as the key area in which detailed indicators will be required, such as:

- Actual dwelling completion rates per year;
- Projected completions per year;
- The annualised average (total number of dwellings allocated divided by the number of years covered by the plan) housing requirement;
- Annual number of completions needed to meet the total, including shortfalls and surpluses from previous years.

7.1.3 SEA Directive - Indicators

The SEA Directive does not require indicators to be developed for the SEA itself, but they are widely used in both SEA and sustainability appraisal to enable an assessment of the Environmental baseline and the plans for the progress relative to this baseline. Figure 9 contained in Appendix 3 of the Government's document on SEA suggests some SEA or sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. They should be adapted to take account of local circumstances and concerns. DCLG Guidance on the SA of regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks also provides suggested indicators at Annex 5.

7.2 Proposed Indicators and Targets

There is a diverse range of indicators currently defined in national, regional and local documents and strategies summarised in Appendix B. Although each of these indicators has value in expressing the performance of social, economic and environmental policies, the assessment of each indicator would require considerable effort, resources and substantial new monitoring to be conducted. To therefore provide a more manageable monitoring requirement, it is considered necessary to develop a reduced list of indicators for the purposes of the sustainability appraisal framework.

Where possible the intention has been to identify one headline indicator for each objective. To structure this assessment Table 7.1 outlines the SA Objectives, key indicators and targets where they exist. The sources of existing targets are identified. The source of each indicator is set out in Appendix C. Sources of indicators and targets include :

- Quality of Life Indicators and other documents;

- Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS13) for the North West and other regional documents;
- Joint Lancashire Structure Plan and other county documents;
- East Lancashire Partnership Strategy;
- Elevate Sustainability Framework Principles;
- Pendle Borough Council Community Strategy and other PBC documents.

Table 7.1 Proposed Pendle SA Indicators

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Target Source
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community	a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Number of additional affordable houses completed	Ensure at least 30% of all new homes are affordable (c.f. Action for Sustainability).	North West Regional Housing Statement
	b) Address market failure	Percentage of dwellings empty	Data gap	
		Numbers of registered and completed BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) achieving 'excellent' or 'very good' status	No target available.	
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	a) Reduce health inequalities	Standardised mortality ratio 2004, males And female	No target available.	
	b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport:	No specific target.	
		Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a hospital by public transport:	No specific target.	

Table 7.1 (continued) Proposed Pendle SA Indicators

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Target Source
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets	a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Change in number of VAT Businesses (stock). Average annual growth in stock calculated over a 3 year period.	No specific target	Pendle Economic Development Strategy.
		Amount of managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses	To seek to develop 15 000 sq.ft managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses utilising European funding from Objective 2 priority 2. per annum	
	c) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	Percentage of occupations within 'science and technology professional' category	No specific target	
	d) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	Number of jobs within the tourism sector (Hotels & Accommodation, Food and drink, Travel Agents & Tour Operators, Libraries, Museums, etc., Sport & Recreation)	No specific target	
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market	a) Reduce unemployment levels	Percentage unemployment (average)	No specific target	
	b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in the main urban areas defined in the local development framework	No specific target	
	c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	% population with no qualifications	Pendle Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy	
		% people aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained NVQ level 4	No specific targets.	
	d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	Gross weekly pay (men and women)	No specific targets.	

Table 7.1 (continued) Proposed Pendle SA Indicators

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Target Source
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Number children KSI Number of Air Quality Management Areas declared.	No specific targets. No specific targets.	
	b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Thousands of tonnes of fuel consumed for freight journeys	No specific targets.	
	c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Percentage of non-householder planning applications which include a green travel plan	No specific targets.	
		% homes connected to broadband	No specific targets.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance	a) Support rural diversification	Number of new business start-ups in rural areas	By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001	Pendle Economic Development Strategy
		Locally based employment in rural areas.	Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas.	Pendle Economic Development Strategy
	b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	Percentage of previously developed land that is vacant or derelict but may be available for redevelopment	Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010	The Strategy for East Lancashire's Future - East Lancashire Partnership 2004-2007 (Working Draft)
		Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	No specific targets.	
	c) concentrate office development within town centres	Percentage of completed office development in town centres	No specific targets.	
	d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	See Bream		

Table 7.1 (continued) Indicators - Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Target Source
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	No specific targets.	
		% who feel safe out in their Town Centre During the Day	No specific targets.	
		Number of applications recommended for approval by PALO.	No specific targets.	
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	No specific targets. - increase	ODPM Best Value Performance
		% of households <4 km from food shops	No specific targets.	
		% of households <4 km from a GP	No specific targets.	
		% of households <4 km from a primary school	No specific targets.	
		% of households <4 km from a secondary school.	No specific targets.	
	b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people (BVPI 2003-2004)	Data gap	
C3. To protect 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	No specific targets. decrease	BVPI
		Number of Scheduled Monuments at Risk	No specific targets.	
	b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	% Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans	Data Gap	
	c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	% of land area protected by one or more landscape designations	No specific targets.	
		Number of visits to/usage's of museums per 1000 population (BVPI 2003-2004)	Data gap	

Table 7.1 (continued) Indicators - Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Target Source
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality	a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	Percentage of Parks Management Plans introduced	9.1%	PI 2004/5
		Percentage residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces.	80%	BVPI
	Reduce light and noise pollution	Number of complaints to Council about noise		
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 wellbeing for all members of the community	% Belong to local neighbourhood	No specific targets - reduce	
	b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	% of respondents with a level of agreement that their area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on		
	c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	% 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with Sports/ Leisure Facilities and Events service		
P1. To minimise 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		
	b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	% of the resident population who travel to work by public transport, foot or cycle		Pendle walking Strategy
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change	a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	CO2 emissions per capita		
	b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Covered by flood risk indicator		

Table 7.1 (continued) Indicators - Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Target Source
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 2003-2004)	Reduce to 380kg/head	ODPM BVPI 84 (2004/5)
		Household waste recycling rate.	Increase to 20%	ODPM BVPI 82a (2003/04)
		Household waste composting rate.	Increase to 10%	BVPI 82b (2003/04)
	b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials		No specific targets	
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites	a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	Number of contaminated land sites remediated.	Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010	Lancashire Environment Strategy
		Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	Local planning authorities should encourage housing development which makes more efficient use of land (between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net)	PPG 3
	b) Protect good quality soil resources	Area of development on agricultural land of grade 3 and above	No specific targets	
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive	a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	% of river length meeting . WFD	No specific targets	
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	No specific targets	
	b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	No. Of Houses meeting BREEAM 'very good' and 'excellent'.	No specific targets - reduce	

Table 7.1 (continued) Indicators - Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Target Source
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites	a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Progress to BAP targets	No specific targets	
	b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The % area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition	95% in favourable condition by 2010	English Nature
		Percentage change in areas and populations of priority habitats and species (by type);	No specific targets	
	c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Percentage of land area covered by woodland.	No specific targets	

7.3 Documenting the Monitored Data

The scoping of plans and programmes has identified a range of indicators and targets whilst against some of the suggested SA indicators there are no set targets. Government guidance that raises the importance of monitoring carries with it the requirement on policy authors to identify targets against which success or failure should be judged. The identification of SA targets will continue to be refined as the SA moves forward.

The monitoring arrangements will be confirmed in a statement following the adoption of the LDF documents, which will also set out changes to the emerging LDF in response to the SA and consultation process. Table 7.2 suggests a format for documenting how the monitoring process should be managed.

Table 7.2 Draft Appraisal Matrix

Policy/Action/Activity						
Sustainability Objectives	Detailed Criteria/Guidance	Key Baseline Information	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
			Short term	Medium term	Long term	
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community	a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs b) Address market failure Etc.	++	++	+
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	a) Reduce health inequalities b) Improve access to health and social care facilities Etc.	--	--	-
3..... etc			?	?	?
Overall Commentary						

- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	+ Move towards marginally	++ Move towards significantly	0 No Relationship	? Uncertain
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8. Conclusion

This scoping report presents the findings of the initial tasks undertaken for the sustainability appraisal of the emerging Pendle LDF. It follows closely the advice and guidance provided by within the DCLG guidance on sustainability appraisal and has been prepared with cognisance to the SEA Directive and requirements thereof. It fulfils the following requirements as outlined within the Quality Assurance Checklist appended to the DCLG Sustainability Appraisal guidance document.

8.1 Quality Assurance

8.1.1 Objectives and Context

The appraisal framework has been produced at the outset of the plan-making process to ensure that it can contribute iteratively to the development of options and policies.

The DPDs' objectives are made clear in Section 2 of this document. They have been reviewed for compatibility with the draft Sustainability Objectives and recommendations made where appropriate.

Sustainability issues and constraints have been identified through the collection, comparison and interpretation of baseline data and a scoping of international, national, regional and local documents has been undertaken. The results of these exercises are provided in the appendices with summaries and main findings provided within Sections 4 and 5.

SA objectives are identified in Section 6 and indicators and targets set out within Section 7.

Links with other plans and policies are made throughout the document, with targets and indicators common to more than one plan or programme identified within the relevant table.

8.1.2 Scoping

Statutory consultees will be consulted on this document prior to the assessment of options. This consultation will provide an opportunity to comment upon the framework, the breadth of the options to be considered and assessment of matters of significance identified within the report.

8.1.3 Baseline Information

The relevant objectives from other plan programmes and strategies are set out in Section 4 and the characteristics of significance are identified within Section 5 and recommendations made for the Plan to address them. Difficulties particularly surrounding data collection and the identification of targets are made explicit.

Appendix A

Synergies with the Community Strategy

2 Pages

		Community strategy Objectives							
		1. Creating confident communities that are socially cohesive, tolerant and that consider the needs of all;	2. Promoting the quality of the Borough's environment and seeking to achieve sustainable development;	3. Creating a vibrant, competitive and healthy local economy that provides a wide range of employment opportunities;	4. Providing high quality education that ensures that all the Borough's residents are able to achieve the best they can;	5. Developing a Borough in which people can live and work without fear;	6. Creating a vibrant housing market that will offer high quality and affordable housing for all;	7. Offering people access to quality health and social care and opportunities to pursue a healthy lifestyle;	8. Offering an attractive range of cultural and leisure activities.
SA Objectives	H1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community								
	H2. To improve health within 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								
	E.3 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 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								
Totally consistent		Mostly consistent		Not relevant		May conflict, or may be consistent		Conflict	

		1. Creating confident communities that are socially cohesive, tolerant and that consider the needs of all;	2. Promoting the quality of the Borough's environment and seeking to achieve sustainable development;	3. Creating a vibrant, competitive and healthy local economy that provides a wide range of employment opportunities;	4. Providing high quality education that ensures that all the Borough's residents are able to achieve the best they can;	5. Developing a Borough in which people can live and work without fear;	6. Creating a vibrant housing market that will offer high quality and affordable housing for all;	7. Offering people access to quality health and social care and opportunities to pursue a healthy lifestyle;	8. Offering an attractive range of cultural and leisure activities.
SA Objectives	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 biodiversity?								

Totally consistent	Mostly consistent	Not relevant	May conflict, or may be consistent	Conflict
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Appendix B

Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

77 Pages

Table B1 Plans Programmes and Strategies

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
International Documents			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development			
<u>Sustainable consumption and production patterns</u> Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production	No explicit target and indicators.	Plan can encourage sustainable use of resources, encourage energy efficiency and protect and enhance biodiversity.	SA should ensure objectives include for sustainable use of resources, energy efficiency and biodiversity.
<u>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency</u> Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.			
<u>Biodiversity</u> Significantly reduce rate of loss by 2010			
EU Directives			
These Directives are translated into UK policy and legislation and provide the framework against which the following documents are prepared.	Targets or indicators which should be translated into national legislation:		
EU Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended).	Seeks to protect the environment through reduction and reuse of waste.		
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC).	Seeks to ensure that there is a reduction in the level of waste going to landfill.		
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC).			
EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC), (1999/30/EC) and (2002/3/EC).	Seeks to maintain good air quality and reduce sulphur and nitrogen dioxide particulates and lead.	Plan can promote measures to reduce impacts on air quality.	SA should ensure that it includes objectives relating to air quality.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).	Protection of controlled surface waters, transitional, coastal and groundwater.		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
EU Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC).	Reduction of nitrates.		
Bathing Water Quality Directive (Council Directive 76/160/EEC).	Sets legally binding bathing water standards.		
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC).	Sets drinking water standards.		
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC).	Identifies 181 endangered species. Protection afforded under SPAs.		
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC).	Requires identification of conservation areas – Article 3 SAC and Candidate SACs.		
EU Directive 2002/49/EC Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise.	Seeks to avoid harmful effects of noise on human health. Requires preparation of noise maps.		
EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.	Identifies that landscape is important as a component of the environment and of people's surroundings in both town and country, whether the landscape in question is ordinary or of outstanding beauty. The public is accordingly encouraged to take an active part in landscape management and planning, and to feel it has responsibility for what happens to the landscape		
The European Landscape Convention (2002)	Respect of sustainability goals by economic decisions with spatial implications. Seek to balance social cohesion and sustainability with competitiveness and the markets.		
European Spatial Development Perspective	The Convention applies to all remains and objects, or any other traces of human existence, which bear witness to epochs and civilisations for which excavations and discoveries are the main source, or one of the main sources, of scientific information.		
Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (2000);			

Table B1 Plans Programmes and Strategies

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
National Documents			
Securing the Future			
<p>This document sets out the Government's new purpose and principles for sustainable development and new shared priorities agreed across the UK.</p> <p>It contains five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits and four agreed priorities.</p> <p>Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable consumption and production, • climate change, • natural resource protection and • sustainable communities, 	<p>The document does not include targets itself, but identifies indicators which may be used to show movement towards sustainable development, and cross-refers to other Government targets for sustainable development such as the PSA targets for government departments, and international agreements such as Kyoto.</p>	<p>Strategy must set out an integrated approach to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Framework should address the principles and priorities.</p>

Table B1 Plans Programmes and Strategies

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Government/DfT 10 Year Transport Plan 2000			
<p>Strategy - the overarching strategy for transport is to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. The ten-year plan sees the following as key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options; • Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment; • New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker. 	<p>Summary of targets/improvements set out in Plan - include: Locally across England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys; • Extensive bus priority schemes, and improvements also benefiting coaches; • More cities and towns with park and ride schemes; • Extension of Rural Bus Subsidy Grant to cover more journeys serving market towns; • Support for flexible transport in rural communities; • Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services; • Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools. 	<p>Policies should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable economic and social development.</p> <p>Policies should identify where appropriate Park and Ride facilities, promote Home Zones.</p>	<p>SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
(continued) Vision - Sustainability issues raised by the ten year vision are:	Rail:	As Above.	As Above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved public transport choice so more people will use public transport; Integrated light rail systems and bus services; Park and ride schemes so people do not drive into town centres; Access to jobs and services through improved transport links especially in regeneration areas; The role of integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey; Ensure transport system makes less environmental impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% increase in use, measured by passenger kilometres; 80% increase in rail freight; Improved commuter services in London and other cities; Upgrading of freight routes to major ports; Better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports. 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents Accelerated take-up of cleaner vehicles to reduce air pollution and CO2 emissions. 		
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future			
To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010.	No Targets or indicators	Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.	SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.
To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation.		Prioritise the vulnerable for housing improvements out of the single regional housing pot.	Recognition that Housing should be provided for all groups in society.
To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord.		Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.	Environmental improvements can improve quality of life.
To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.		Not.	Not directly relevant.
Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl. (continued) Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.		Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development. Address affordable housing need in rural areas as well as urban settlements.	Review SA framework against these objectives. Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the Borough where there is need.
"Working with the grain of nature – a biodiversity strategy for England" (Defra 2002).			
The vision is for ' <i>a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.</i> '	Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favorable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds. Headline Indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of wild birds; • The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans; • Area of land under agri-environment agreement; • Biological quality of rivers; • Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits; • Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; • Public attitudes to biodiversity. 	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.	Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators. Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within PBC to be of a favourable condition.

Table B1 Plans Programmes and Strategies

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Rural Strategy 2004			
1. Economic and Social Regeneration - supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas; tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 2. Social Justice for All - tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable; and in both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.	No targets or indicators	Plan policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities. Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.	The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.
"Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990			
Identifies requirement to protect buildings of special historic or architectural interest and where appropriate designate areas of special historic or architectural interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act does not contain any specific targets. 	Ensure that there is adequate policy protection and proactive policy support for listed buildings and conservation areas.	Ensure that there is an objective relating to cultural heritage.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as ancient monuments. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or any other monument which is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators identified. 	Ensure that there is adequate protection afforded to features of archaeological interest within Tameside.	
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)			
Identifies and illustrates the role that the historic environment plays in everyday life and attempting to further involve the public, and utilising the asset of cultural heritage for its economic potential. Document also outlines a number of roles and responsibilities of key organisations with regard to cultural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific targets or indicators were identified. 	Opportunity for plan to support opportunities the positive role of features of cultural heritage.	
UK Air Quality Strategy			
This sets out the emissions limits for a range of air pollutants. It is largely now out of date, but the Air Quality Strategy is being reviewed	<p>31 December 2000 Nitrogen oxides†; 30µg/m3 (16ppb) annual mean Sulphur dioxide ; 20µg/m3 (8ppb) annual mean Sulphur dioxide; 20µg/m3 (8ppb) winter average</p> <p>31 December 2003 Benzene; 16.25µg/m3 (5ppb) running annual mean 1,3-Butadiene; 2.25µg/m3 (1ppb) running annual mean Carbon monoxide; 11.6mg/m3 (10ppm) running 8 hour mean 31 December 2003</p> <p>31 December 2008 lead; 0.25µg/m3 annual mean</p>	When allocating sites the development plan should consider their location in terms of trip generation and impact on traffic, and other emissions.	The SA framework should consider air quality, particularly in relation to vehicle movements.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>31 December 2004 Lead; 0.5µg/m³ annual mean Particles (PM10); 50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year Particles (PM10); 40µg/m³ annual mean Sulphur dioxide; 350µg/m³ (132ppb) 1 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year Sulphur dioxide; 125µg/m³ (47ppb) 24 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year</p> <p>31 December 2005 Nitrogen dioxide; 200µg/m³ (105ppb) 1 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year Nitrogen dioxide; 40µg/m³ (21ppb) annual mean Sulphur dioxide; 266µg/m³ (100ppb) 15 minute mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year Ozone‡ 100µg/m³ (50ppb) daily maximum not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year</p>		
State of the Countryside Report 2006			
The State of the Countryside contains an examination of rural England and of the ways that it is changing - socially, economically and environmentally	It monitors existing change and therefore has no indicators	The plan should include policies to protect rural landscape whilst promoting sustainable rural living. and	The SA framework should consider landscape quality, and adverse changes to landscapes as well as the economy and social facets of rural areas. and

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Countryside Quality Counts			
<p>Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) is a project to develop a national indicator of how the countryside is changing. It aims to understand how and where change is occurring, and most importantly, where change matters the most. This information can be used to help plan future landscapes and inform change that delivers public benefits - enhancing and maintaining the character and quality of our countryside for this and future generations.</p> <p>The project is currently undergoing a second phase of development and consultation, involving updating and further refinement of CQC data for the period 1998 to 2003.</p>	It monitors existing change and therefore has no indicators	The plan should include policies to protect landscape.	

Table B1 Plans Programmes and Strategies

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Planning Policy Statements			
PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities (2005)			
Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning.			
Planning is a tool for local authorities to use in establishing and taking forward the vision for their areas as set out in their community strategies.		The plan should consider the issues raised in the Community Strategy and how spatial planning can contribute to their delivery.	Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure all relevant sustainable community objectives are covered.
Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy.		In all policies the plan should promote sustainable development.	Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure integrated sustainable development objectives are covered.
Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development.			
Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community.		Consider how the plan can contribute to creating sustainable communities through mixed use developments, promoting inclusive communities and creating links between places and services.	Objectives should include health and crime
Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for housing, for industrial development, for the exploitation of raw materials such as minerals, for retail and commercial development, and for leisure and recreation – taking into account issues such as accessibility and sustainable transport needs, the provision of essential infrastructure, including for sustainable waste management, and the need to avoid flood risk and other natural hazards.			Framework should be reviewed to support development in accessible locations.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
(continued)		Plan policies to encourage economic development.	SA should seek to support competitive and innovative business.
Support the Regional Economic Strategy, by promoting a positive planning framework for sustainable economic growth to support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors.			
Promoting communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of the communities.		Policies should consider how the Plan can encourage diverse, secure communities.	Framework should consider explicit recognition of supporting a diverse community structure.
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.		Policies should encourage new development in accessible locations.	Framework should be reviewed to support development in accessible locations.
Focusing developments that attract a large number of people, especially retail development, in existing centres to promote their vitality and viability, social inclusion and more sustainable patterns of development.		High intensity uses should be located in the most accessible locations.	As above.
Reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision to secure more sustainable patterns of transport development. Planning should actively manage patterns of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport and focus development in existing centres and near to major public transport interchanges.		Plan policies when considered cumulatively should seek to reduce the need to travel	Framework should recognise that this can reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Recognising the need to enhance as well as protect biodiversity natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character.		Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural and built environment .	Framework criteria should include a recognition of the importance to enhance as well as protect biodiversity.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
(continued)			
Address, on the basis of sound science, the causes and impacts of climate change, the management of pollution and natural hazards, the safeguarding of natural resources, and the minimisation of impacts from the management and use of resources.			Framework should include an assessment of the impact of policies on climate change and resource consumption
PPS6 Planning for Town Centres (2005)			
<p>The Government is committed to developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities, both urban and rural. It's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. <p>Other Government objectives which need to be taken account of in this context include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially excluded groups; • To support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism • and other sectors, with improving productivity; and • To improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport. • To enhance consumer choice by making 	<p>Targets: This PPG does not contain any targets.</p> <p>Indicators: The core output indicators for RSSs of particular relevance to town centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and • The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. <p>The following matters should also be kept under regular review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ the network and hierarchy of centres (at both the regional and local levels); _ the need for further development (as set out in Chapter 2); and _ the vitality and viability of centres (at the local level). 	<p>The plan should consider the need for new retail facilities in appropriate centres, define primary shopping areas and allocated new sites where appropriate.</p>	<p>The framework should assess whether policies will contribute to sustainable communities in terms of provision of facilities which can be accessed by accessible means of transport whilst remaining economically viable.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>(continued)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should work in conjunction with stakeholders and the community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other main town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative considerations; • identify deficiencies in provision, assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new development, including, where appropriate, the scope for extending the primary shopping area and/or town centre, and identify centres in decline where change needs to be managed; • identify centres where development will be focused, as well as the need for any new centres of local importance; • define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre, for the centres in their area on their Proposals Map • identify and allocate sites • review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply with 	<p>The following key indicators could also be used to measure the vitality and viability and monitor the health of town centres and how this is changing over time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of main town centre uses (by number, type and amount of floorspace); • Amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations; • Potential capacity for growth or change of centres in the network; • Retailer representation and intentions to change representation; • Shopping rents; <p>Proportion of vacant street level property;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial yields on non-domestic property (i.e. the capital value in relation to the expected market rental); • Pedestrian flows (footfall); • Accessibility; • Customer and residents' views and behaviour; • Perception of safety and occurrence of; 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>this policy statement (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop spatial policies and proposals to promote and secure investment in deprived areas by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres, and to seek to improve access to local facilities (paragraphs 2.55–2.59); and set out criteria-based policies, in accordance with this policy statement, for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development on sites not allocated in development plan documents 	<p>crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the town centre environmental quality. 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>LPA's should allocate sufficient sites to meet the identified need for at least the first five years from the adoption of their development plan documents, although for large town centre schemes a longer period may be appropriate to allow for site assembly.</p> <p>Market towns and villages should be the main service centres in rural areas, providing a range of facilities, shops and services at a scale appropriate to the needs and size of their catchment areas. They should provide a focus for economic development and rural-based industries, including markets for locally-produced food and other products, and for tourism.</p> <p>In planning for village shops and services, local planning authorities should adopt policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ ensure that the importance of shops and services to the local community is taken into account in assessing proposals which would result in their loss or change of use; and _ respond positively to proposals for the conversion and extension of shops which are designed to improve their viability. 			
PPS7 Sustainable development in Rural Areas			
<p>Central objectives to improve the quality of life in rural areas through support for sustainable communities, economic growth and development whilst protecting open countryside.</p> <p>Promote sustainable patterns of development focusing on existing towns and villages and to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.</p>	No targets or indicators	Consider how the plan can contribute to sustainable development in rural areas, including the protection of existing services and facilities and encouragement for new.	Review wording of objectives and criteria to ensure all areas of rural sustainable development are covered.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)			
<p>PPS 9 gives guidance on how the planning process should protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity considerations.</p> <p>It also states that</p> <p>Local development frameworks should:</p> <p>(i) indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and</p> <p>(ii) identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.</p>	<p>This PPS contains no specific targets.</p>	<p>Ensure the plan gives due consideration to biodiversity matters, including the identification of protected sites and priority habitats..</p>	<p>Framework criteria should include a recognition of the importance to enhance as well as protect biodiversity</p>
PPS12 Local Development Frameworks			
<p>Sec 39 of the Act requires LDFs to be prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development. It also requires compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>SA should be fully integrated within the LDF process and monitoring should have regard to the principles of sustainable development within PPS1.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators. Refers to the need for monitoring and the subsequent production of a LDF Monitoring Guide.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan fully integrates sustainability through SA and SEA in line with the directives.</p>	<p>Ensure compliance with the SEA directive and have due regard for the principles contained within PPS1.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS22 Renewable Energy			
LPAs can include policies requiring a percentage of renewable energy generated by new development. LDDs should contain specific criteria policy to guide the location of renewable energy development.	No targets or indicators	Ensure the Plan includes policies on renewable energy with an emphasis on new development. Consideration should be given to a criteria based policy to guide the location of renewable energy development.	Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development.
PPS23 Planning and Pollution control			
LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered. LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.	No targets or indicators	Policies to address pollution control and remediation.	To ensure the reduction in pollution through objectives and appraisal criteria.
Draft Planning Policy Statements			
Draft PPS3 Housing (December 2005)			
Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special needs housing. Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type, affordability and location of housing. Deliver a better balance between housing demand and supply in each housing market	National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions. Indicative housing densities provided ranging from 70dph in city centres to 30-40 dph in rural areas.	Compare plan target for delivery of housing on pdl with national target.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal and criteria.
Draft PPS25 Development and Flood Risk			
Planning strategies should identify land at risk from, and the degree of risk from flooding, and aim to reduce flood risk.		Proposals map should identify areas at risk of flooding, and pursue a sequential test for development in areas at risk of flooding	Ensure policies contribute to reducing flood risk to buildings and livelihoods.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Draft PPS25 takes a risk based approach to flooding, requiring management of 'flood pathways' including reducing the sources of flood risk, and introduces a sequential test for land which is at risk of flooding.</p> <p>It also introduces the need for strategic flood risk assessment and takes into account future changes in risk caused by climate change.</p>		Plan should consider the role that climate change could play in influencing the location of future development.	Framework should include climate change as a factor.
Planning Policy Guidance Notes considered to be of greatest relevance.			
PPG3 Housing			
Promote housing to meet the requirements of all sections of the community. Provide sufficient land, but give priority to pdl and re-use of buildings. Locate development in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling.	By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on pdl or conversion.	Compare plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land with national targets.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
PPG 4 Industrial Development and Small Firms			
<p>Encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips and can be served by public transport.</p> <p>Discourage development that is likely to lead to increased congestion.</p> <p>Locate local development away from trunk roads.</p> <p>Optimise the use of existing premises in inner city areas.</p>		Develop policies that support industrial development and small firms. In particular seek to identify high intensity development in accessible locations. When seeking to allocate new land for development consider the contribution that can be made by existing premises.	Include sustainability objectives that encourage new development in locations that minimise the length and number of trips and encourage public transport.
PPG 13 Transport			
<p>Objectives to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for the moving of freight.</p> <p>Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p>	Annex D to the PPG provides maximum parking standards.	Develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car. Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment and PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning			
The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape Importance of archaeological remains, their protection and interpretation.	Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the protection of the historic environment.	Review wording of the sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant objectives pertaining to the conservation of the historic environment are covered.
PPG 17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation			
Open Space, Sport and Recreation underpins people's quality of life including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting urban renaissance; Supporting rural renewal; Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion; Health and wellbeing; Promoting sustainable development. 	Local authorities should set local standards based upon an assessment of need and audit of existing facilities.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision and management of open space, sport and recreation facilities. Plan standards should be based upon an audit of existing facilities.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.
PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk			
Reducing the vulnerability of the country to the dangers and damage caused by unmanaged floods contributes to the achievement of a better quality of life and the objectives of sustainable development. In identifying land for development local authorities should follow a sequential approach to site selection. Plans should also seek to promote the use of SUDs.		Develop policies that reduce the vulnerability of development to flood risk, including a requirement for a sequential approach to site selection.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to reduce flood risk through a sequential approach to development site selection.

Table B1 Plans Programmes and Strategies

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Plans and Programmes			
Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (to be revised by RSS)			
<p>Seven key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to achieve greater economic competitiveness and growth, with associated social progress; to secure an urban renaissance in the cities and towns of the North West; to ensure the sensitive and integrated development and management of the coastal zone, and secure the revival of coastal resort towns; to sustain and revive the Region's rural communities and the rural economy; to ensure active management of the Region's environmental and cultural assets; to secure a better image for the Region and high environmental and design quality ; and to create an accessible Region, with an efficient and fully integrated transport system. 	<p>Numerous indicators are reported within the Annual Monitoring Report, all or most of which will be relevant to the RSS and SA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic output (GVA per head); Area (ha) land developed in schemes of 1000 sq.m or more on Previously Developed Land by county, district, or unitary planning authority; % of Population claiming unemployment benefit by Local Authority area; 	<p>The LDF core strategy should be compatible with the AMR.</p>	<p>SA Framework targets and indicators should be compatible with AMR.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount and distribution of derelict land; • Days when air pollution is moderate or higher; • % of river water quality graded to be 'good' or 'fair' (chemical and biological) under the general quality assessment; • Amount of municipal waste managed (tonnes) by management type (e.g. recycling, landfill etc.) by waste planning authority; • Volume of freight carried by rail; • % of National Cycle Network completed in the region. 		
Draft Submitted RSS			
<p>The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for North West England provides a framework for the physical development of the region over the next fifteen to twenty years. Incorporating the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS), it addresses the scale and distribution of future housing development and sets priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste.</p> <p>By 2021 we intend to achieve the following, through the whole range of RSS policies and proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved, sustainable economic growth, closing the gap with parts of the country that have the highest economic performance; • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 80% housing to use brownfield land and buildings on Pendle 	The plan should be in conformity with the emerging RSS.	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>a more competitive, productive and inclusive regional economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their knowledge and skills;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of urban, rural and coastal communities as safe, sustainable, attractive and distinctive places to live, work and visit; • the reduction of economic, environmental, educational, health and other social inequalities between North West communities; • the protection and enhancement of the region's built and natural environmental assets, its coastal areas and unique culture and heritage; • the active management and prudent use of our natural and man made resources, with fewer emissions of key greenhouse gases, and the most efficient use of infrastructure; and • the introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network that supports opportunities for sustainable growth and provides better links with jobs and services. 			
<p>Action for Sustainability - Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p>Provides ten priorities and long term goals:</p> <p>Sustainable transport and access reducing the need to travel and allowing access for all to places, goods and services;</p> <p>Sustainable production and consumption, ensuring energy and resources are used both efficiently and effectively by all;</p> <p>Social equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates diversity and allows all communities and generations a representative voice;</p>	<p>The RSDF does not contain targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The LDF core strategy should support the principles of the RSDF.</p>	<p>SA Framework should be compatible with SDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life;</p> <p>Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community;</p> <p>A culture of Lifelong Learning that allows people to fulfil their duties and potential in a global society by acquiring new skills, knowledge and understanding;</p> <p>Cultural distinctiveness, nurturing and celebrating diversity to create a vibrant and positive image.</p> <p>An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts.</p> <p>Healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others.</p> <p>Enterprise and innovation, harnessing the region's educational and scientific resources and the creative and entrepreneurial skills of its people to achieve sustainable solutions.</p>			
NWRA Spatial Implications of Climate Change 2003 http://www.nwra.gov.uk/documents/551063150606.pdf			
<p>Identifies a number of policy implications if detrimental effects of climate change in the north west to be mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined adaptation/mitigation strategies and targets; • Direct physical intervention: e.g. flood defence, coastal infrastructure; • Direct climate impacts policies: e.g. floodplain protection; • Indirect climate-related policies: e.g. agricultural conversion, soil protection; • Development policies with climate objectives: e.g. housing, public transport; • Policies for monitoring and target-setting: ongoing research into hydrology, urban ecology, agriculture, forestry etc. 	<p>Revisions to RSS should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial 'Climate Development Zones', Climate impacts response objectives and targets: e.g. development in floodplains; • Climate emissions mitigation objectives and targets: e.g. CO2 reductions; • Link to a regional energy-climate approach, • Link to a strategic energy-climate partnership, 	<p>LDF should seek to reduce climate change through promotion of sustainable transport, and location of new development in accessible locations</p>	<p>SA should consider climate change objective for framework.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link this strategy to economic interests, particularly insurance, property, construction and tourism • Link to an ongoing programme of national and regional monitoring and research. 		
Regional Economic Strategy 2005			

Short term targets - 2006-9

- Achieve GVA growth above the England average
- Create 150,000 net new jobs, 80,000 of which should be in 'knowledge' occupations to bring the proportion of people working in these occupations up to the England average
- Raise the firm formation rate to 21,000 per annum
- Reduce the number of working age people with no qualifications by 80,000 and ensure no district has more than 29% with no qualifications

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The vision for the North West economy is for a dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity and Enterprise levels are high, in a low carbon economy, driven by innovation, leadership excellence and high skills. • Manchester and Liverpool are vibrant European Cities and, with Preston, are key drivers of city-regional growth. • Growth opportunities around Crewe, Chester, Warrington, Lancaster and Carlisle are fully developed. • Key Growth Assets are fully utilised (Priority Sectors, the Higher Education and Science Base, Ports/Airports, Strategic Regional Sites, the Natural Environment, especially The Lake District, and the Rural Economy). • The economies of East Lancashire, Blackpool, Barrow and West Cumbria are regenerated. • Employment rates are high and concentrations of low employment are eliminated. <p>There are 3 major drivers set out in the RES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve productivity and grow the market • grow the size and capability of the workforce • creating and maintaining the conditions for • sustainable growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of people in the workforce with graduate qualifications by 120,000 in order to meet the England average • Increase the number of people in the workforce by 83,000 in order to meet the England average employment rate, and ensure no district has an employment rate less than 68% • Reduce the number of areas in the worst 5% deprived, nationally • Reduce CO2 emissions per unit (£) of GVA of less than 60% of the GB median by 2020 • To meet Kyoto targets by 2012, to reduce CO2 emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels 	<p>The plan should contribute to the delivery of these objectives within Pendle Borough.</p>	<p>SA should include economic growth, learning, skills, and employment. The environmental impacts of these facets should be considered in terms of CO2 emissions.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>(continued)</p> <p>Pendle falls within the Central Lancashire City Region and the key challenges identified within this area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing economic activity rates in areas such as East Lancashire and Blackpool. • Improving basic and higher level skills and qualification levels. • Stimulating enterprise. • Accelerating transition to higher value advanced manufacturing. • Improve productivity of service sector businesses. • Improving intra- and inter- city region connectivity. • Developing regionally significant, high quality locations for business. • Expanding the role of higher education in the city region. 	<p>(continued)</p> <p>Longer term ambition (2026 or earlier)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close the GVA/head gap with the England average • To have a higher proportion of people in 'knowledge' occupations than the England average • To have the same firm formation rate and business stock as the England average • To have the same proportion of the population with no qualifications as the England average, and to eliminate major sub-regional variations and variations between key groups • To have a higher proportion of people in the workforce with graduate qualifications than the England average • To achieve a regional employment rate of 80% by 2020, and eliminate major sub-regional variations and variations between key groups • To have less than 20% of people with a household income 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Productivity Through Employability - the Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action			
<p>Key commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the context for the skills and employment framework through the regional economic strategy; • Establish a robust current and future evidence base on which decisions are taken, under the leadership of the RIU; • Agree the priorities at regional level for action, with particular emphasis on the employer dimension; • Establish the fit between the FRESA and existing sub-regional plans; • Confirm the scope for adaptation and focus at the sub-regional level; • Work towards the more effective use of public and private resource to address identified skills issues; • Establish FRESA as the reference point for deployment of all European funding in the North West; • Strengthen regional and sub-regional dialogue and communication mechanisms; • Identify and replicate effective practices; • Influence the infrastructure, particularly the new Sector Skills Councils to improve the quality of learning opportunities and; • Monitor and review progress, through the FRESA forum. 	<p>The Framework supports the vision for the region set out in the Regional Economic Strategy. See the RES's targets for employment and skills.</p>	<p>LDF policies should seek to promote skills training and ensure that opportunities to use skills within the wider economy are provided.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include for skill and learning within objectives.</p>
Rural Renaissance: the Regional Rural Recovery Action Plan (2002)			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Plan's strategic Objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadening the Economic Base of Rural Areas; • Renew & Strengthen Sustainable Recreation and Tourism; • Assisting the Restructuring of Agriculture; • Enhancing the Competitiveness and Capability of Primary Agriculture; • Rural Skills Development; • Development and Promotion of Countryside Products; • Sustaining the Environmental Inheritance; • Delivering Social and community Regeneration; • Implementation of a set of strategic actions that contribute to the wider ambitions of the strategy, improving the efficacy of proposals and support the recovery programme. 	<p>Under the Strategic Objectives are numerous indicators which contribute to NWDA targets under the following categories:</p> <p>Tier 1 (state of the region targets) and Tier 2 (outcome targets) e.g.</p> <p>New agricultural/tourism/leisure/cultural-creative business starts.</p> <p>Tier 3 (output targets).</p> <p>Ha of woodland/forestry through diversification support.</p> <p>No. of farm operations assisted to develop primary agriculture business.</p> <p>new/renovated office/manufacturing/warehouse workspace available.</p> <p>No. of primary agriculture 'new start' entrants from the North West.</p> <p>No. / proportions of VAT registered agricultural/non-agricultural business stock.</p> <p>Diversified income as proportion of total farm household income.</p>	<p>LDF policies should seek to promote new business and diversification of existing businesses in rural areas of an appropriate scale, considering that high use activities such be in the most accessible locations.</p>	<p>SA Framework should seek to support rural renaissance.</p>

Rural Delivery Framework for the North West (April 2006)

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The RRDF is an enabling framework that integrates and joins up delivery across the full range of partner activities impacting on rural areas and communities.</p> <p>The headline rural priorities set out within the document are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximising the economic potential of the region's rural areas 2. Supporting sustainable farming and food 3. Improving access to affordable rural housing 4. Ensuring fair access to services for rural communities 5. Empowering rural communities and addressing rural social exclusion 6. Enhancing the value of our rural environmental inheritance 	No specific indicators or targets.	LDF policies should seek to maximise the economic potential of rural areas, supporting food and farming but also contributing to quality of life for people living in rural areas including housing, access, social exclusion, and enhancing the natural environment.	The framework should explicitly consider social, economic and environmental impacts in rural areas.
Facing the future - A Delivery Plan For Sustainable Farming And Food In The North West Of England (GONW 2003)			
<p>This document sets out the following priorities:</p> <p>1. A More Effective Food Chain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting locally sourced produce: this includes identifying public procurement opportunities and developing the capacity to meet them. • Supporting the continuing development of regional, speciality and organic foods: this includes promoting market opportunities linked with tourism. • Establishing a regional network of advisers to assist farmers who wish to develop co-operation. 	none	Supporting spatial planning initiatives which arise from this document.	The framework should consider the environmental costs and benefits of the rural economy and the integration between the rural economy and health and education. human health.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
2: Managing the Environment Actions will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a regional action plan to deal with problems such as farm-related pollution and agricultural waste. Developing integrated farm business support services that include environmental advice. Promoting appropriate uptake of the new agri-environment schemes when rolled out in the North West. 3: Healthy Communities Actions will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and supporting market opportunities arising from national and regional health initiatives such as the 'Five a Day' fruit and vegetable scheme. Educating and persuading consumers of the importance of a more healthy diet.			
4: Investing in the Future Actions will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing better links between farming and schools, including promoting farming as a career. Developing and using demonstration/innovation farms to disseminate best practice. Identifying skills gaps and how they can best be filled. 			
England's North West Connected: ICT Strategy (September 2005)			
The NW ICT strategy aims to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote ICT to those who are yet to use it. Highlights the potential benefits of ICT through appropriate skills provision. Harnesses the benefits of ICT, thereby maximising the impact of ICT on how people work and live. 	Targets for 2008: Figures in brackets show performance at 2004. Percentage of businesses using computer systems at their location 80% (73.9%) Percentage of businesses with a broadband Internet connection 50% (39.5%)	The plan needs to make provision for infrastructure, whilst encouraging sustainable benefits if increased technology such as remote working.	The framework should consider whether the most sustainable benefits of ICT are being achieved and encouraged.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>% of businesses where more than 50% of employees make daily use of computer systems 75% (63.4%)</p> <p>Percentage of businesses offering online training for employees 35% (20.5%)</p> <p>Percentage of businesses able to develop new products and services using ICT 35% (23.6%)</p> <p>Percentage of households with access to the Internet 70% (39.8%)</p> <p>Percentage of households with Internet access that have a high-speed Internet or broadband connection 80% (68.7%)</p> <p>Percentage of unemployed citizens who are confident or very confident using e-mail 50% (31%)</p> <p>Percentage of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning 50% (29.4%)</p>		
<p>England's North West: Science Strategy</p> <p>Vision "England's Northwest will be renowned as an area of world-class scientific achievement, creating a magnet for talent and science investment, a powerful driver for innovation and enterprise, and an effective force for delivering benefits to health, the environment and society".</p>	<p>Key indicators will cover the areas of Science Excellence, People, Finance, and Exploitation. Indicators are not yet published.</p>	<p>LDF should set a policy context that promotes science and innovation.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider innovation and science base of the region.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional International Trade Strategy 2001-2005			
<p>The overarching objective is to maximise the international trade performance of North West businesses.</p> <p>Operational objectives fall under four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined up high quality delivery; • Prioritisation of key markets and sectors; • Maximisation of company trade performance; • Making it happen. 	<p>Five quantitative targets are set out including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of exports of manufactured goods (at current prices) £15b by 2005. Baseline £10.5bn (1999). • Number of exporters 12,000. Baseline (1999) 10570. 	<p>LDF should seek to support local businesses in international trade primarily through consideration of strategic infrastructure.</p>	<p>SA Framework should recognise the need for a strong economic base in the region but elements of a strategy that seek to promote global trade could conflict with SA objectives for sustainable consumption and transport. SA should encourage trade in information, R & D with reduction in physical goods moved internationally.</p>
North West Regional Housing Strategy 2005			
<p>This document has been prepared alongside the RES and RSS to ensure joined up approaches to regeneration etc. It considers both housing market change and links with the economy. It identifies east Lancashire as an area with an unbalanced housing market.</p> <p>Its priorities are:</p> <p>1 – delivering urban renaissance.</p> <p>1.1 To maximise the positive impact of the 4 Housing Market Renewal Pathfinders in their broader housing markets.</p> <p>1.2 To maximise the positive impact of the emerging market restructuring work in West Cumbria and Furness</p> <p>1.3 To support cohesive strategic activity to tackle the inappropriate supply of housing in Blackpool and Morecombe currently acting as a drag on local economic regeneration.</p> <p>1.4 To support cohesive strategic activity to prevent low demand, tackle inappropriate supply and support Neighbourhood Renewal in other areas at risk of market failure, applying and adapting lessons from the Pathfinders.</p>	<p>Targets and Indicators are set out in a separate action plan.</p>	<p>The LDF should aim to deliver urban renaissance, and provide a framework for the HMRP.</p>	<p>The SA should recognise that restructuring the housing market lead to conflict between providing adequate housing and consumption, waste generation, social exclusion, human health (particularly mental health) and environmental protection.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
2 – providing affordable homes to maintain balanced communities. To tackle the shortages of affordable housing in areas of the North West where demand for additional housing is high, and where this impacts adversely on social inclusion and the sustainable growth of local, sub-regional and regional economies.		The LDF should contain policies to provide appropriate levels of affordable housing for general and special needs and ensure such houses are affordable to live in, through reducing fuel poverty..	
3 – delivering decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods. To improve the condition of housing stock with a sustainable future as part of broadly based regeneration strategies, particularly in areas of concentrated unfitness and disrepair			
4 – meeting the needs of communities and providing support for those who need it. 4.1 To ensure that action under priorities 1 – 3 contributes to meeting the housing needs of the North West's diverse communities and those individuals needing support. 4.2 To encourage and support specialist housing provision to meet community and individual needs via targeted action at a local level.			
Action for Equality: North West Equality and Diversity Strategy (Consultation draft January 2005)			
1. Promote diversity and ensure respect for human rights. 2. Show leadership on equality and diversity. 3. Build the region's capacity on equality and diversity. 4. Reduce hate crime and violence. 5. Ensure the diverse North West is better represented in public life. 6. Deliver economic participation for all. 7. Promote equality in law. 8. Work towards equal access to services. 9. Take joined up action on social inclusion. 10. Develop the evidence and intelligence base.	The Strategy provides a number of regional Equality Priorities.	The LDF should seek to promote equality for all sections of the north west community. At a spatial level this can be supported through the provision of accessible services, facilities and economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities.	The SA Framework should ensure that objection and questions cover issues of equality within the region.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England			
<p>Objectives are:</p> <p>“to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.</p> <p>Seeks to be compatible with findings of the Wanless Report.</p>	<p>Proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are:</p> <p>Children and young people. Declining in numbers but crucial to the region's economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation.</p> <p>Older people. A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region's economic and social life.</p> <p>Black and ethnic minority groups. A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration.</p> <p>Disabled people. At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.</p> <p>Lists Public Sector Agreements related to health.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality is not an issue which can be explicitly addressed through the LDF</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider specific health objectives.</p>
Agri Food Sector: Strategy for the North West			
<p>The Agri Food Sector Strategy's vision is to “keep the North West Agri Food Sector in business and to keep Agri-Food businesses in the North West”.</p> <p>Strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership; • Image; • Market Development; • People; 	<p>Some significant investment output targets, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exports of food rising by 5% per annum over 5 years; • £10m of public sector per annum funding supporting SME/Farm investment; 	<p>The general objective to support the development of the agri food sector, both in terms of attracting investment and encouraging opportunities for developing markets may have implications for the LDF insofar as these efforts may affect agricultural land-use.</p>	<p>SA should seek to promote objectives such as the increase in organic farms as potentially improving environmental conditions.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and Innovation; Support and Advice; Organising For Success; Regional Investment; Environment. <p>Each of these contains a number of relevant objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional organic farm conversion coming to UK norms within 3 years. 		
Regional Waste Strategy			
<p>The Key aim of the draft waste strategy is to “contribute to the sustainable development of the North West region by developing waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the environmental impacts of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment and maximise the economic opportunities arising from waste in line with specific targets. This Strategy must also be a stepping stone towards the development of land use planning policies in draft Regional Planning Guidance”.</p> <p>Key Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing waste produced in the region; Maximising the reuse of waste products; Recycling and composting waste; Recovering value (in the form of energy) from waste that is not recycled; Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of final residues following treatment and recovery. 	<p>The Strategy is driven by European (Landfill Directive) and national (Waste Strategy 2000) targets for waste reduction.</p> <p>Key indicators were identified for further development/to be finalised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Facilities in NW; Number and type of facilities; Capacity of facilities; Number and type of facilities exempted from licensing controls; Waste Management Planning and Policy; Number and type of planning applications made and determined; Status of MWMS Development plan policies and allocations. 	<p>LDF should recognise the requirements to develop a sustainable waste strategy and consider a policy framework to encourage reduction, re-use and recycling.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider objectives to reduce, recycle and re-use waste.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Regional Cultural Strategy (July 2001)</p> <p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy; • Image - make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region as a place to live, learn, work, visit and do business with; • Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy; • Social Economy - develop the role of culture in sustainable, healthy communities that work, in education and in employment; • Environment - promote heritage and landscape as central to the culture of the region, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm. 	<p>The Cultural Strategy's aims and objectives link with the Northwest Development Agency and the North West Regional Assembly. In particular, the England's North West – a Strategy towards 2020, and the Regional Planning Guidance.</p> <p>There are no quantifiable performance indicators as such, however the strategy states that the "Strategic Opportunities" should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve "medium- to long-term benefit" across the region and making a "national and international impact"; • Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments; • Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts in all of the Strategy's Aims – economy, society, and image; • Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships; • Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public, private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance; • Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region. 	<p>LDF will provide a policy framework within which the Cultural strategy can be delivered. LDF policies to be compatible with RCS and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture which is accessible to the wider community.</p>	<p>SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Tourism Strategy for the North West Tourist Board Region (2003)			
<p>The vision of the strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Responsible Tourism Industry; • A Competitive Tourism Industry; • A Customer-focused Tourism Industry; • A Tourism Industry Working in Partnership; • A Dynamic Tourism Industry. 		LDF policies should seek to promote tourism throughout the Borough, ensuring that the economic benefits are spread and disbenefits reduced.	SA Framework should include tourism within the broader objectives.
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004 - 2008			
<p>The key objectives of the Plan are:</p> <p>Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities. Influence future developments, policy and investment in sport and physical activity. Utilise sport and physical activity more widely to reach target populations.</p> <p>Identify, map and understand key policies which could potentially influence and increase sport and physical activity participation across the northwest.</p> <p>Identify and collate evidence of 'best' practice for dissemination to inform future programme developments.</p> <p>Create successful partnership working and links.</p> <p>Communicate and promote the positive contribution sport and physical activity can make in terms of social, mental and physical well being.</p> <p>Increase the capacity of the sport, physical activity and health sectors.</p> <p>Develop sport and physical activity policies and programmes in key settings.</p> <p>Ensure the North West Sports Board and the health sector support and influence each other when developing delivery plans and setting targets / collection of data.</p>	<p>A key target of the Plan is to increase participation in 30 minutes of moderate activity five times per week by one per cent year on year, leading to 50% participation.</p> <p>Baseline: 32.8% of the north west adult population meets the target of 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week (Health Survey for England, 1998).</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation (50% target); • Widening access (by demographics); • Increased success at all performance levels. 	LDF policies should provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, the prevent their loss and to support the provision of new should be considered.	SA Framework should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document 2000-2006			
<p>Priority 1: Business and Ideas - providing support to improve the competitiveness of existing business, and develop new and higher growth sectors.</p> <p>Priority 2: People and Communities - providing comprehensive support to communities and individuals "most in need" to ensure access to training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Priority 3: Strategic Regional Investment - creating infrastructure to allow the region to benefit from new investment and to ensure that benefits are made available to disadvantaged communities and the wider SME business base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P1: Creation and Establishment of Entrepreneurial Business Starts. Targets include 'New companies assisted' (7450). • P1: Investment In Premises for New and Expanding SMEs. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (204,130 m3). • P2: Developing Enterprise and Employment Opportunities - targets relate to 'community enterprises established/assisted' (194/194). • P3: Maximising the Economic Potential of the North West's Natural, Cultural and other Heritage Assets. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (49,700 m2), new jobs created/safeguarded (30,273/22516). 	LDF will be part of the overall policy context against which the programme will continue to be operated.	SA Framework should be broadly compatible with priorities.
The Northern Way Growth Strategy: Business Plan 2005-2008			
<p>The Northern Way Growth Strategy's overarching measure of success is to achieve national UK average GVA per head within 25 years.</p> <p>10 investment priorities are:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring a further 100,000 people currently on Incapacity Benefit into work by 2014; • Increase expenditure on R&D by both business and Government by 25% in the five year period through to 2010 and a further 25% by 2015; 	LDF should support the economic growth and transport objectives of the Growth Strategy where possible.	SA framework should consider objectives to minimise the impacts of economic growth and increased air traffic.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
C1 Bringing More People into Employment; C2 Strengthen the North's Knowledge Base: Drive Innovation; C3 Build a More Entrepreneurial North; C4 Capture a Larger Share of Global Trade: Key Clusters; C5 Meet Employer Skills Needs; C6, 7, 8. The North's Connectivity; C9 Create Truly Sustainable Communities; C10 Market the North to the World.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the rate of new business start-ups from 30 per 10,000 people (2002 rate) to 33 per 10,000 people by 2008; • ensure that the companies in key manufacturing and services clusters across the North continue to employ at least 1.75 million people in 2025; • Regional Skills Partnerships will make provision for 200,000 employer- specified learner places by 2008; • achieve at least 17.2 million business and 6.4 million inbound leisure travellers each year through northern airports by 2030, as a key contributor to the overall target of 82 million passengers per annum identified in the Future of Air Transport White Paper; • To increase ship arrivals and throughput tonnes of northern ports to around, respectively, 25% and 35% of the national total by 2010; • To reduce congestion on our inter- urban strategic road network to below the national average, where appropriate, by 2010; • increase the number of overseas tourist visits to the North by 20% to 3.5 million by 2008, against a baseline average of 2.9 million visitors per year from 1999 to 2002, with a further increase to 4.5 million visits by 2015. 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Transport Strategy			
<p>This document has the following aims:</p> <p>Support economic growth and business competitiveness through the introduction of a range of measures to tackle congestion and improve journey time reliability in the region's principal North-South and East-West transport corridors to maintain their strategic national function</p> <p>Support regeneration and reduce social exclusion through the development of effective, integrated transport networks within, to and between the North West's city regions, and between these city regions and others in the North of England</p> <p>Underpin the gateway functions of the region's main airports (Manchester, Liverpool John Lennon and Blackpool) and ports (Liverpool, Manchester and Heysham) through improved surface access, in particular to Manchester Airport as the North of England's key international air gateway and the Port of Liverpool as the UK's key Atlantic seaport</p> <p>Improve the public realm in the North West's regional centres, regional town and cities and key tourist destinations through the introduction of an integrated range of measures to manage travel demand and encourage a shift from the car to more sustainable modes of transport</p> <p>Support regeneration, reduce social exclusion and encourage sustainable tourism in rural areas through enhanced accessibility, by developing integrated transport networks based on hubs at key service centres</p> <p>Reduce the wider environmental, social, health and quality of life impacts of road transport and infrastructure through the development of a structured framework for managing and improving the region's highway network</p> <p>Contribute towards the aims and objectives and objectives of the Regional Freight Strategy and in particular, facilitate opportunities for increasing the movement of freight by rail and on water</p>		<p>The LDF should ensure development is located in accessible locations to reduce reliance of the private car.</p> <p>The LDF should promote integrated transport both within and between neighbouring boroughs.</p> <p>The LDF should complement the LLTP in improving public realm and traffic management.</p>	<p>The framework needs to recognise that there is an inherent conflict between facilitating increasing and easing road transport and emissions of CO2.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Streets for All North West; Streets for All, set out principles of good practice for street management – such as reducing clutter, co-ordinating design and reinforcing local character. It considers acts as a source book for examples of good and bad ground surfaces, street furniture and signage, new equipment, traffic management and environmental improvements with an emphasis on their use in the historic environment.	There are no objective targets.	The plan should consider these elements in terms of its design policies.	The SA should promote good urban design and streetscape
Lancashire Structure Plan 2001-2016 The Replacement Joint Lancashire Structure Plan 2001-2016 aims to secure the efficient and effective use of land in the interest of the public. It sets out strategic policies and proposals for the development, use and conservation of land in Lancashire and for the management of traffic. It establishes the amount and general location of development for meeting the future needs of Lancashire's population while protecting and enhancing Lancashire's fine assets. Key objectives are:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 25% increase in the rate of development of business and industrial land in the Regeneration Priority Areas 2001-2016, compared with 1991-2000 rate. • Growth in Zone A rentals to equal or exceed annual average Regional change 2001-2016. • Levels of vacant property in town centres to be less than the national average by 2016. 	LDF policies should support the Structure Plan's objectives in relation to reducing housing problems, and encouraging efficient use of land and housing stock.	SA objectives should be compatible with key objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>4.1: Help to deliver a higher value added, higher wage economy.</p> <p>4.2: Protect and enhance the vitality of town centres.</p> <p>4.3: Promote a more diverse rural economy.</p> <p>4.4: Help to reduce problems of obsolete and unpopular housing.</p> <p>4.5: Reduce the house building rate to a level which matches Lancashire's own requirements.</p> <p>4.6: Encourage the most efficient use of Lancashire's land resources.</p> <p>4.7: Achieve a highly effective and efficient transport system.</p> <p>4.8: Conserve or enhance Lancashire's landscape and its natural and manmade resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 10% higher by 2006 and 20% higher by 2016 compared to 2001. • Reduce the number of vacant houses to a maximum of 3.5% of total stock by 2016. • Reduce the number of unfit dwellings across East Lancashire by 25,000 by 2016. • Annual average number of new dwellings to be 2,380 in 2006-2016 (compared with 4,635 in 1996-2001). • At least 70% of new dwellings to be on previously developed land. Including conversion of buildings, 2001-2016. • 75% of new housing development to be located in the Principal Urban Areas and Main Towns, 2001-2016. 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
(continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of the population within 1 km of 5 basic services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office, bus stop) to be maintained to at least the 1996 level of 73%, 2001-2016. 90% of new development to be within 400 metres of an existing or proposed bus stop or within 800 metres of an existing or proposed railway station, 2001-2016 No net loss of heritage assets, networks or settings, 2001-2016. Increase/protect selected key environmental features by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing the coverage of native woodland by 15% by 2016; - no net loss of hedgerows through development, 2001-2016. 		
Lancashire SPG on landscape heritage adopted 2006			
<p>The Policy and Supplementary Guidance is designed to accommodate and guide landscape change in a positive way. The following guiding principles are essential to the implementation of the policy and integral to the identification of landscape strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and enhance local distinctiveness. A positive approach towards landscape change. Adopt an integrated approach to landscape resources. Monitor landscape change. 	<p>Area of new native woodland in Lancashire.</p> <p>Area of native woodland planted/regenerated through development.</p> <p>Area of native woodland lost through development.</p> <p>Length of hedgerows lost through development.</p> <p>Length of hedgerows planted through development.</p> <p>Number of ponds created through development.</p> <p>Number of ponds lost through development.</p>	<p>The plan should take these objectives into account through appropriate policies. A strategic policy on landscape management should be included the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should assess landscape change, seeking to protect and enhance the heritage landscapes of the rural areas of Pendle Borough.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>TARGET: Create two ponds for every pond lost through development. <i>Newly laid hedge</i></p>		
<p>Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Developments in Lancashire</p> <p>This document considers the landscape character areas within Lancashire and identifies their capacity to absorb, and sensitivity to wind energy developments.</p>		<p>Pendle Hill shows high sensitivity to wind energy development, the high moorland areas of the south Pennines and Rolling Upland Farmland north and south of the Borough show moderately high sensitivity, the urban fringe moderate sensitivity and a strip between the urban fringe and the high moors Rolling Upland Farmland where there is an area of moderately low sensitivity to wind energy development. This should be considered as appropriate LDF policies are drafted.</p>	<p>The SA should encourage renewable developments in appropriate locations. This document will help to define appropriate locations.</p>
Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The BAP does not identify specific targets other than the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop targets for our most threatened and declining species and habitats; Establishing an effective system for handling the necessary biological data at both local and national level; Promoting increased public awareness of the importance of biodiversity; and Promoting Local Biodiversity Action Plans as a means of implementing the national plan. 	<p>There are not specific targets identified. There is also no local BAP for Pendle.</p>	<p>The LDF should include objectives which serve to support the protection of biodiversity.</p>	<p>SA should consider objectives compatible with the objectives of the BAP.</p>
Lancashire County Council Local Transport Plan			
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect valuable natural and built environments and biodiversity; Improve safety for all transport users; Reduce the number and length of journeys; Maintain and expand sustainable economic activity; Promote accessibility to everyday facilities, especially for those without a car; Realise the potential of public transport; Address the transport issues in rural areas; Integrate land use and transportation planning; Integrate land use and transportation planning; Integrate all forms of transport to give a more efficient transport system; Enhance social inclusion through a real choice of transport. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.</p> <p>In particular consider policies to support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible location of development.</p>	<p>Ensure wording of sustainability objectives include those objectives contained within the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.</p>
<p>Rossendale is identified as a key stop on a series of priority bus routes within Lancashire and through to Manchester.</p> <p>The East Lancashire Railway is identified as having potential to reopen and for use as a freight line.</p>			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire County Council Provisional Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11			
<p>This document has been submitted to the Government for approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving public transport accessibility of local amenities public transport needs stronger co-ordination to be most effective, improving pedestrian facilities road safety business and school travel plans personal security on public transport <p>These will be delivered by the four Shared Transport Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering Accessibility Better Air Quality Tackling Congestion Safer Roads 		<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.</p> <p>In particular consider policies to support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible location of development.</p>	<p>Ensure wording of sustainability objectives include those objectives contained within the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.</p>
Shaping the Future of Lancashire - Lancashire Sub-Regional Action Plan 2006 - 2007			
<p>Lancashire faces a number of key challenges if it is to increase the sub-regional contribution to the region's economy and narrow the GVA gap. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerating the transition to higher value added advanced manufacturing. Improving the productivity of the service sector. Improving basic and higher level skills and qualification levels. Expanding the role and impact of higher education. Improving intra- and inter- sub-regional connectivity (real and virtual). Stimulating enterprise growth. <p>Increasing economic activity rates, particularly in Blackburn, Blackpool and Preston.</p>	<p>Actions are identified, but they are not quantifiable and no deadlines are set.</p>		<p>SA framework needs to cover skills and training</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing regionally significant, high quality sites and premises for business. Improving the quality of the visitor economy. Diversifying and strengthening the rural economy. Transforming the economy, housing market and image of East Lancashire as Pennine Lancashire. Building the knowledge economy. Increasing the number of employees with higher -level skills. <p>The Partnership has identified six priorities for the immediate future to address some of these challenges, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackpool: World Class Resort Destination Preston City Vision Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda Aerospace and Advanced Manufacturing Skills Rural and Tourism 			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively manage all of Lancashire's municipal waste; Promote and enable waste reduction and re-use; Maximising recycling and composting; Minimising landfill disposal as far as practicable; Manage the waste which is left over by Energy-from-Waste incineration; Develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector; Deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible; Achieve sustainable environmental waste management within Lancashire at an acceptable cost; Provide a review of waste management in Lancashire in 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce waste growth throughout Lancashire, and stabilise it at 1% per year; Recycle and compost 40% of all waste by 2005; Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015; Waste collection authorities to implement a segregated waste collection system covering 90% of Lancashire households by 2005; Reduce the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, from the current 85% to 20% by 2010; Provide capacity for 325,000 tonnes of energy from waste incineration by 2010. 	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the Lancashire Waste Strategy.</p>	<p>Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant Waste Strategy objectives are covered.</p>
Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006			
<p>The overall strategy of the plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To resist the location of minerals or waste developments where they could cause unacceptable impact on people and the environment; To minimise the adverse impacts of minerals or waste developments on people and the environment and to seek, where appropriate, environmental and social benefits; To identify the requirement for, and ensure a supply of land to enable Lancashire to make an appropriate contribution towards meeting necessary local, regional and national supplies of minerals; 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>The LDF should be consistent with the strategy's objectives on constraining development where impacts are unacceptable.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should reflect the Strategy's objective of minimising adverse impacts and safeguard resources for the future.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To safeguard mineral resources for the future through avoiding the excessive release of new reserves, and protecting the resources from sterilisation by other forms of development; To encourage a shift up the waste management hierarchy with increased emphasis on waste minimisation, reuse and recycling whilst ensuring that adequate provision is made for the treatment and disposal of waste arising from within and close proximity to Lancashire having regard to the proximity principle and the need to contribute to regional self-sufficiency; To ensure that minerals and waste developments are reclaimed to a high standard, as quickly as practicable, to enable an acceptable after-use to be implemented; To encourage the use of secondary materials, in order to reduce the requirements for primary-won minerals and encourage the efficient use of minerals; To minimise the adverse impacts from the transport of minerals and waste developments; To facilitate the establishment of installations and sites needed to minimise waste requiring final disposal. 			
Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Frameworks			
The Preferred Options Report is due out summer 2006.			
Lancashire Environment Strategy			
The purpose of the strategy is to provide an over-arching framework to protect and enhance Lancashire's environment. The strategy is divided into the following hierarchical themes:			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change; Health and the environment; Sustainable resource management; and Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife. 			
	<p>Against each of the key themes identified in the strategy there are a number of measurable targets, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve a 30% improvement in domestic energy efficiency by 2007 measured on 1st April 1996 baseline; 10% of Lancashire's energy to come from renewable sources by 2010; Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010; 70% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land. Secure a 10% increase in the amount of land farmed organically in Lancashire. 	LDF objectives should support the ES' targets.	SA objectives should consider the need to support energy efficiency targets, renewable energy and development on previously developed land.
<p>Lancashire School Organisation Plan 2003-2008</p> <p>The key purpose of the SOP is to set out clearly how the Local Education Authority (LEA) plans to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient and suitable primary and secondary education provision within its area, in order to promote higher standards of attainment, and the provision the LEA proposes to make for children with special educational needs.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that support the Lancashire School Organisation Plan.	Include sustainability objectives that result in people being better trained and improve the average school qualifications.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Plan is also expected to set out conclusions on the need to add or to remove school places during the period covered by the Plan. It should help the key stakeholders - LEA, schools, promoters, parents and local communities - to understand what school places are needed at present and in future, and how they will be provided. Importantly, it will be the starting point for the School.			
Policing Lancashire 2005-2008 (June 2005)			
<p>Overriding objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reassure the public, particularly those who are vulnerable, and To reduce and investigate crime, particularly those offences that are of concern to the public. 	<p>The national standard is for Each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership to achieve a reduction of between 12.5% and 17.5% by 2008. There are no further targets set out in this document.</p>	<p>LDF should take account of the need to promote crime reduction within development.</p>	<p>Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Cumbria and Lancashire Strategic Health Authority Local Delivery Plan June 2003			
	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of consultants by 7500 and GPs by 2000. Offer 24hr crisis resolution to all eligible clients by 2005. Improve GP premises. Ensure 100% of patients can see a GP within two working days. 	<p>Compare plan target for the Strategic Health Authority with the County targets.</p>	<p>Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Ambition Lancashire Working Draft February 2005			
<p>Key ambitions identified in the Working draft include:</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, levels of vacant property in town centres will be less than the national average. 	<p>Develop policies which support the key targets identified in Ambition Lancashire.</p>	<p>SA framework should be broadly compatible with key ambitions and targets.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve business performance and skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth; Provide the infrastructure to deliver a urban renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas; Achieve a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system; Invest in Lancashire's strategic highway network; Invest in rail. Rapid transit and bus improvements and infrastructure Broaden the rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture; Deliver social rural regeneration; Promote Lancashire as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life; Raise standards, learning and attainment levels for children and young people; Ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development Invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to improve public health; Promote awareness and understanding between Lancashire's communities; Make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer; Maximise the life opportunities for older people and engage them in all levels of decision making <p>Protect and improve air, water and land quality and use resources wisely</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016 reduce traffic flows to and from the centres of Lancashire's principal urban areas and main towns by 5% compared to 2001 levels; By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001; By 2007 deliver the Lancashire Rural Recovery Action Plan; By 2010 substantially reduce mortality rates from heart disease and stroke related diseases by at least 40%; By 2010 increase the existing capacity for onshore renewable energy electrical generation in Lancashire from 47MW (2002) to a minimum of 116 MW with an interim target of 96MW by 2007; By 2016 annual average air quality measurements for nitrogen oxides and particulates in centres of principal urban areas and traffic related air quality management areas to be at least 10% better than national standards. 		
Towards Black and Minority Housing Strategy for East Lancashire (2003)			
<p>Objectives identified in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve direct communication between social landlords, different services and other local authorities and BME communities; Improve the condition and image of LA and RSL estates; 	There are no specific, measurable targets identified in the strategy.	The LDF should seek to promote equality for all sections of the community.	The SA Framework should ensure that objectives cover issues of equality within the Borough.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge social landlords letting systems to consider specific needs of BME communities; Strengthen local neighbourhoods; Maximise regeneration opportunities to achieve sustainability; Combat violence, disorder and harassment; Encourage cross cultural awareness. 			
The Strategy for East Lancashire's Future - East Lancashire Partnership 2004-2007 (Working Draft)			
<p>The following priorities have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regeneration; Economic Performance; Image; Infrastructure; Learning and skills. 	<p>With each of those priorities are a series of agreed objectives e.g. expand the number of knowledge based businesses and jobs. These are further developed into more specific actions which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a LSP network group; Reduce to zero the number of wards ranked within the rank of income domain; Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas. <p>The document reviewed is a working draft and as such there are a number of targets which are to be identified.</p>	<p>The plan should seek to ensure that each of the five priorities identified as reflected within the LDF.</p>	<p>Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Elevate East Lancashire - A Strategy for the HMR Pathfinder. Prospectus 2004			
<p>The Vision underpinning the prospectus is to create a place to live, work and relax. The core objectives are summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise access to high value employment; • Maximise value of the areas landscape and historic character; • Establish housing choice and create sustainable communities; • Build community cohesion; • Develop effective neighbourhood management and service delivery. 	<p>The pathfinder provides a series of sub-objectives which underline the core objectives. However these are not measurable, instead an assessment will need to be made of the ADF.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to be prepared in accordance with the overarching aims and objectives of the HMR Pathfinder.</p>	<p>The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR.</p>
Elevate East Lancashire – Prospectus Update 2006			
<p>Twelve detailed priorities have been identified in the Prospectus update. The following are relevant to Pendle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an attractive, sustainable and affordable housing offer. • Work towards establishing a dedicated University of Pennine Lancashire. • Promote greater levels of business involvement and direct intervention to develop the skills agenda and more closely link skills requirements to jobs. • Establish a Centre of Community Health Excellence for research, training, treatment and education purposes. • Create an 'English for Speakers of Other Languages' centre and promote East Lancashire as a destination for international students. 		<p>The LDF needs to be prepared in accordance with the overarching aims and objectives of the HMR Pathfinder.</p>	<p>The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervene to remove supply-side constraints on economic change, providing suitable development sites and premises - with the Pennine Gateway Strategic Site as the top priority - and a more highly skilled workforce. • Re-brand East Lancashire with a more contemporary, positive identity. • Improve town centre public space by delivering the Pennine Squared Programme. • Develop the Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor as a business, residential and visitor destination • Establish East Lancashire as a destination by developing a series of high profile visitor attractions. • Create settings for investment along A56, M65, M66 & Leeds and Liverpool Canal, supported by environmental improvements, re-forestation and the greening of key gateway routes. 			
Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy (Feb 2005)			
<p>The overall aims of the Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy are to help make the Borough a safer and more enjoyable place to live and work in, by preventing and responding to anti-social behaviour based on a better understanding of its nature and causes.</p> <p>A variety of measures will be employed which are summarised below; the partner agencies will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support victims and witnesses • Target persistent offenders • Target anti-social behaviour 'hot spots' • Rationalise and integrate relevant Council services • Get a better measure of the problem • Provide strategic and operational coordination 		<p>The LDF can contribute to reducing anti-social behaviour through promoting good design, natural surveillance and ensuring that spaces and places where activities can take place without disturbing others.</p>	<p>The framework needs to consider crime and fear of crime.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2005-2008			
<p>Strategic Framework</p> <p>Pendle Community Safety Partnership has identified the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing priority crime (include domestic violence) • Responding effectively to anti-social behaviour • Reducing the impact of drugs and alcohol misuse • Responding to race and hate crime • Improving road safety 	<p>Targets have been identified for each priority and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce PSA 1 Crimes by 17.5 % by 2008 with yearly targets on the key crimes (Baseline: 2003/4) • Increase reporting of domestic violence by 5% in the first year • Reduce criminal damage to buildings by 20% by 2008 • Increase the numbers of drug users in treatment by 9% using 2002/3 as a baseline to be updated when 2003/4 figures are released by NTA (National Treatment Agency) • Increase the number of hate crime incidents reported by 20 % by 2008 • A 50% reduction in children killed and seriously injured 	<p>The LDF can contribute to reducing anti-social behaviour through promoting good design, natural surveillance to reduce criminal activity and other dangers to community safety.</p>	<p>The framework needs to consider crime and fear of crime.</p>
Pendle community cohesion action plan			
<p>In this strategy, community cohesion is viewed in its broadest sense. It is about respecting one another, valuing diversity & celebrating differences of age, faith, place of residency, ability/disability, culture and other differences in our backgrounds.</p> <p>It identifies a range of priorities including:</p> <p>Facilitating wide consultation among all communities to encourage involvement and participation of different ethnic, gender, cultural, faith, ability and age groups.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <p>Sharing consultation exercises across agencies to avoid duplication.</p> <p>Monitoring media coverage of cohesion issues.</p> <p>Establishing a protocol for dealing with negative / divisive coverage.</p>	<p>The LDF should promote policies which encourage social inclusion and</p>	<p>The framework should consider social cohesion and social exclusion.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Providing the media with accurate information about community cohesion activities to encourage them to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the amount of accurate and positive media coverage - promote an honest and open debate about attitudes, behaviour and culture - not focus on extremist or negative views 			
Pendle contaminated land strategy			
The strategy sets out how the Council will meet its statutory obligations for identifying and dealing with contaminated land.		The LDF should encourage reuse and remediation of contaminated sites.	The framework should encourage remediation of derelict and contaminated sites.
Pendle cycling strategy			
<p>The strategy aims to increase cycling within the Borough. Its objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the level of cycling in the borough. • To increase the number of off-road cycleways in the borough. • To increase the number of on-road cycle lanes in the borough. 	<p>Increase percentage trips by bicycle from 1.3 per cent in 1991 to 2.6 per cent by 2006 and to 5.2 per cent in 2016.</p> <p>Increase off-road cycleways from 15km in 2000 to 30km in 2006 and to 50km in 2016.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase cycle parking facilities in the borough. • To encourage council employees to cycle to and from their workplace. • To encourage major employers in the borough to provide secure cycle parking facilities, and to encourage their employees to cycle to work. 	<p>Increase on-road cycle lanes from 5km in 2000 to 15km in 2006 and 30km in 2016.</p> <p>Provide new cycle parking facilities at 20 locations by 2006.</p> <p>Provide secure cycle parking and shower room facilities at each of its main offices by 2006.</p> <p>Sign up 10 local companies to make a commitment to the cycling strategy and its objectives by 2006.</p>	The LDF should direct developments to places which are safely accessibly by bike, and require developers to provide facilities for cyclists.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices such as cycling.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle economic development strategy 2002-2007 (February 2003)			
<p>The Economic Development Strategy will seek to compliment the Regeneration Strategy produced by Pendle Partnership and help to realise its vision for the Borough; namely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on our assets and strengths to create a district where people and businesses choose to live, work, invest and enjoy their leisure; • create robust, competitive local economies that generate wealth which benefits local people in urban and rural areas; • increase the educational attainment and skills of local people; • strengthen our town centres so that they are vibrant, commercial and civic centres that people are proud of and support viable village settlements; • create attractive, safe and sustainable environments where people have a choice of transport; and • realise the full potential of local people and communities, value diversity and create an inclusive society. 	<p>It sets out a range of targets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase availability of workspace for micro businesses 15,000 sq. ft.by per annum • To seek to develop 15,000 sq.ft managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses utilising European funding from Objective 2 priority 2. per annum • Seek to provide 15,000 - 20,000 sq.ft speculative, good quality, new and refurbished office space per annum • Work in partnership with ELP to implement schemes in Pendle in line with the objectives of the Regional Park Initiative to deliver 2 schemes per annum. 	<p>The LDF should identify appropriate locations for office and other employment related development. It should provide a policy framework which strengthens town and village centres whilst creating a safe and attractive environment.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the potential conflicts between economic growth and its social and environmental impacts</p>
Pendle Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2003-2008			
<p>The following Key Objectives are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the role of sport and recreation (and associated facilities) in meeting wider corporate, social and health objectives • To continually review and reassess the quantity and quality of outdoor sports facilities • To increase the quantity of outdoor recreation facilities to meet identified deficiencies 	<p>No SMART targets are included in the strategy.</p>	<p>The LDF should incorporate a policy framework which considers quality of existing facilities, additional need in local areas, and which facilitates the provision of such facilities.</p>	<p>The framework should consider the potential impacts for outdoor recreation in terms of access, land take, social inclusion,</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of outdoor recreation provision across the Borough To ensure that outdoor recreation facilities are effectively, efficiently and economically managed To ensure that new facilities are developed as a result of comprehensive forward planning To ensure that outdoor recreation provision reflects local need To ensure that outdoor recreation facilities are accessible to the local community 			
Pendle Parks Strategy			
<p>To ensure that Pendle's parks meet the changing needs and wishes of Pendle people and are well-used and appreciated by local people and visitors.</p> <p>This means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retaining the current wide variety of parks to serve the Borough's different communities Building on the strengths and individuality of each park, rather than seeking to provide a standard range of attractions in all parks Increasing the variety of activities and attractions in parks, where this is compatible with the characteristics of individual parks Ensuring that the Borough's parks are perceived as safe and accessible for all sections of the community Improving the quality and accessibility of children's play areas Integrating environmental concerns into the management of parks, to increase the variety of wildlife in the Borough. Promoting Pendle's parks as a means of improving economic and health benefits to the local area and population. 		<p>The LDF should contain policies which protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's parks.</p>	<p>The importance of parks within urban areas should be recognised.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle supporting people 5 year plan			
<p>In Lancashire the SP Programme will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a stable environment that helps vulnerable people achieve greater independence. • Establish support services that are reliable, cost effective, consistent, well managed and which complement existing care services. • Consider the needs of all, identifying the relative priority for developments both on a service user and geographical need basis, using priorities already identified in corporate partnership strategies and those identified by the Supporting People partners. • Contribute to meeting the targets in other strategies. • Contribute to the reduction of social exclusion. • Help prevent people becoming vulnerable or their circumstances deteriorating. • Reflect the diverse needs of the people of Lancashire. 		<p>The LDF should provide criteria based policies which facilitate the development of supported housing.</p>	<p>The need for and role of supported housing should be taken into account in the SA framework</p>
Pendle Housing Strategy 2002			
<p>The Housing Strategy emphasises the need to work with partners to address housing issues facing the Borough.</p> <p>The key objectives of the housing service are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a vibrant local housing market. • Provide equality of access. • Create sustainable communities. • Meet the needs of the vulnerable. <p>The strategy raises issues which include market failure, decent homes, sustainability, fuel poverty, improving housing conditions and and explicitly considers the housing needs of different groups within the community.</p> <p>Pendle Borough Council is pursuing LSVT which will affect future management of housing locally. In future</p>		<p>The SA framework should consider the housing need of all sectors of the community market failure, sustainability, improving housing conditions and social inclusion.</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Community Strategy			
<p>The strategy sets the framework, priorities and objectives for the next 15 years. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create confident communities that are socially cohesive, tolerant and that consider the needs of all ages and cultures • Promote the quality of the Borough's environment and seeking to achieve sustainable development • Create a vibrant, competitive and healthy local economy that provides a wide range of employment opportunities • Provide high quality education that ensures that all the Borough's residents are able to achieve the best they can • Develop a Borough in which people can live and work without fear • Create a vibrant housing market that will offer high quality and affordable housing for all • Offering people access to quality health and social care and opportunities to pursue a healthy lifestyle • Offering an attractive range of cultural and leisure activities 	<p>With each of those priorities are a series of agreed objectives. Most of these are measurable</p>	<p>The objectives should be taken forward within the LDF.</p>	<p>The SA framework should cover social cohesion and inclusion, environmental quality, jobs, economic vibrancy and viability, education, crime and fear of crime, health, culture and leisure facilities.</p>
Pendle Borough Council's Air Quality Management Plan			
<p>Levels of PM10 are close to the objective maximum of 20³ ug/m</p>			<p>The SA framework should consider air quality.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Borough Council's Sustainability Action Plan 2003			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Pendle Borough Council is committed to persistent progress towards embedding sustainability into all its Service Areas, to develop as a leading Local Authority that can clearly demonstrate its practical commitment to the principles of economic, environmental and social wellbeing, both locally and globally.</p> <p>This document sets out how the Council's departments will contribute to the corporate aim of sustainable development. The strategy for sustainable development is based on four strategic objectives, as set out below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an understanding and commitment to sustainable development • Creating a culture of change • Identification of underlying themes for action consistent with sustainable development <p>Adoption of actions conducive to sustainable development</p>	<p>Planning related targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the Community and Colne Area Committee to complete Colne Area Map in 2003/04. • Progress Conservation Area in Trawden and around Edge End. • Depending on Secretary of State decision, declare extended Conservation Area around St Mary's Church. • Continue to work with East Lancashire Partnership to develop East Lancashire Regional Park in Pendle through projects such as 'Steam and Stream' in Barnoldswick. • Issue advice on renewable and recycled materials and energy efficiency to all applicants through a series of new leaflets. • Include policies to promote sustainability in 'Pendle Local Plan' and in 'Issues papers' eg develop a policy to ensure alternative land or resources will be made available to ensure that biodiversity is not reduced where destruction of a wildlife site is unavoidable through new development. <p>Through joint working with El Wood and other agencies increase tree cover in the Borough. In 2003, 20,000 trees spread over approx. 8.39 hectares will be planted in the Borough.</p>		<p>Sustainability should automatically be considered in all council documents. The SA needs to reflect this consideration and take it forwards.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Pendle Homelessness Strategy 2003</p> <p>The strategy is intended to be a long term initiative that recognises the complexity of homelessness and does not promote 'quick fix' solutions. Multi agency co-operation at strategic and operational level is crucial to the success of the strategy which is itself part of a much wider raft of social inclusion initiatives</p> <p>Homelessness Key Objectives</p> <p>The key objectives of the Homelessness Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent homelessness • To ensure that there is sufficient accommodation available for people who are or may become homeless • To ensure that there is satisfactory support for vulnerable people to maintain tenancies • To demonstrate compliance with the Homelessness Act 2002 and the new Priority Needs Order • To reduce the use of B&B accommodation for vulnerable people • To develop and maintain the links with other social inclusion strategies • To develop and sustain effective multi agency working • To ensure that information regarding homelessness in Pendle is accurate and up to date. • To develop the private sector as a resource 	<p>The strategy is accompanied by an action plan that incorporates SMART targets. These should have all been completed by April 2006.</p>	<p>The LDF should provide criteria based policies which facilitate the development of affordable and supported housing.</p>	<p>The need for affordable housing and role of supported housing should be taken into account in the SA framework</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy			
<p>The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Pendle covers the following wards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradley • Brierfield • Marsden • Southfield • Walverden • Waterside • Whitefield, and • Vivary Bridge <p>The Vision for the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Pendle is: -</p> <p>To reduce the gap between the deprived areas and the rest of Pendle by providing targeted services appropriate to the needs and issues identified by all stakeholders within those areas.</p> <p>The Strategic Objectives are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a safe environment • Increase the attainment of pupils at key stage 2 and GCSE level • Create a competitive and sustainable economy • Improve health by addressing lifestyle, and socio-economic factors • Improve standards of public and private sector housing and it's surrounding environment 	<p>Increase the %age of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C to at least 38% in every local education authority (and at least 25% in each school) by 2004.</p> <p>Increase in employment rates by 2004 to ensure a reduction in the difference between employment rates in deprived areas and the overall rate.</p> <p>By 2005, no local authority area has a domestic burglary rate more than three times the national average.</p> <p>Reduce by at least 10% the gap between the 20% of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.</p> <p>Reduce by at least 60% by 2010, the conception rate among the under 18s in the worst 20% of wards.</p> <p>The number of families living in non-decent social housing falling by 33% by 2004.</p>		<p>The SA framework needs to consider impacts on health, education, crime, and employment levels. ,</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Colne Market Town Health check and Action Plan			
<p><i>“To further develop Colne as an attractive and thriving area that promotes its heritage and provides a good quality of life with improved access to facilities and services for residents and visitors alike.”</i></p> <p>6.1 The vision will be delivered through the following six objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the vitality and viability of Colne • To improve transport and accessibility and create safer communities • To improve and provide better access to services and facilities • To promote Colne's heritage and develop its potential as a visitor destination and “festival town” • To provide more facilities and activities for children and young people • To improve health and well-being 	<p>The strategy is accompanied by an action plan but does not incorporate SMART targets.</p>	<p>To provide appropriate policies which encourage the appropriate development of all centres within the Borough</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Our Place Our Pendle LA21 Strategy 2000			
<p>The Vision we share is of a better world characterised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural diversity and a good spirited community • A clean and safe environment in our towns and the countryside • Jobs and prosperity for local people <p>Opportunities for everyone</p> <p>The 4 priority actions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building communities 2. Acting locally 3. Protecting Pendle 4. Thinking globally 	<p>Action include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving and increasing the number of play areas and providing more equipment in the parks • Designating more listed buildings and conservation areas • Converting empty shops into living accommodation to protect the buildings • Regenerating the deprived area of Waterside • Re-using stone and brick when buildings are demolished • Safe routes for cycling to all schools • Protect trees and woods from house building, industrial units and other such developments 		<p>The framework should consider protection of listed buildings and conservation areas, density, accessibility, trees and woods and waste.</p>
Pendle Rural Strategy 2004 – 2009			
<p>Pendle Rural Strategy has been developed to help target the delivery of regeneration activity in the Borough. It aims to identify a number of priority actions and to provide an integrated approach to addressing environmental, economic and social issues including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use and management • Transportation and accessibility • Diversity of the natural and built environment • Economic activity, employment and training • Services and facilities, housing, education leisure and recreation 			<p>The SA framework should include Land use and management, transport and accessibility, diversity of the natural and built environment, employment and training, services and facilities, housing, education leisure and recreation, health and social services, public order, arts and culture community development, Information and advice, lifelong education, resources and funding.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and social services, public order, arts and culture Community development, Information and advice, lifelong education, resources and funding. 			
Pendle countryside access strategy 2000 – 2005			
<p>The aim of the strategy is to decide how best to maintain the footpaths and bridleways in the Borough when the scope for work to be carried out exceeds the resources available. The Pendle Countryside Access Strategy has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a milestone approach (Long term strategy to ensure all rights of way are maintained to a high standard) Promote 'greenway' developments (traffic free routes for cyclists and walkers) Develop self guided walks Prioritise bridleway improvements Improve the quality and extent of disabled access to the countryside Promote new concessionary routes and encourage dedications of new rights of way Deal efficiently with requests for changes to the network 		<p>LDF policies should encourage the development of appropriate footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways, particularly where they are traffic free routes and enhance accessibility by means other than the private car.</p>	<p>The SA should consider whether proposed developments are in accessible locations, or should be made accessible by non-car means.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Council Strategic Plan 2005 – 2006			
<p>The Pendle Strategic Plan sets out the objectives and priorities of the Council under the following vision:</p> <p>“A Borough that provides a high quality of life for all its citizens and this is known regionally and nationally as a great place to live, learn, work and visit.”</p> <p>The strategic plan is built around three objectives which are delivered by a series of priorities;</p> <p>i) Successfully engaging and leading our community</p> <p>ii) Achieving successful regeneration and sustainable development</p> <p>iii) Delivering accessible services of good value and quality</p> <p>Within these there are 5 major priorities which have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a strong housing market that is capable of delivering good quality housing that is available and affordable and meets the needs of the Borough. • To reduce crime and anti social behaviour. • To provide cleaner streets, an improved environment and more recycling • To improve our town centres, encourage tourism and support the development of the local economy. • To improve Customer and Citizen access to services, facilities and decision making. 	<p>All relevant targets should have been met by April 2006.</p>		<p>The Sa framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, crime and anti social behaviour, public realm, recycling, town centres, tourism, the local economy and democracy.</p>
Brierfield ADF Executive Summary March 2004			
<p>This is one of the delivery documents of the HMRP. The key aspects of the framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rapidly delivering a scale of new housing development that significantly increases the available spending power of the residential community and underpins the viability of local business and service development. 			<p>The SA framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, regeneration and the different centres through the Borough.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fully utilising the canal and the edge of the town as an environmental/leisure asset and as a 'driver' for regeneration by facilitating appropriate high quality development along its edge as a platform upon which to construct a "value cluster" to draw in investment and feed it into the settlement core ▪ Consolidation of Brierfield Town Centre along Burnley Road/ Colne Road and down the Railway Street corridor to tie the Canal corridor and Railway Station more tightly into the heart of the community, creating renewed thoroughfares around which new investment in homes and jobs will support better shopping and other services. ▪ Direct intervention to shrink the private rented sector and recycle empty properties to deliver new terraced housing products to underpin a revival in sustainable owner/occupation, addressing the issues of unfitness and ensuring a choice of housing in size, tenure and price terms for local residents. 			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly focussed and systematic roll-out of development opportunities aligned with public policy interventions including neighbourhood management and private sector housing renewal investment to achieve incremental housing market recovery from west to east to west across the settlement. Supporting existing businesses and exploiting development opportunities in existing buildings and on brownfield sites as these become available. Addressing the 'entry' points to the town to establish a sense of arrival and to 'define' Brierfield by a combination of appropriate development, environmental treatment and signage. Introducing a linked open space network which enhances the streetscape and provides accessible parks and quality spaces for all residents. Building upon previous programmes to implement a coherent environmental improvement plan for the town, focusing on the shopping core, but feeding into the adjoining neighbourhoods addressing, lighting, paving, street furniture and signage and streetscape. The Priority Areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Canal Corridor 2: Railway Street Neighbourhood 3: Stanley Street Neighbourhood 			
Children's And Youth Play Area Strategy 2005			
The strategy aims to improve quality and quantity of, and access to play facilities across the borough.		Ensure the LDF takes into account the local needs and priorities in terms of provision of facilities through site identification and s106 criteria.	Ensure the SA framework considers the accessibility to, and the quantity and quality of play areas and other facilities.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Colne ADF			
<p>The strategic vision for this plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximising access to high value employment; • establishing housing choice and creating sustainable communities; • capturing the potential of the natural environment and heritage; • building community cohesion; and • developing effective neighbourhood management and service delivery. 		<p>Plan needs to provide support for intervention within the housing market and encourage further economic development, regeneration and renewal in Colne town centre. Health, crime, housing and social cohesion are big issues in Colne which the plan needs to consider..</p>	<p>The SA framework must consider health, crime, housing and social cohesion</p>
Colne Market Town healthcheck -action-plan			
<p>The vision for Colne is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the vitality and viability of Colne. • To improve transport and accessibility and create safer communities. • To improve and provide better access to services and facilities. • To promote Colne's heritage and develop its potential as a visitor destination and "festival town". • To provide more facilities and activities for children and young people. • To improve health and well-being. 	None quantifiable		<p>To consider vitality and viability of centres, accessibility, enhancement of heritage health, young people.</p>
Nelson ADF			
<p>This document sets appraises the possible options for housing market restructuring in Colne. It puts forward a comprehensive and integrated approach to regeneration which includes housing investment, demolition and rebuilding, mixed use developments, emphasis on heritage, creation of industrial improvement areas, town centre improvements</p>			<p>The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR the framework will need to consider waste, health and economic growth among other things.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Rights of Way Improvement Plan			
<p>This County wide document aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve the network of local rights of within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors; increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside; monitor the improvements against clear targets during the life of the Plan. 	Each action has		The SA framework must take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.
Tourism strategy			
This strategy aims to enhance the tourism potential for Pendle Borough based on its natural and built heritage.			The framework should consider both the economic benefits of increased tourism such as increased employment and income, as well as the disbenefits such as increased traffic movements,
Road Safety Strategy 1996			
Although Pendle Borough Council is not a Highway Authority, it is able to implement schemes which should improve road safety. This document sets out a range of policies regarding traffic and transport management.		The LDF should consider highway safety within appropriate policies.	The framework should consider highway safety.
Walking Strategy			
<p>The objectives of the Walking Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of the walking environment for all vulnerable road users. Work with partners in promoting walking as the most environmentally and socially sustainable form of transport. Work with partners to improve safety and security for vulnerable road users. Integrate walking into other relevant policy initiatives and programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the percentage of journeys to work on foot to 12% by 2016. Increase the percentage of school children walking to school. Reduce the time taken to repair reported defects. Increase the percentage of traffic signals with pedestrian phases. Reduce the number of pedestrian casualties and footway falls. Reduce traffic volumes and speed. 	Local transport Plan will be increasingly important in setting the transport context and therefore walking issues for documents within the LDF.	The SA framework must take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of people walking to key destinations. • Increase the number of school travel plans. • Increase the number of business travel plans. • Increase the number of 20 mph zones introduced. • Increase the number of home zones introduced. • Increase the kilometrage of pedestrian priority area clear zones introduced. <p>Additional indicators are required by the Best Value Performance Plan</p>	<p>At a neighbourhood and site specific level Action Area Plans (AAP's) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) are significant in setting out detailed transport and design considerations.</p> <p>They are of particular importance in establishing the context for 'Quality of Life' issues such as streetscape and would be invaluable in determining where people wish to walk and identifying barriers to walking as well as possible solutions.</p>	
Draft Empty Homes Strategy 2006			
<p>The Empty Homes Strategy is one of the planks of the Borough's regeneration strategy. It complements the Housing Strategy. The primary aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce homelessness and housing need • To reduce temporary accommodation costs • To secure repairs and improvement for homes in disrepair • To provide good quality affordable housing • To remove magnets for vandalism, squatting, crime and anti-social behaviour • To support the HMRP. 		<p>The SA framework will consider efficient use of land and take into account to objectives of the HMRP.</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to regeneration • Raise awareness of the issues of empty homes • To support other Borough wide and sub- regional strategies and plans. • To promote social cohesion and sustainable communities 			
Private Sector Housing Strategy 2005			
<p>This strategy complements the Housing Strategy Its primary aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer a raft of advice to elderly people and vulnerable client groups, from advice regarding sources of funding to undertake repairs to properties • facilitate Property based improvements • promote Energy Efficiency measures <p>to promote Housing Renewal Through management orders, licensing and other tools;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PS Dwellings reoccupied or demolished from LA action. • Number of houses in GRS completed • Number of grants completed • % Of clients satisfied with Service • Enforcement of standards in PRS -number of PSH notices complied with. • Enforcement of standards in PRS -number of PSH notices served. • Number of landlords accredited • Number of houses improved through landlord accreditation • Number of houses acquired for Improvement for Sale scheme • Number of houses improved through Improvement for Sale scheme • Number of energy efficiency measures provided • Number of empty properties on database 		<p>The SA framework will consider the impact of policies on private housing both rented and owned and take into account to objectives of the HMRP</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of dwellings in ongoing GRS • Number of service requests PRS • Number of total Service Requests • The number of properties made decent • The number of properties where category 1 and 2 HH&SRS hazards have been removed or reduced • The number of properties adapted to meet the needs of the disabled person. 		
Canal Corridor Study (2003)			
This plan covers the Leeds & Liverpool Canal within Lancashire. It promotes regeneration of the canal and the canalside environment, identifying potential for waterside development, restoration, environmental enhancement, tourism and social inclusion.	The plan contains a series of actions within Pendle Borough, such as tow path resurfacing	The LDF needs to take into account the regeneration potential offered by the canal.	The SA should consider the costs and benefits of regeneration, tourism, economic development, environmental enhancement and social inclusion.

Appendix C

Environmental Baseline

16 Pages

Table C1 Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comapartors	Target	Trend
Improve access to good quality, and resource efficient housing	a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents needs	Number of additional affordable houses completed	AMR	Pendle: 0.	Bburn/Darwen: 30 Burnley: 6 Hyndburn: 10.	Ensure at least 30% of all new homes are affordable (c.f. Action for Sustainability). (North West Regional Housing Statement)	Static. No affordable dwellings planned according to HSSA.
		Percentage of homes unfit for use	OPDM (2004). Housing Investment Programme 2005: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)	Pendle: 17%	B'burn w' Darwen: 17% Burnley: 9% Hyndburn: 16%	Provisional target to reduce unfit housing stock to 7.1% by 2010, from a baseline of 9.7% in 1998. (North West Regional Housing Statement)	The 2005 level is a slight reduction versus 2004 and 2003 (both 18%).
		Percentage of dwellings empty	OPDM (2004). Housing Investment Programme 2004: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)	Pendle: 7%	Blackburn w Darwen: 6% Burnley: 7% Hyndburn: 6%	Reduce regional vacancy levels in existing housing stock to 3% by 2021 (North West Regional Housing Statement)	Reduction from 7% in 2003 and 2004.
	b) Address market failure	Number of homes in the Pathfinder subject to low demand	Elevate Prospectus Update 2005	64,784	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap
		Number of homes refurbished, repaired or improved during the year	Elevate Prospectus Update 2006	674	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap
	c) Provide affordable and efficient heating of homes to reduce fuel poverty	Average electricity consumption per domestic consumer (Kwh).	DTI Energy Trends (Dec 2004 version), Regional Energy Consumption Statistics. Link: http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file18549.xls	Pendle 4148 kWh	Rochdale 4233 Blackburn 4312 Burnley 4055	Data gap	Data gap

Table C1 (continued) Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comapartors	Target	Trend
		Numbers of registered and completed BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) achieving 'excellent' or 'very good' status	Building Research Establishment	County level data only.	North West 2005: Cheshire 6 Lancs & Gtr Man: 30 Cumbria 1 Merseyside 3 Total North West 40	Data gap	Data gap
To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	a) Reduce health inequalities	Standardised mortality ratio 2004, males.	Office of National Statistics, Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2004 registrations: in 'Population Trends 120'. (2004)	Pendle: 109	Rossendale: 116. Lancashire: 107	No target available.	Males in Pendle are 6% more likely to die than the national average. Pendle has a slightly higher than average mortality rates in Lancashire, but quite a lot higher than the UK average..
		Standardised mortality ratio 2004, females.	Office of National Statistics, Deaths by local authority of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex, 2004 registrations: in 'Population Trends 120'. (2004)	Pendle: 100	Rossendale: 116. Lancashire: 106	No target available	Females in Pendle are no more likely to die early than the national average Pendle has mortality ratio equivalent to the national average and lower than the average in Lancashire.
		Reduce health inequality	Pendle Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy	No data	No data	Reduce by at least 10% the gap between the 20% of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.	No data

Table C1 (continued) Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comapartors	Target	Trend
	Improve access to health and social care facilities	Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport:	Pendle BC AMR 2004-5	230 (91.3%)	Blackburn: N/A Burnley: 99% Hyndburn 100% Rossendale – N/A	No specific target.	No data
		Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a hospital by public transport:	Pendle BC AMR 2004-5	185 (73.4%)	Blackburn: N/A Burnley: 86% Hyndburn 100% Rossendale – N/A	No specific target.	No data
	c) encourage the population to adopt healthier lifestyles e.g. through exercise and access to good quality, affordable food	Deaths from circulatory diseases ages under 75 (change in rate)	Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale PCT performance ratings http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets	(Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale) 4.354	England – 10.696	Reduce by 20%	No data
		Death from cancer ages under 75 (change in rate)	Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale PCT performance ratings http://ratings2005.healthcarecommission.org.uk/Reports/PctTrustDetail.asp?TrustCode=5G8#key_targets	(Burnely, Pendle & Rossendale) 9.02%	England – 3.87%	Reduce by 20%	No data

Table C2 Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets	a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Change in number of VAT Businesses (stock). Average annual growth in stock calculated over a 3 year period.	NOMIS – local authority profile ¹	Average 2002-2004: Pendle: +1.79%	Lancashire: +1.74% North West +1.87%	No specific target	Data Gap
	b) Provide or contribute to the availability of a balanced portfolio of employment sites	Amount of workspace for micro businesses	Pendle Economic Development Strategy.	Data Gap	Unknown.	Increase availability of workspace for micro businesses 15,000 sq. ft.by per annum	Data Gap
		Amount of managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses	Pendle Economic Development Strategy.	Data Gap	Data Gap	To seek to develop 15,000 sq.ft managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses utilising European funding from Objective 2 priority 2. per annum	Data Gap
	c) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	Percentage of occupations within 'science and technology professional' category	ONS ²	2001 Figures – Pendle: 2.46%	2001: Burnley: 2.29% Chorley: 3.15% Fylde: 6.04% Hyndburn: 2.02% Preston: 3.64% Ribble Valley: 2.67% South Ribble: 3.7%	No specific target	Data Gap

¹ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>² Statistics by subject, 'Occupation Groups (UV30)'.

Table C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	d) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	Number of jobs within the tourism sector (Hotels & Accommodation, Food and drink, Travel Agents & Tour Operators, Libraries, Museums, etc., Sport & Recreation)	ONS - Annual Business Inquiry, 2004 Cited on http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/lancashireprofile/sectors/tourism.asp	2300	Bburn w Darwen Burnley: 3000 Hyndburn: 2400 Ribble Valley: 3300 Rossendale: 1600	No specific target	Data Gap
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market	a) Reduce unemployment levels	Percentage unemployment (average)	Nomis 2005	4.8%	NW: 4.8% Lancashire: 4.5%	No specific target	Data Gap
	b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the local development framework	AMR	Data Gap	Bburn w Darwen N/A Burnley: Hyndburn Rossendale: Ribble Valley	No specific target	Data Gap
		Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of employment	AMR	Data Gap	Bburn w Darwen N/A Burnley: N/A Hyndburn N/A Rossendale: N/A Ribble Valley N/A	No specific target	Data Gap
	c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	% population with no qualifications	NOMIS – official labour market statistics	Pendle: 18.9	NW: 17.7 GB: 15.1 Burnley: 11.9 Rossendale: 16.6 Ribble Valley 4.1 Lancashire: 24.7	Increase the %age of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C to at least 38% in every local education authority (and at least 25% in each school) by 2004.	Pendle rate is significantly lower than national and regional average.

Table C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure		% people aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained NVQ level 4	NOMIS – official labour market statistics (www.nomisweb.co.uk). Local authority profile. (2004) ³	Pendle: 18.2	NW: 23.1 GB: 25.2 Lancashire: 24.7 Rossendale: 25.6 Burnley: 21.4 Ribble valley: 39.8	No specific targets.	No specific targets.
	d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	Gross weekly pay (men and women)	Nomis ³	2005 Pendle £398 gross weekly pay	North West: £407 Lancashire: £400	No specific targets.	Unknown
	a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Number children KSI Number of Air Quality Management Areas declared.	Data Gap LPA AQMS	Data Gap None	Data Gap Data Gap	No specific targets. No specific targets.	Data Gap Data Gap
	b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Thousands of tonnes of fuel consumed for freight journeys	DTI 2002-4 http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html	11.4	Bburn w Darwen 17.5 Burnley 12.1 Hyndburn 18.3 Rossendale 13.4	No specific targets.	Data Gap
	c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Percentage of non-householder planning applications which include a green travel plan	Pendle LPA	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.
		% homes connected to broadband	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap

³ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Table C2 (continued) Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance	a) Support rural diversification?	Number of new business start-ups in rural areas	Pendle Economic Development Strategy	Data Gap	Data Gap	By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001;	Data Gap
		Locally based employment in rural areas.	Pendle Economic Development Strategy	Data Gap	Data Gap	Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas	Data Gap
	b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"?	Percentage of previously developed land that is vacant or derelict but may be available for redevelopment	National Land Use Database (Table S1). Percentages calculates from figures in Table S1. (2004/5)	2004/2005 - 68%	North West 76% Bburn w Darwen 79% Burnley 42% Hyndburn 89%	Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010	2003/4 was 88%
		Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	AMR	77%	Bburn w Darwen 60% Burnley 87% Hyndburn N/A Rossendale N/A	70%	Data Gap
	c) concentrate office development within town centres	Percentage of completed office development in town centres	AMR	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap
	d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	See Bream					

Table C3 Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
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	Lancashire Constabulary - The Citizens Panel for Lancashire Police Authority and Constabulary	90%	Burnley 83% B'burn w'Darwen 93% Hyndburn 85% Rossendale 91% Ribble valley 98%		
		% who feel safe out in their Town Centre During the Day	Lancashire Constabulary - The Citizens Panel for Lancashire Police Authority and Constabulary	83%	Burnley 73% B'burn w'Darwen 79% Hyndburn 82% Rossendale 83% Ribble valley 93%		
	b) Promote design that discourages crime and anti social behaviour? ⁴	Number of new developments achieving secure by design awards	PBC	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap
		Number of applications recommended for approval by PALO.	PBC	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap
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	Lancashire Council	County 99.98	Burnley 99.98 Bburn/Darwen 100 Hyndburn 97.56 Ribble valley 99.94 Rossendale 99.94	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from food shops	Lancashire Council	County 99.98	Burnley 99.98 Bburn/Darwen 100 Hyndburn 98.79 Ribble valley 99.94 Rossendale 99.94	No specific targets.	Data gap

⁴ Interesting that the Community Safety Strategy doesn't make any reference to the built environment...

Table C3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
		% of households <4 km from a GP	Lancashire Council	County 99.9	Burnley 99.66 Bburn/Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 99.01 Rossendale 99.90 NW 92	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from a primary school	Lancashire Council	County 99.9	Burnley 100 Bburn/Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 99.24 Rossendale 99.92	No specific targets.	Data gap
		% of households <4 km from a secondary school.	Lancashire Council	County 99.47	Burnley 99.73 Bburn/Darwen Hyndburn 100 Ribble valley 88.65 Rossendale 99.83	No specific targets.	Data gap
	b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities?	% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM Best Value Performance	Requested 13/7 hazel Straw	Burnley no data Bburn/Darwen 90.90% Hyndburn no data Lancashire County Council 92%	No specific targets.	No data for Pendle
C3. To protect 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	EH BAR Register	Pendle - none	Burnley 5 Bburn/Darwen 1 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale 0	No specific targets.	Data gap
		Number of Scheduled Monuments at Risk		Pendle - none	Burnley 0 Bburn/Darwen 0 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale 1	No specific targets.	Data gap

Table C3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	% Conservation Areas with management plans	LPA records			No specific targets.	Data gap
	c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?	% of land area protected by one or more landscape designations		14.3% (2,145 ha)		No specific targets.	Data gap
		Number of visits to/usage's of museums per 1000 population (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM Best Value Performance Indicators (2003/04)	Pendle No data	Burnley 1450 Bburn/Darwen420 Hyndburn 194 Lancashire County Council 215 Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality	a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces?	Percentage of Parks Management Plans introduced	PI 2004/5	0%		9.1%	Data gap
		Percentage residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces.	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2003/04	Pendle 77.24%	B'burn w' Darwen 78.10% Burnley 90.36% Rossendale 78.24% Hyndburn 78.89%	80%	Percentage has increased significantly in line with national and regional trends.
	b) Reduce light and noise pollution	Number of complaints to Council about noise					

Table C3 (continued) Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
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 wellbeing for all members of the community?	% Belong to East Lancs	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	53.27%	Burnley 54.42% Bburn/Darwen 51.1% Hyndburn 48.13% Rossendale 50.13%		
		% Belong to Local Neighbourhood	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	72.08%	Burnley 78.07% Bburn/Darwen 72.04% Hyndburn 73.3% Rossendale 67.02		
	b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	% of people that 'strongly agree' and 'tend to agree' that their neighbourhood's residents respect ethnic differences	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	37.82%	Burnley 39.24 Bburn/Darwen 42.76 Hyndburn 33.04 Rossendale 35.12		
		% of respondents with a level of agreement that their area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	45.42%	Burnley 47.57% Bburn/Darwen 45.9% Hyndburn 49.45 Rossendale 47.03%		
	c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture?	% 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with Sports / Leisure Facilities and Events service	Life in East Lancashire Survey 2004	64.5%	Burnley 50.4% Bburn/Darwen 61% Hyndburn 63.6% Rossendale 49.6%		

Table C4 Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P1. To minimise 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	AMR 2004/5	0	Bburn/Darwen 0 Burnley N/A Hyndburn 0 Rossendale N/A	No specific targets	
		Average domestic consumption kWh	DTI Regional and local electricity consumption statistics, 2004 (experimental)	4148kWh	Bburn w Darwen 4312 Burnley 4055 Hyndburn 4190 Rossendale 4428 National mean 24.3% Lancashire: 20.4%	No specific targets	
	b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport?	% of the resident population who travel to work by public transport, foot or cycle	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2001	22.7%		Increase the percentage of journeys to work on foot to 12% by 2016.	In the UK overall, it is unlikely that the majority of car commuting trips will transfer to the public transport system. (Commission for Integrated Transport (2003). Research Report: 10 Year Transport Plan, Second Assessment Report).
		% trips made my bicycle	Pendle Cycling Strategy 1991	1.3%	No data	Increase percentage trips by bicycle to 2.6 per cent by 2006 and to 5.2 per cent in 2016.	
		% of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2001	68.80%	National mean 65.27% Lancashire 70.20%	No specific targets	

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change	a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	CO2 emissions per capita	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory –		Unknown	No specific targets	
	b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	Total energy consumption	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No specific targets	Total energy consumption in the UK increased by 7% over the 1990s. It is projected that final energy demand in the UK will grow at around 1% a year to 2010. (DTI. Energy Paper 68: Energy projections for the UK)
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 2003-2004)	ODPM BVPI 84 (2004/5)	387.08kgs	Burnley 402.0 Bburn with Darwen 499.7 Hyndburn 338.9 Rossendale 377.0	Reduce to 380kg/head	Pendle produces an lower than average level of waste per household. Pendle has increased production of waste per head significantly over recent years. Levels of recycling increased over previous period but have fluctuated..
		Household waste recycling rate.	ODPM BVPI 82a (2003/04)	12.8%	Burnley 8.28% Bburn with Darwen 16.6% Hyndburn 16.5% Rossendale 17.71	Increase to 20%	
		Household waste composting rate.	BVPI 82b (2003/04)	9.43%	Burnley 4.14% Bburn with Darwen 6.5% Hyndburn 7.4% Rossendale 6.04	Increase to 10%	Static over two previous periods.

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites	b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials					No specific targets	
	a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	Number of contaminated land sites remediated.	Current data gap.	Data gap	Data gap	Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010;	Unknown
		Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	AMR	36%	B'burn w Darwen 38% Burnley 10% Hyndburn 70% Rossendale N/A	Local planning authorities should encourage housing development which makes more efficient use of land (between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net) (PPG 3)	Density of new dwellings has recently shown overall increase in the UK. This trend is predicted to continue as planning authorities come under increased pressure to support higher density development.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive	b) Protect good quality soil resources	Area of development on agricultural land of grade 3 and above	Pendle Borough Council	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets	Data gap
	a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	% of river length meeting . WFD	River basin management reports available 2008/9				

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
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	Current data gap.	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets	Nationally, the number of SuDs schemes is predicted to increase as developers come under increasing pressure to make water efficiency savings in new development.
	b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction	Data on water abstraction is held by the Environment Agency but not readily available. There may be a charge. http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets	Unknown
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity?	a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Progress to BAP targets	http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp	Data being collated	Data gap	No specific targets	Data gap
	b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The % area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition Percentage change in areas and populations of priority habitats and species (by type);	English Nature AMR	Pendle: 0 The Councils are unable to monitor this indicator at present, and therefore data is not currently available. It is anticipated that local monitoring procedures will be unable to meet this requirement for the foreseeable future. A coordinated approach to monitoring, in conjunction with Lancashire County Council, will be required to provide meaningful data in the future.	Rosendale 93% Burnley 0% Hyndburn 100% National mean: 48%	95% in favourable condition by 2010	

Table C4 (continued) Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Percentage of land area covered by woodland.	Area of woodland in Pendle	426.882	Data gap	No specific targets	Data gap

Appendix D

References

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Pendle SA Baseline Data Sources

1	Nomis http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ and http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432058/report.aspx?c1=2013265922&c2=1967128595
2	Pendle Borough Council Housing Strategy
3	Pendle Borough Council 2006 Empty Homes Strategy
4	http://www.emptyhomes.com/resources/policy/EDMO%20briefing%20Jun%202006.doc
5	Pendle Borough Council Private Sector Housing Strategy undated
6	Housing Investment programme 2005: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)
7	Housing Investment programme 2004: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (2005)
8	British census 2001
9	ONS midyear estimates 2004
10	LCC Economic Intelligence Team; www.lancashireprofile.com
11	ONS 'Population Trends 120' (2004)
12	ONS 'Neighbourhood Profile' (2001)
13	Teenage Pregnancy Unit: 'Under 18 Conception data for top-tier Local Authorities (LAD1), 2001-2003')
14	Audit Commission area profiles; Data Profile for Pendle http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
15	PBC/ODPM Best Value Performance Indicators 2004/5.
16	Countryside Quality Counts http://www.cqc.org.uk/archive/oldweb/cap/northwest/CA033.htm
17	Countryside Quality Counts http://www.cqc.org.uk/archive/oldweb/cap/northwest/CA035.htm
18	National Land Use Database (Table S1). Percentages calculates from figures in Table S1. (2004)
19	Preston Borough Council, Annual Monitoring Report 2005
20	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs/ CIPFA 2006 http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/060324a.htm
21	EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
22	Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan
23	English Nature Condition of SSSI units
24	Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment produced by Entec, forthcoming
