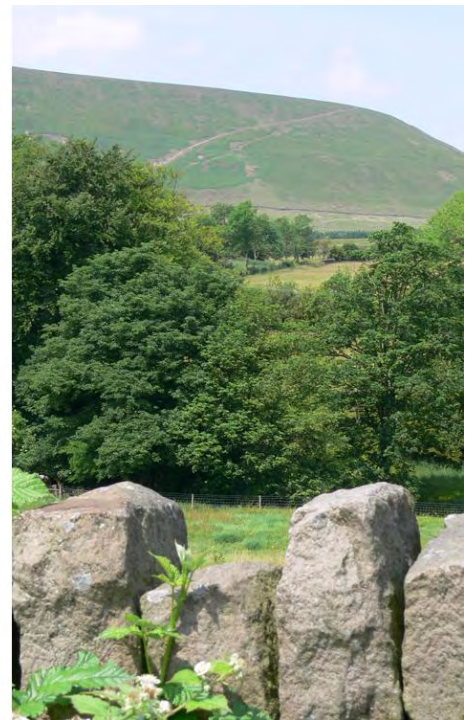


Pendle Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy

Publication Stage (Regulation 19) Addendum



11 September 2012

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

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Document Revisions

No.	Details	Date
01	Client Comments	6 September 2012
02	Final Draft	10 September 2012

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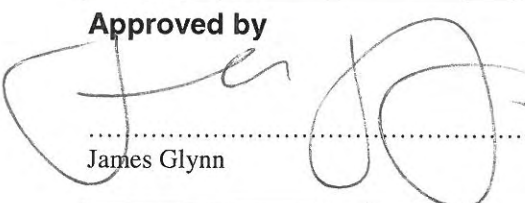
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Pendle Borough Council

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Executive Summary

Purpose of this Report

This report has been produced as an addendum to the Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report, which was prepared in October 2011 to assess the environmental effects of the Pendle Core Strategy Preferred Options. This addendum has been produced to document the assessment of the proposed changes made to the Core Strategy following consultation on the Preferred Options.

This document should be read in conjunction with the SA report produced in October 2011 for a complete understanding of the sustainability appraisal of the publication Core Strategy.

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1. Introduction

Pendle Borough Council has appointed AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited¹ (formerly Entec UK Ltd) to undertake a sustainability appraisal (SA) of their emerging Core Strategy. The purpose of a sustainability appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which its implementation will achieve social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

AMEC have produced a series of reports at key stages in the preparation of the Pendle Core Strategy. These reports have considered the sustainability impacts of each of the options being considered against a set of sustainability objectives, which were agreed with key stakeholders through consultation on the Scoping Report in 2006. In 2008, an SA Report was prepared to consider the sustainability of the Issues and Options Report with a second SA Report produced in October 2011 to consider Pendle's Preferred Options against the same sustainability objectives. Following consultation on the Council's Preferred Options, Pendle Borough Council has made a number of changes to the Preferred Options document in preparing their Publication Core Strategy, which is to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

This addendum to the Preferred Options SA Report has been produced to document the assessment of the proposed changes, following consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options in line with Government guidance² which states that:

“Where plans or programmes go through several successive consultation exercises, it is important to keep the implications for the Environmental Report under review to ensure that it remains consistent with the plan or programme on which opinions are being sought. If significant changes are made from the original proposal, the Responsible Authority will need to consider whether a revised Environmental Report is needed.”

This addendum should be read in conjunction with the SA Report produced in October 2011 for a complete understanding of the sustainability appraisal of the Publication Core Strategy.

¹ Hereafter referred to as AMEC.

² ODPM (2006) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Appraisal Directive

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

The requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) stems from European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment whilst the requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for LDFs is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Full details of the requirement for SA/SEA is provided within Section 1.3 of the Sustainability Report.

The aim of this additional SA/SEA³ stage is to determine whether there are likely to be any significant environmental effects arising from the proposed changes to the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report to create the Publication Core Strategy for submission to the Secretary of State.

2.2 Screening

Many of the policy amendments proposed in the Publication Core Strategy are minor in nature and therefore it is not considered proportionate to undertake a full re-assessment of the document. A screening process has therefore been carried out by AMEC in order to identify those policy amendments which could potentially result in changes to the original SA/SEA assessment carried out for the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report. Where the proposed policy amendment is considered likely to change the initial assessment carried out in October 2011 an update has been prepared and the conclusions have been set out in Section 3, with full assessment matrices provided in Appendix B. The results of the screening process are provided in Appendix A with a summary in **Table 2.1** below:

³ Requirement of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

Table 2.1 Summary of Policy Amendment Screening

Policy	Change(s) to Policy	SA Implications
Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	New policy prepared in response to the introduction of the NPPF	A detailed assessment has been made of the new policy.
Policy SDP1: Spatial Development Principles	Text changes	Reassessment required
Policy SDP2: Housing Distribution	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy SDP3: Employment Distribution	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy SDP4: Retail Distribution	Text changes	Reassessment required
Policy SDP5: Future Infrastructure Requirements	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing our Natural and Historic Environments	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	Replacement policy	Reassessment required
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility	Text changes	Reassessment required
Policy ENV5: Pollution	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy ENV6: Waste Management	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy ENV7: Water Management	Text changes	Reassessment required
Policy LIV1: Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy LIV2: Housing Needs	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy LIV3: Affordable Housing	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy LIV4: Designing Better Places to Live	Text changes	Reassessment required
Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy WRK3: Retailing and Town Centres	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy WRK4: Tourism, Leisure and Culture	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy WRK5: Designing Better Places to Work	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy SUP1: Community Facility Provision	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy SUP2: Health and Well Being	Text changes	Reassessment required
Policy SUP3: Education and Training	Text changes	No reassessment required
Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places	Text changes	Reassessment required

2.3 Assessment

Where policies have been re-assessed the amended policy was judged against the same matrices and sustainability objectives used for all previous rounds of sustainability appraisal. Details of this methodology are provided in Section 2.5 of the Pendle Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report (October 2011).

The changes which have been made to the assessment matrices in light of the proposed policy amendments have been fully marked up for clarity and transparency and can be found in **Appendix B**.

3. Assessment Findings

3.1 Introduction

The screening process outlined in Section 2 found that the proposed amendments to nine policies may change the sustainability assessment undertaken at the Preferred Options stage. These nine policies have therefore been re-appraised using the same sustainability objectives and assessment matrices as previously. The conclusions of the reassessment are set out below. **Appendix B** sets out the full assessment matrices with tracked changes to illustrate in full the changes made to each policy appraisal. A summary appraisal of all of the policies within the Publication Core Strategy can be found in **Appendix C**.

3.2 Re-assessment Findings

3.2.1 Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

This policy is a new and has therefore not been previously assessed. SD1 reflects national policy (paragraph 14 of the National Planning Policy Framework). It is an overarching policy which expresses how the Core Strategy intends to guide future development in terms of the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Conclusion: The overall effect of this policy when considered against the SA objectives is largely uncertain as much depends upon how the policy would be interpreted by the Planning Authority. This policy is proactive in terms of encouraging development potentially speeding up of the approval process for individual development which may have positive implications in terms of housing provision and may also have positive economic impacts associated with business growth and job creation. The policy has been assessed as having likely positive impacts upon SA objectives H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community, E2: to secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market and E1: to encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is however likely to have negative implication in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, traffic congestion and on construction waste. The policy has therefore been assessed as having likely negative impacts upon objectives C4: To protect and improve local environmental quality, E2: To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market, P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change and P3: to ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.

3.2.2 Policy SDP1: Spatial Development Principles

Policy SDP1 has been amended to include a sequential approach to site selection, which includes an expectation to re-use vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary as the first priority. This approach was previously included in Preferred Option Policy SDP6, however this policy has now been deleted and the sequential approach included within policy SDP1. The amended policy also states that development of

land outside a defined settlement boundary is limited to rural uses and the policy refers to the NPPF (paragraphs 28 and 55) and other core strategy policies for qualifying uses.

The reassessment of the policy indicates that the inclusion of the sequential approach to site selection with its priority use of Brownfield sites within settlement boundaries (previously included in Preferred Option policy SDP6 now deleted) creates a more sustainable policy than that assessed at the Preferred Options stage. Specifically, the amended policy scores more positively against objectives C4: To protect and improve local environmental quality, E4: To deliver urban/ rural renaissance and P4: To reduce contamination, regeneration degraded environmental, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites.

Conclusion: The policy seeks appropriate development in key locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy, but it is not the purpose of the policy to provide any comment on the scale or nature of development. It is also not the intention of the policy to set out specific timescales or types of development. It is a broad overarching policy which considers the general location of development.

By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should improve accessibility to jobs, retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with E2: to secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market, C2: to improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities, P1: to minimise the requirement for energy use promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources, P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.

There is uncertainty with regards to the effects of the policy on SA Objective E3: to develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure, which seeks to reduce congestion since there is a risk that concentrating development in key settlements might increase congestion depending on where within those key settlements development is situated.

The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The policy acknowledges that there may be situations where development in the Open Countryside may also be appropriate. The policy indicates that, in general, developments will be restricted to locations within a settlement boundary. Other policies within the Core Strategy, the Pendle Development Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework will set out when any exceptions will apply.

The policy also sets out a sequential approach to site selection. This prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within defined settlement boundaries, which performs positively when assessed against SA Objective P4: to reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development Greenfield sites.

3.2.3 Policy SDP4: Retail Distribution

The policy has been amended to include an additional sentence. This states that in rural areas, where a need for additional retail provision has been established, development on a site within a rural village may be considered where it is not possible to locate provision within one of the rural service centres. The inclusion of this sentence is

considered to be beneficial in terms of rural diversification and improving access to services in rural areas. The amended policy performs more positively against objective E4: To deliver urban/ rural renaissance and C2: To improve access to and use of basic goods than previously.

Conclusion: Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community. This will reduce the number of trips required reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions which is consistent with SA Objective E2: to secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market, E3: to develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure, P1: to minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficient use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources and potentially P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.

The policy makes no explicit reference to development on Brownfield land, however, it is unlikely that there will be much Greenfield land situated within, or on the edges of, existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA Objective E4: to deliver urban/ rural renaissance. The policy also conforms with other aspects of SA Objective E4 as it policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and where this is not possible within Rural Villages where it would meet an identified need.

3.2.4 Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Policy ENV3 has been rewritten, the targets, as set out in the UK Renewable Energy Strategy , remain the same but the policy no longer includes specific criteria for rural and urban areas, or provide specific guidance for wind farms. The policy now specifically addresses renewable and low carbon energy generation in stand-alone schemes and in new developments.

The re-assessment of the amended policy has not significantly changed the conclusions reached at the Preferred Options stage however much of the commentary has been amended to reflect the policy changes. The assessment of the amended policy against objective C3: to protect places, spaces landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological values has been amended in light of the amended policy provision to ensure that renewable and low carbon technologies should not result in any unacceptable impact on the value of any heritage asset. The assessment against objective C5: to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle has also been amended to reflect that whilst renewable and low carbon energy schemes may be divisive for communities, developers often set up a community fund which can support community facilities and activities. The conclusion of the revised policy assessment is set out below:

Conclusion: The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives (Objectives E1: to encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets and E2: to secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market). The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy proposals is likely to have negative social impacts. Impacts on sensitive areas of landscape/ heritage and residential properties are likely to elicit adverse reactions from members of the local community particularly in rural areas (Objective 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), although, ironically, it may also serve to unite otherwise disparate communities and the community funds which may developers put in place can also provide community benefits. In terms of the environmental SA objectives, the policy offers protection to areas of local landscape, biodiversity and historical importance. Mitigation measures will need to be considered carefully to limit any negative impacts on the local community or the environment.

3.2.5 Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility

The policy has been amended to require developments which restrict the free flow of traffic, rather than increase the potential for congestion, are refused. The policy has also been amended to remove a commitment to improve existing cycle networks and routes, rather the policy now reads that where possible developments should connect to existing pedestrian and cycle routes and where possible create new links to help increase connectivity and close gaps in the network.

These policy amendments have not led to any changes in the overall policy assessment, however minor changes have been made to the commentary text to reflect these policy amendments (these changes can be seen in full in **Appendix B**) as such the assessment conclusion below remains the same as at Preferred Options stage.

Conclusion: The policy proposes the implementation of two large scale infrastructure projects which include the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton rail link. This has positive impacts on the economic SA objectives as these projects would potentially create jobs for Pendle and when implemented would ensure towns and villages are more easily accessible which would encourage businesses to invest within the Borough (Objectives E3: to develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure and E4: to deliver urban/ rural renaissance). Environmentally the two large scale infrastructure projects will potentially have some adverse impacts on the local landscape and areas of biodiversity and environmental importance. This is dependent on their routes which will be carefully assessed to avoid areas of environmental importance and mitigation measures should be applied where appropriate (Objective P7: to protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites). Equally, in the long term the reduction of traffic congestion and reliance on using the car should have a positive impact on the fight against climate change and reducing CO₂ emissions (P1: to minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources and P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change). In relation to the social SA objective the policy performs well as it seeks to improve linkages between communities by providing a better public transport network and pedestrian and cycle networks (Objective C2: to improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities, C4: to protect and improve local environmental quality and 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).

3.2.6 Policy ENV7: Water Management

Policy EN7 has been amended to include reference to the provisions in the National Planning Policy Framework. New text has been inserted to provide guidance on surface water drainage including required targets for Brownfield and Greenfield run off.

The policy amendments have not changed the assessment conclusion; however the assessment against objective P6 over the short term is now more positive as a reflection of the additional surface water guidance. A number of amendments have also been made to the commentary text made to reflect the revised policy wording.

Conclusion: The policy does not have a direct impact on the economic objectives but will potentially have an influence on the location of future development, which through the implementation of the sequential and exception tests outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk. Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's watercourses and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to Objectives P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change and P6: reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding.

3.2.7 Policy LIV4: Designing Better Places to Live

The policy has been updated to encourage the use of the Energy Hierarchy as well as the Code for Sustainable Homes, Buildings for Life Standards and Lifetime Homes Standards. Specific references to the Code for Sustainable Homes levels have been removed. The policy also now includes criteria to ensure that new housing should increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO₂ emissions, help adapt to climate change and build sustainable communities.

Additional text has also been inserted to guide refurbishment in regeneration areas and to ensure that in such areas, where demolition is required, the original materials should where possible be reused. Finally, in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns the policy has been amended to state that higher density schemes will be acceptable in areas of high accessibility or where design issues dictate them.

The policy amendments have had a beneficial impact upon the sustainability appraisal with more positive assessments against objectives E4: to deliver urban/ rural renaissance, C3: to protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value, P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change and P3: to ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery. The amended assessment conclusion is set out below:

Conclusion: This policy performs positively against SA Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community as it provides for different house types and sizes to meet those needs. It also performs well against H2: to improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle as the provision of new housing and the refurbishment of existing housing to high standards will mean people are living in better accommodation, which in turn will improve their health and well being.

The policy is also in conformity with the Environment SA Objectives C4: to protect and improve local environmental quality, P1: to minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use 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 , P5: to improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water

Framework Directive, P6: Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources and P7: to protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites as the policy requires new housing to be well designed using the standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes, which considers issues of energy and CO₂ emissions, water usage, surface water runoff, waste and ecology. The policy also requires development to use the Building for Life Standards which considers communities and environment and requires that all housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO₂ emissions, help adapt to climate change and build sustainable communities

3.2.8 Policy SUP2: Health and Well Being

The policy has been amended to include support for healthy ways to travel and the provision of better access and links to the natural environment.

The policy amendments have resulted in a more positive assessment against SA Objective E3: to develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure. Some additional commentary text has been added to reflect the policy amendments.

Conclusion: The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives but does focus specifically on improving health care within Pendle, which will ensure the health of the workforce improves and indirectly help to increase the Borough's productivity. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and priorities in directing health care, leisure and social care facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision.

3.2.9 Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Policy SUP4 has been amended to include reference to historic buildings. The re-use of historic buildings is encouraged where appropriate and the setting of historic buildings should be enhanced.

The policy amendments mean that the policy now proves more sustainable when assessed against SA Objective C3: to protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.

Conclusion: The policy has no significant impact against the economic SA objectives, but will potentially improve the tourist trade within Pendle.

The policy contributes positively towards the environmental SA objectives by encouraging multi-purpose public buildings that are built to recognized sustainability standards (BREEAM) and able to adapt to climate change, thereby increasing their potential lifespan and reducing the negative environmental impacts arising from demolition and replacement. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm to help improve the appearance of the local environment and make a positive contribution towards climate change (i.e. through shading). It also requires an appreciation of the setting of the historic environment and, where appropriate, encourages the re-use of historic buildings.

It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on preserving and enhancing public buildings and improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm. Improving the sense of place and local character will have a positive impact against community wellbeing and neighbourhood identity. The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities that encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play, which will improve the well-being and health of people within Pendle.

4. Conclusion

Pendle Borough Council published their Core Strategy Preferred Options Report in September 2011. Following an assessment of the consultation responses and introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework, Pendle Borough Council has revised and updated their plan prior to publication. In accordance with the published guidance on SA (ODPM 2006) a review has been undertaken to determine whether the changes that have been made are significant and warrant a revised SA Report.

Only nine changes proposed in the Publication Core Strategy, were considered significant enough to warrant re-assessment through the SA/SEA process. Following the re-assessment it was established that none of the changes were considered to be significant and do not warrant a revised Environmental Report. The majority of the changes have only resulted in changes to the commentary text, and a number of them have resulted in more positive appraisals against sustainability objectives. None of the proposed policy amendments have resulted in a more negative sustainability assessment.

Overall the policy amendments do not affect the outcome of the SA which found that generally the Pendle Core Strategy is likely to have positive Borough-wide impacts across the range of sustainability topics.

Appendix A

Proposed Changes SEA Screening

Table **A15-2** Core Strategy Preferred Option – Further **e**Changes and SA Screening

Red font denotes new or amended text.

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development (new policy)		
<p>Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Pendle Local Plan and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans, will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or 2. Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted. 		New policy therefore requires SEA assessment.
Policy SDP1: Spatial Development Principles – Settlement Roles		
<p>Settlement Roles</p> <p>Proposals for development will be supported in the settlements listed below, provided that they are of a nature and scale that is proportionate to the role and function of that settlement. Proposals for new development should be located within a settlement boundary as defined on the Proposals Map. Proposals to develop outside of a defined settlement boundary (i.e. within the open countryside) will only be permitted for those exceptions identified in the National Planning Policy Framework, or policies in a document that is part of the development plan for Pendle.</p> <p>The following list provides the established settlement hierarchy for Pendle and indicates the different levels of centre that are found in the Borough.</p>	194, 462	SEA update required.

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<p>1. Key Service Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nelson (including Brierfield) • Colne • Barnoldswick <p>2Local Service Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrowford • Earby <p>3. Rural Service Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Fence • • Foulridge • • Kelbrook • • Trawden <p>4. Rural Villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Barley • • Blacko • • Higham • • Laneshawbridge • • Newchurch-in-Pendle • • Salterforth • • Sough 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spen Brook • Roughlee and Crow Trees <p>All proposals must be within a settlement boundary as defined on the Proposals Map. Development in the designated open countryside (i.e. outside of the settlement boundaries) will generally not be permitted. There may be exceptions to this where schemes support rural diversification. These are set out in other policies in the Core Strategy and in other DPDs.</p> <p>Sequential Approach to Development – Site Selection</p> <p>Development will be located in line with the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy SDP4. In addition, consideration will also be given to locating development. In order to ensure the best use of land and other resources, the location of new development will also be considered in accordance with the following sequential approach (in order of priority):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land and vacant buildings within a defined settlement boundaries • Other land within a defined settlement boundaries • Land outside the of a defined settlement boundaries, where there is a proven need for appropriate rural uses. <p>Development will only be allowed on land outside the settlement boundaries in exceptional circumstances, where it is to meet a proven need as set out in studies such as the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and the Employment Land Review. Evidence must be provided to show this is the most sustainable or financially viable option available to meet this need. Such sites should be well located in relation to jobs, services and infrastructure and will normally be on the fringes of settlements rather than in open countryside.</p> <p>The allocation of land for development in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<p>Policies will follow the sequential approach and prefer land of lesser environmental value.</p> <p>1 The settlement boundaries are defined on the Proposals Map. These may be amended as part of a future review of the Local Plan.</p> <p>2 Appropriate rural uses are defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other policies in the Core Strategy. The Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will provide further specific details of appropriate rural uses.</p>		

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications																										
SDP2 Housing Distribution																												
<p>New housing should be located in order of priority in line with the settlement hierarchy in Policy SDP1 and read in conjunction with Policy LIV1 on housing provision.</p> <p>Over the plan period the location of new housing should be guided by the following percentage distribution. The allocation of housing sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies should adhere to this distribution. of new housing should be achieved</p> <table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Settlement</th><th>% of total new housing to be provided</th><th>Area percentage totals</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">M65 Corridor</td><td>Nelson</td><td>30</td><td rowspan="4">71</td></tr><tr><td>Colne</td><td>25*</td></tr><tr><td>Brierfield</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Barrowford</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">West Craven Towns</td><td>Barnoldswick</td><td>10</td><td rowspan="2">16</td></tr><tr><td>Earby</td><td>6**</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Rural Areas</td><td>Rural Service Centres⁽¹⁰³⁾</td><td>6**</td><td rowspan="2">13</td></tr><tr><td>Rural Villages⁽¹⁰⁴⁾</td><td>7**</td></tr></table>	Area	Settlement	% of total new housing to be provided	Area percentage totals	M65 Corridor	Nelson	30	71	Colne	25*	Brierfield	10	Barrowford	6	West Craven Towns	Barnoldswick	10	16	Earby	6**	Rural Areas	Rural Service Centres ⁽¹⁰³⁾	6**	13	Rural Villages ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾	7**	126, 127, 29, 207, 169, 248, 448, 449, 450	No SEA update required.
Area	Settlement	% of total new housing to be provided	Area percentage totals																									
M65 Corridor	Nelson	30	71																									
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*The utility providers have indicated that there may be potential capacity issues at the waste water treatment																												

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
works in the following settlements: Colne, Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Sough, Salterforth, and Spen Brook. Developers proposing new housing in these settlements will need to work with the utility providers to ensure that the relevant waste water treatment works have, or can be made to have, sufficient capacity to allow their scheme to proceed. In Colne the distribution may be restricted in the latter part of the first five year period unless capacity issues at the Waste Water Treatment Works are resolved. **In the settlements of Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Sough and Salterforth the capacity of the Waste Water Treatment Works may alter this distribution in the first five year period. Development will be limited to brownfield sites where there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to support the proposed development.		
Policy SDP3: Employment Distribution		
Proposals for employment development should follow a sequential approach in line with the settlement hierarchy in Policy SDP1 and read in conjunction with Policy WRK2 on employment provision. However, priority will be given to employment development located along the M65 Corridor in the Key Service Centres of Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne. Over the plan period the location of new employment land provision will be guided by the following percentage distribution. The allocation of employment sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies should adhere to this distribution. of new employment land should be achieved:	126, 127	No SEA Update required

* The utility providers have indicated that there may be potential capacity issues at the waste water treatment works serving the following settlements: Colne, Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Sough, Salterforth, and Spen Brook. Developers proposing new employment development in these locations will need to work with the relevant utility company to ensure that sufficient capacity is available, or can be made available, to allow their scheme to proceed. In Colne the distribution may be restricted in the latter part of the first five year period unless capacity issues at the Waste Water Treatment Works are resolved.

**In the settlements of Earby, Foulridge, Kelbrook, Sough and Salterforth the capacity of the Waste Water Treatment Works may alter this distribution in the first five year period. Development will be

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>limited to brownfield sites where there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to support the proposed development.</p> <p>Rural Pendle</p> <p>In the Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages development should be of a scale and nature that fulfils the need of local communities.</p> <p>In line with Policy SDP1, small scale employment development outside of a settlement boundary, particularly where it that aids the diversification of rural employment, will be considered where it can be shown to be in a sustainable location and meet specific, identified local needs</p>		
Policy SDP4: Retail Distribution		
<p>New retail development should be in scale with the position the location holds in the retail hierarchy. In particular:</p> <p>Major retail developments should be located in the three main town centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nelson • Colne • Barnoldswick <p>Retail provision for the towns/villages of Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby should be located within the defined Local Shopping Centres.</p> <p>In the Rural Areas Pendle the provision of new retail facilities, to meet an identified need, will be encouraged. In the first instance rural retail provision should be located in one of the Rural Service Centres (Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook). Where this is not possible the re-use of existing buildings or development on a site within a Rural Village may be considered.</p>	50,484,1004	SEA update required.
Policy SDP5 Future Infrastructure Requirements		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>The Council will work with partners to deliver the infrastructure necessary to support development in the borough.</p> <p>New developments will be expected to contribute towards the mitigation of any adverse impacts to make the development acceptable in planning terms.</p> <p>In addition, subject to development viability, contributions may also be sought towards improving local infrastructure and services, having regard to the needs identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Study.</p> <p>The Development Management DPD Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will set out the Council's approach to obtaining such funding or provision from developers, including the priority of requirements.</p> <p>To allow for future expansion, protect access for operational and maintenance requirements and to avoid potential conflict with neighbouring uses, development will not normally be permitted in the immediate vicinity of infrastructure assets, in particular those operated by a utility company.</p>	21,180,196,225,248	No SEA update required.
Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments		
<p>Biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>The biodiversity and geological assets of the borough will be protected and enhanced, with specific protection given to those sites which have been designated for nature conservation purposes, including areas of ancient semi-natural woodland. Where appropriate the Council and its partners will designate new sites for nature conservation to protect natural and geological features and also protect trees through the making of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).</p> <p>The impact of new developments on the natural environment (biodiversity and geodiversity) should be kept to a minimum. In exceptional cases where a development, including the extraction of minerals, is deemed necessary in socio-economic terms but would have a negative impact on the natural environment, the</p>	193,426,440,428,429,430,431,190,22,39,359,361,457,459,460,463,467,469	No SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>developer will be required to undertake adequate mitigation measures. The Council will require that full compensatory provision is made where mitigation is not possible.</p> <p>The Council will support development proposals that design and incorporate beneficial biodiversity features into their developments. These may include: ponds, wild gardens, native species planting and habitat creation. Support will also be given to the creation and/or restoration of habitats as part of a development proposal. In particular, encouragement will be given to the planting of new, native woodland and the restoration of ancient semi-natural woodland where damage has occurred.</p> <p>The Council will work with its partners, where appropriate, to help develop establish coherent ecological networks across for the borough, by identifying gaps between habitats and promoting opportunities to provide links for species migration, including across administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Where they meet a proven need, and the proposal is practicable, viable and environmentally feasible, the sustainable extraction of mineral resources prior to any non-mineral related development, in accordance with the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Plan, will be supported.</p> <p>All new development will be encouraged to maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials where practicable before considering the use of primary materials in accordance with Policy ENV6.</p> <p>Landscapes</p> <p>Development proposals should have regard to the Lancashire Landscape Assessment and specifically the different landscape character types that are present in the borough. Proposals should show how they respond to the particular landscape character type they are located within.</p> <p>Proposals in the designated open countryside should have regard to the Development in the Open Countryside SPG, or its replacement.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) will be protected and enhanced for its natural beauty. Development proposals will be considered on a needs basis, should be in scale with, and have respect for their surroundings, and be in line with the AONB Management Plan objectives. Proposals in the AONB should have regard to the Forest of Bowland AONB SPG, or its replacement.</p> <p>The general extent of the Lancashire Green Belt in Pendle will be maintained. Development in the Green Belt will be restricted to that which does not affect the openness. Only in exceptional circumstances will other development be considered acceptable and only where it continues to maintain the openness of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Open space and green infrastructure Existing open spaces will be protected from development. The Council will encourage and support the improvements to the routeways between open spaces along with the creation of new sites as part of a wider programme of green infrastructure provision.</p> <p>In exceptional cases, the loss of open space may be acceptable to facilitate a particular development proposal. Where this is agreed to be acceptable, compensation will be required in the form of alternative site provision or a financial contribution in order to continue to serve the local population.</p> <p>Historic environment and built heritage The historic environment and heritage assets of the borough will be conserved and where appropriate enhanced. This may be through the declaration of conservation areas or other heritage designations.</p> <p>In designated conservation areas proposals should have regard to the relevant character appraisal or management strategy.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>New development proposals should consult the Historic Environment Record, the Statutory Register of Listed Buildings and where appropriate the Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work to assess the impact of the development and show how the proposal fits within the landscape and townscape character. Policy ENV2 provides further guidance on the connections between design and heritage.</p> <p>Proposals that are likely to affect a heritage asset (including archaeological assets) should submit a heritage statement and/or an archaeological assessment. in line with national planning policy guidance</p>		
Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation		
<p>All new development should seek to deliver the highest possible standards of design, in form and sustainability, and be designed to meet future demands whilst enhancing and preserving our heritage assets.</p> <p>Designing to enhance our heritage and natural assets and sense of place Good design should be informed by, and reflect, the history and development of a place. The historic and natural environments contribute substantially to Pendle's 'sense of place' and bring enjoyment to many people. Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments should be practical and legible, attractive to look at, and seek to inspire and excite. • Proposals should contribute to the sense of place by respecting the built heritage and local context, including the townscape and distinct settlement characteristics of the locality. • Proposals should strive to ensure the significance of heritage assets and their settings is not harmed or lost. • The re-use of historic buildings should be considered favourably using the 'optimum viable use' approach and a presumption against demolition. • Proposals should protect or enhance the natural environment. Where applicable, they should maintain the openness of the Green Belt and not detract from the natural beauty of 	256,	No SEA update required.

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>the AONB, by way of their siting, size, design and appearance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new development will be required to meet high standards of design, being innovative to obtain the best design solution and using materials appropriate to the setting. • Good quality contemporary design will be supported where this enhances the character and quality of the environment • Developments should support inclusive communities, in terms of accessibility, permeability and functionality for all users. The Council will encourage developments to be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods. • Developments should be safe and secure for occupants and passers-by, reducing crime or the fear of crime. The Council will encourage buildings to obtain Secured by Design or similar standards. <p>Designing for climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing society today. New development should be designed so as to have a positive or at least neutral impact on climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking to limit their vulnerability to the effects of climate change over time e.g. to flooding (see ENV7), higher temperatures or storms. • Using natural systems to maximise comfort in and around buildings. This should include consideration of passive solar design, natural ventilation and shading as appropriate. • Including areas of green space, soft landscaping and tree planting to provide opportunities for shading and cooling and rainfall capture. • Adopting an innovative approach to the use of materials including the use of sustainable materials and where possible locally sourced materials. • Being designed to the highest possible levels of sustainability and energy efficiency (see policies LIV4, WRK5 and SUP4 for more details relevant to specific development types). • Adopting the use of renewable and low carbon technologies to further reduce the carbon footprint of the development (see Policy ENV3). 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing hardstandings to use permeable surfaces and SUDS where appropriate (see Policy ENV7). Incorporating water saving and recycling measures where possible to minimise water usage. <p>General requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developers should demonstrate consideration of the above, as applicable, through their Design and Access Statement. Proposals should have regard to the Lancashire Landscape Assessment, Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work and show an understanding of how proposals fit within the landscape and townscape character. Developers should comply with the requirements of the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD with regards to maximising the use of recycled and secondary materials. <p>These are the guiding principles for the design of all new development in Pendle. They are expanded upon in further design policies (Policy LIV4, WRK5 and SUP4) which outline the specific measures that will be expected in particular types of development, and through other Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).</p>		
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation		
<p>The Council will encourage the development of renewable and low carbon (RLC) energy developments which are appropriate for their setting and will work towards increasing levels of renewable and low carbon energy generation in Pendle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will support RLC energy developments which assist in the generation of 15.4 MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020, to contribute our fair share towards meeting the obligations as set out in the UK Renewable Energy Strategy. To contribute towards this, all new residential and commercial developments will be required to generate 	4,5,6,456,657,720,731,14,64,25 3,286,288,290,292,293,297,299, 300 , 302, 304, 306, 308, 545, 589, 604, 608, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 639, 644, 645, 646, 647, 649, 649, 730, 749,	SEA update required.

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>10% of their predicted energy use from renewable or low carbon sources, unless it is demonstrated that this is not viable.</p> <p>Specifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the rural areas, wind farms will be viewed positively where they will not have a detrimental impact on any designated area of nature, landscape or heritage value. Additionally, proposals for all technologies, should be of an appropriate scale for their setting and shall not have an unacceptable impact on the landscape and visual character of an area, the value of any heritage assets or to residential amenity. <p>In urban areas, small scale / building scale renewable technologies will be supported where they do not have a unacceptable impact on residential amenity or heritage assets. The development of community or district heating schemes, which utilise appropriate renewable or low carbon technologies will be encouraged. The Land Use Allocations DPD will look to identify suitable sites or areas where the Council believes such schemes would be viable. The Council will work with partners and developers to help facilitate such schemes and where such schemes are put in place, will require commitment from developers for future developments to participate in such schemes as a requirement of granting planning permission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where meeting the 10% RLC targets is not viable on site, consideration will be given to alternatively allowing developers to make a contribution towards community initiatives aimed at reducing the areas carbon footprint. <p>To help reduce our carbon footprint, increase energy security and reduce levels of fuel poverty the Council will encourage new developments that are appropriate to their setting and make a positive contribution towards increasing levels of renewable and low carbon energy (RLC) generation in Pendle.</p> <p>By supporting a mix of appropriate schemes the Council will aim to achieve the following generation figures^(132a) by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.4 MW of electricity • 11.8 MW of heat 	785, 970, 980, 997, 1113	

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<p>Stand alone RLC schemes The Council will support proposals for all RLC technologies where the proposal is of an appropriate scale for its setting, and where the development will not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have an unacceptable level of impact on the landscape and visual character of an area, either on its own or cumulatively, or • result in an unacceptable impact on the value of any ecological or heritage assets, or to residential amenity. <p>All proposals must be accompanied by appropriate supporting evidence – including landscape, visual and environmental assessments. Applicants must demonstrate that satisfactory mitigation measures can be employed to offset any potentially negative impacts that are identified, or that the positive benefits of the scheme outweigh these impacts.</p> <p>RLC in new developments The Council will require new developments^(132b) to secure at least 10% of their annual predicted energy requirements from RLC sources, in order of preference:</p> <p>1. Decentralised energy networks: The Council will expect any development to connect to an existing decentralised energy network where one exists and capacity is sufficient or can viably be increased.</p> <p>In areas where no district network exists the preference will be for their creation, where viable. The development of decentralised district heat and energy networks, which utilise renewable or low carbon technologies, will be encouraged.</p> <p>2. On-site generation; Where the scale or density of the proposed development is not sufficient to support the creation of a</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>decentralised heat or energy network, new developments will be required to generate at least 10% of their annual predicted energy use from the installation of RLC generation equipment on site.</p> <p>Where a stand alone technology is proposed to achieve this, the proposal will also be assessed using the stand alone RLC scheme element of this policy.</p> <p>Developers will be required to submit an energy statement setting out their proposed strategy to meet the requirements of this policy, including any feasibility or viability studies which assess the suitability of an energy network or the use of generation equipment.</p> <p>Where 10% of the annual predicted energy usage cannot be provided by decentralised energy networks or on-site generation the applicant will need to provide a sound and fully justified case in the energy statement why the requirement cannot be met. This should explain why achieving the requirement on-site would render the development unviable or why it cannot be achieved for technical reasons. Where the Council agrees that the reasons given are justified the Council will enter into negotiations to establish a viable level of provision.</p>		
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility		
<p>Strategic transport</p> <p>In Pendle, the Council will support those strategic transport schemes as outlined in the most up-to date Local Transport Plan. In addition, the Council will lobby for, and give equal priority and support will be given to the following longer term strategic transport schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of the A56 villages bypass. • Reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line. <p>In supporting these schemes this policy will protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway for future transport use.</p> <p>Development accessibility and managing travel demand</p>	7. 148. 154 .386. 495, 552, 1125	SEA update required

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<p>Proposals should follow the settlement hierarchy approach in Policy SDP1 and minimise the need to travel by ensuring they are developed in appropriate locations close to existing or proposed services. Consideration should be given to locating new housing, and employment and service developments near to each other to give people the opportunity to live and work within a sustainable distance.</p> <p>Where a development is likely to have an adverse effect impact on the highways network, in terms of safety or the potential to restrict the free flow of traffic, planning permission should be refused unless adequate mitigation measures can be put in place. , in terms of safety or increased potential for congestion, it may be appropriate to require improvements to the highways to minimise the impact. This may be through a contribution or CIL.</p> <p>New developments should comply with the existing maximum car parking standards until they are replaced in the Development Management DPD Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.</p> <p>Travel demand should be managed in accordance with programmes and initiatives established by the Council's partner organisations. Opportunities for walking and cycling should be exploited where possible. Existing pedestrian and cycle networks / routes, providing links to and from developments and helping to connect the gaps in the networks will be improved. New developments should, where possible, connect to existing pedestrian and cycle routes and, where appropriate, create new links to help increase connectivity and close gaps in the network. The provision of new or improved public transport systems may be required to increase accessibility levels. A CIL charge may be sought to help finance these options. and the charging schedule will be set out in the Development Management Principles DPD.</p> <p>For major developments applicants should submit a travel plan assessment indicating to highlight any potential impacts of the development on the existing transport network. A travel plan (including green travel options) may be required to indicate what measures will be taken to reduce and mitigate against the such impacts of the development on the transport network.</p>		
Policy ENV 5: Pollution		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>The Council will work with its partners to minimise air, water, noise, odour and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land, unstable land and hazardous substances. In particular, new development will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve air quality by minimising pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution, both during and after construction, particularly in any areas identified as having poor air quality. Criteria for assessing applications will be set out in the Development Management Principles DPD Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies. Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans will consider how pollution can be reduced or successfully mitigated against at a local level; ensure that water quality is not compromised and, where appropriate, secure improvements to water quality (see Policy ENV7); ensure that the potential for noise, odour and light pollution is minimised; address the risks arising from contaminated land or unstable land, including that arising from mining legacy, through remediation work that makes the site suitable for the proposed end use and wherever possible uses sustainable and green technologies. In the treatment of contaminated land, sustainable and green technologies should be employed wherever possible. Proposals on, or in the vicinity of, contaminated land (including landfill sites) will be assessed according to criteria set out in the Development Management Principles DPD Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies; and assess and minimise the risks associated with the use or storage of hazardous materials, and consider the implications when siting new development in the vicinity of such establishments. <p>New development should not be sited close to utility infrastructure assets (see Policy SDP5), or other potentially incompatible uses.</p>	426, 428, 429, 430, 4631, 65, 441	No SEA update required
Policy ENV 6: Waste Management		

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>The Council will support the provision of sufficient, well-located waste management facilities, as required by the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding existing waste management facilities, transfer stations and any additional sites located in Pendle that are identified in the LMWDF, unless compensatory site provision is made elsewhere; • Supporting the more efficient use of existing waste management facilities and transfer stations. • Exploring local opportunities for the co-location of complimentary activities so that their outputs (e.g. heat/materials) can be harnessed to generate low carbon energy (see Policy ENV3). • Considering the sustainable transport of waste where it cannot be treated at source (e.g. via rail and water). <p>In all new developments, the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage the inclusion of re-used and recycled materials, and in particular the on-site recycling and reuse of materials recovered through demolition and excavation. • require the use of sustainable waste management processes that seek to reduce the generation of waste and prepare waste for reuse, recycling or other forms of recovery, only requiring disposal as a last resort 	426, 428, 429, 430, 4631, 65, 441	No SEA update required
Policy ENV7: Water Management		
<p>The sequential and exceptions tests of Planning Policy Statement 25 Development and Flood Risk set out in Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, will be applied to direct development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the vulnerability of the type of development proposed, • its contribution to creating sustainable communities and • achieving the sustainability objectives of the Core Strategy. 	65, 68, 219,	SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>The design of all new developments (see Policy ENV2) must consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The potential flood risk to the proposed development site. 2. The risk the proposed development may pose to areas downslope / downstream. 3. The integrated, or off-site, use of Sustainable Drainage Systems to help reduce surface water run-off from the development. 4. The availability of an adequate water supply and disposal infrastructure. <p>The change of use of existing buildings, within designated flood zones Flood Zone 3, to residential uses, or uses which put life at risk, will not be permitted.</p> <p>Within Flood Zone 2 proposals should have regard to the sequential and exception tests set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>Any redevelopment within a designated flood zone should seek to eliminate or reduce the potential for flooding to occur, by demonstrating that further investigation of the extent of risk, and the feasibility of options for prevention or mitigation, have been considered.</p> <p>Surface water should drain on a separate system, and only be connected to the combined/foul sewerage network as a last resort, when all other options have been discounted. In order, the priority for the management of surface water discharges are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Continue to mimic the current natural discharge process (b) Store for later use (c) Discharge into infiltration systems located in porous sub-soils (d) Attenuate flows into green engineering solutions such as ponds, swales, or other open water features, for gradual release to a watercourse (e) Attenuate by storing in tanks or sealed system, for gradual release to a watercourse (f) Direct discharge to a surface water sewer 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>(g) Controlled discharge into the combined sewerage network</p> <p>Drainage proposals for development on Brownfield sites will be measured against the existing performance of the site, although it is preferable for solutions to provide runoff characteristics, which are similar to Greenfield behaviour. All new development will be required to include the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible, or viable. More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Brownfield development will be required to demonstrate that there will be a reduction of at least 30% in existing runoff rates, rising to a minimum of 50% in critical drainage areas.^(158a) Any proposal for development on a Greenfield site, must demonstrate no alteration to runoff rates upon completion. Peak discharge should be restricted to five litres per second per hectare, this also being the requirement for sites of less than one hectare. Any additional volume of runoff must be taken into account by providing storage capacity within the surface water drainage system. Retrofitting for flood prevention and SuDS within the existing built environment must be explored where it would not damage environmental assets. <p>Developers should ensure that water quality is not compromised and, where appropriate, work with partners, particularly the Environment Agency, to seek improvements to the aquatic environment in order to help achieve the objectives set out in the European Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan for the Ribble.</p> <p>Where there is a potential risk of contamination, the use of infiltration-based systems will be required.</p> <p>To help maintain the role of watercourses as valuable linear features in the urban and rural environment, and to reduce the risk of flooding we the Council will normally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the restoration of culverted watercourses to open channels 		

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid proposals to build over an existing culvert. Avoid proposals to culvert a watercourse, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonably practical alternative 														
Policy LIV1: Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery														
<p>Proposals for new housing should positively contribute towards delivering the A minimum housing requirement for Pendle of 3,000 3,375 (net) dwellings will be provided in Pendle between 2011 and 2026 2013 and 2028. Where evidence of further need or demand is identified additional dwellings will be provided.</p> <p>The Council will allocate land in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies to deliver the full housing requirement. The distribution and location of this the housing allocation is set out in Policy SDP2. The delivery of this provision will be managed in accordance with the phasing approach outlined in Table LIV1a. Proposals on other, non-allocated, sites will be supported where they are sustainable and make a positive contribution to the five year supply of housing land.</p> <p>In-line with the Housing Trajectory (Figure LIV 1a) Table LIV1a sets out the minimum expected delivery rates:</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Table LIV1a - Phasing Minimum expected delivery rates</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th><th>Phased delivery (minimum provision) Minimum expected delivery (5 year period)</th><th>Per annum requirement Minimum expected delivery (annual)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-2016 2013-2018</td><td>800 825</td><td>160 165</td></tr> <tr> <td>2016-2021 2018-2023</td><td>1,100 1,275</td><td>220 255</td></tr> <tr> <td>2021-2026 2023-2028</td><td>1,100 1,275</td><td>220 255</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Proposals should positively contribute to the Council's five year supply of housing land and be deliverable within five years of the consent being granted. Deliverability should be demonstrated. Applicants should</p>	Period	Phased delivery (minimum provision) Minimum expected delivery (5 year period)	Per annum requirement Minimum expected delivery (annual)	2011-2016 2013-2018	800 825	160 165	2016-2021 2018-2023	1,100 1,275	220 255	2021-2026 2023-2028	1,100 1,275	220 255	8, 136, 181, 178, 213, 210, 213, 445, 446, 447, 464, 448, 449, 450, 531, 565	No SEA update required
Period	Phased delivery (minimum provision) Minimum expected delivery (5 year period)	Per annum requirement Minimum expected delivery (annual)												
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2021-2026 2023-2028	1,100 1,275	220 255												

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>demonstrate the deliverability of their proposal by providing a statement with details of the availability, suitability and achievability of the scheme. For major schemes (10 dwellings or more) developers should also submit an assessment to demonstrate that the scheme is viable this statement should include a financial viability assessment.</p> <p>Proposals should follow the sequential approach outlined in Policy SPD6¹ and contribute towards meeting the Council's Previously Developed Land target of 65% for residential developments.</p> <p>Proposals should respond to the requirements set out in Policy LIV4 relating to the types and sizes of dwellings in order to meet the demands and aspirations of the people in the borough.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the potential impact of any residential development on neighbouring housing markets. Where the impact is judged to be negative, consideration should be given to amending the scheme to reduce this negative impact.</p> <p>Within a Housing Regeneration project Priority Area, proposals must demonstrate that they will not jeopardise the success of any Council the project that is planned or underway in that area, and should ideally show how they will compliment the regeneration work being undertaken. This could be done by explaining how the proposal meets the needs of the local community in terms of the sizes, types and tenures of the housing to be provided.</p> <p>Support will be given to bringing empty properties back into use in addition to the provision of new housing. Several Area Action Plan DPDs have been included in the Pendle Local Development Framework. These aim to regenerate particular areas and will complement this policy by providing locally specific details of how to bring empty homes back into use In-line with Policy LIV3 and where appropriate, empty properties could be brought back into use as part of the affordable housing supply.</p>		
Policy LIV2: Housing Needs		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>The Council will generally support proposals for residential accommodation where it helps to meet an identified housing need. These needs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspirational Housing for families. • Housing for black or minority ethnic (BME) groups. • Housing for older people. • Supported accommodation (including adapted and specialist housing) for people or groups with specific needs. • Housing for existing residents in rural areas (this may include both market and affordable housing – (see Policy LIV3). • Housing in the open countryside for agricultural or forestry workers where it is essential for them to live permanently at or near their place of work. • Site provision for the Gypsy and Traveller communities including Travelling Showpeople. <p>Applicants should provide evidence of the specific housing need and how the development will help to address the need.</p> <p>Table LIV2a provides an indication of the differing different levels of need in each area. Development should be directed to those areas in highest need as a priority.</p>	2	No SEA update required.

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications																											
<div><div>Table LIV2a - Housing Needs</div><table><tr><th rowspan="2">Type of need</th><th colspan="3">Priority level / Area</th></tr><tr><th>M65 Corridor</th><th>West Craven Towns</th><th>Rural Areas</th></tr><tr><td>General housing need - people currently living in unsuitable housing</td><td>High</td><td>Medium</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr><tr><td>Families</td><td>High</td><td>Low to Medium</td><td>Low</td></tr><tr><td>BME</td><td>High</td><td>Low to Medium</td><td>Low</td></tr><tr><td>Older person housing</td><td>Medium to High</td><td>Medium</td><td>Medium</td></tr><tr><td>Supported accommodation (including adapted and specialist housing)</td><td>High</td><td>Low to Medium</td><td>Low</td></tr></table></div> <div><p>The size and type of the dwelling should be the most appropriate for the particular need identified and should have regard to Policies LIV3 and LIV4.</p><p>Gypsy and Traveller Communities Where a need arises during the plan period, sites will be provided to meet the accommodation requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller community. Plots may also be provided for Travelling Showpeople. The Land-use Allocations Development Plan Document will allocate sufficient pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community. The site selection process should follow the criteria set out below.</p><p>Proposals for the development of Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople sites, and pitches or plots</p></div>	Type of need	Priority level / Area			M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	Rural Areas	General housing need - people currently living in unsuitable housing	High	Medium	Low to Medium	Families	High	Low to Medium	Low	BME	High	Low to Medium	Low	Older person housing	Medium to High	Medium	Medium	Supported accommodation (including adapted and specialist housing)	High	Low to Medium	Low		
Type of need		Priority level / Area																											
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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<p>should be in general accordance with follow the guidance set out in the DCLG Good Practice Guide on Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites. In addition, sites should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be located in places which have access to employment, facilities and services including shops, schools, and health care provision. Be located and designed to respect the amenity and environment of the existing settled community. 		
Policy LIV3: Affordable Housing		
<p>Targets and Thresholds</p> <p>Proposals for residential development new open market housing will be required to incorporate an element of affordable housing, into their scheme in order to contribute to the achievement of a borough wide affordable housing needs target of 45% over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>The Council recognises that a fixed target is not always deliverable due to changing economic circumstances. To ensure the deliverability of new housing schemes is not adversely affected by efforts to secure the maximum level of affordable housing provision, the Council will use the 'Dynamic Viability Model' (DVM) to set flexible targets for affordable housing. The DVM will be used to update the targets on an annual basis, reflecting changes to the house price, build cost and Valuation Office indexes.</p> <p>Based on the prevailing economic circumstances the current (2010), borough wide affordable housing target is set at 0%. The full range of targets in the 'Dynamic Viability Model' are set out in Appendix A.</p> <p>Different targets will apply to different areas of the borough and for different site size thresholds. Table LIV3a indicates provides the base affordable housing targets for each spatial area (derived from the DVM) and the site size thresholds to which the targets apply. Table LIV3a will be updated in the Annual Monitoring Report and will set the affordable housing targets for the following year.</p>	187, 271, 188, 689, 827,	No SEA update required

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications																										
<div><div>Table LIV3a Affordable housing targets 2010</div><table><tr><th>Area</th><th>M65 Corridor</th><th>West Craven Towns</th><th>Rural Areas</th></tr><tr><td>Base Target</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>20%</td></tr></table><div><div>Table LIV3a Affordable housing targets*</div><table><tr><th>Area</th><th>M65 Corridor</th><th>West Craven Towns</th><th colspan="3">Rural Pendle</th></tr><tr><td>Site Size Threshold (dwellings)</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>0-4</td><td>5-9</td><td>10+</td></tr><tr><td>Base Affordable Housing Target</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>N/A</td><td>15%</td><td>20%</td></tr></table><div>*the resultant number of affordable homes should be rounded to the nearest whole dwelling.</div></div><p>The targets set by the DVM will be used as a basis for negotiations with applicants to determine the amount of affordable housing to be provided for each individual scheme. In addition, when assessing the amount of affordable housing to be provided the Council will take account of:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">the viability of individual sites (tested through the submission of a financial viability assessment by the applicant);the availability of grant funding.<p>Where the viability model indicates an increase in the borough wide affordable housing target this will apply in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns. In the Rural Areas the target will be 20% above the borough wide target.</p></div>	Area	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	Rural Areas	Base Target	0%	0%	20%	Area	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	Rural Pendle			Site Size Threshold (dwellings)	15	15	0-4	5-9	10+	Base Affordable Housing Target	0%	0%	N/A	15%	20%		
Area	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	Rural Areas																									
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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>When assessing the amount of affordable housing required the Council will take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the viability of individual sites; the availability of grant funding. <p>Where a scheme is granted permission and work does not start within two years, the Council will require the viability of the scheme to be re-tested and the most up-to-date affordable housing targets be applied.</p> <p>In the first instance any affordable housing should be provided on-site and incorporated into the scheme so that it is 'tenure blind'.</p> <p>In circumstances, where the applicant has adequately demonstrated that it is not possible to provide the affordable housing on-site, the Council will require arrangements to be made to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide the affordable housing on an alternative site within the same settlement; OR provide a financial contribution towards the cost of off-site provision (this exception does not apply in rural areas). <p>Where a financial contribution is provided this may be used for the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties to provide affordable housing. This contribution should be used in the settlement in which the proposed development is to be located.</p> <p>In all cases where affordable housing is provided a condition or planning obligation will be used to ensure the housing remains at an affordable price for future eligible households or for any subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.</p> <p>In the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns the site size threshold for requiring affordable housing is set at 15 dwellings.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications												
<p>In the Rural Areas the percentage of affordable housing will vary depending on the number of dwellings proposed for the site. These varying site size thresholds are shown in Table LIV3b.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Table LIV3b – Rural affordable housing site size thresholds</th></tr><tr><th>Number of dwellings in scheme</th><td>0-4</td><td>5-9</td><td>10+</td></tr><tr><th>Percentage affordable housing required</th><td>N/A</td><td>15%</td><td>20%</td></tr></table> <p>These percentage targets for the rural areas are in addition to the general borough wide target set by the 'Dynamic Viability Model'.</p> <p>In the first instance any affordable housing should be provided on-site and incorporated into the scheme so that it is 'tenure blind'. In circumstances where it is not possible to provide the affordable housing on-site, the Council will require the applicant to make arrangements to:</p> <div><div>1. — provide the affordable housing on an alternative site; OR</div><div>2. — provide a financial contribution towards the cost of off-site provision.</div><div>3. —</div></div> <p>Where a financial contribution is provided this may be used for the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties to provide affordable housing.</p>	Table LIV3b – Rural affordable housing site size thresholds				Number of dwellings in scheme	0-4	5-9	10+	Percentage affordable housing required	N/A	15%	20%		
Table LIV3b – Rural affordable housing site size thresholds														
Number of dwellings in scheme	0-4	5-9	10+											
Percentage affordable housing required	N/A	15%	20%											

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>In all cases where affordable housing is provided a condition or planning obligation will be used to ensure the housing remains affordable in perpetuity.</p> <p>Tenures and types The tenure of affordable housing should be split using the following percentages as a guide: 80% social rented or affordable rented and 20% intermediate housing. There may be individual circumstances where there is a need to vary these proportions. In such cases applicants will be required to provide evidence of the reasons why an alternative proportion of social rented or intermediate housing should be provided for an alternative tenure split.</p> <p>Policy LIV4 includes details of the size (number of bedrooms) and type (detached, terraced etc) of affordable housing needed in Pendle is dealt with in Policy LIV4 on Housing Design and applicants should take account of these requirements.</p> <p>Rural needs Rural affordable housing should be provided in line with Table LIV3a and Policy SDP2. However, in some circumstances consideration will be given to developing sites directly adjacent to existing, defined settlements for the provision of affordable housing. In some instance, to enable the delivery of this affordable housing, an element of market housing may also be permitted. In all circumstances applicants will need to provide details of the specific local needs the proposed development will address.</p> <p>In the Rural Areas Pendle a Local Occupancy condition, or obligation, will also be used, where appropriate, to restrict the tenancy of the affordable housing to local residents.</p> <p>Rural affordable housing should be provided in line with Table LIV3a, LIV3b and Policy SDP2. However, in some circumstances consideration will be given to sites directly adjacent to existing, defined settlements for a 100% affordable housing scheme. In such circumstances applicants will need to provide details of the specific local needs the proposed development will address.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>Market Housing Demand by Household Type</p> <p>Over the lifetime of the plan, 55% of all new housing should be for general open market provision. Market This housing should be provided to meet the demand of the different household types as detailed in the profile in Table LIV3b:</p>		
Policy LIV4: Designing Better Places to Live		
<p>The Council will encourage require the provision of well designed housing to meet the needs of Pendle's population. Proposals should take account of the general design principles set out in Policy ENV2 as well as the criteria in this policy.</p> <p>All new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to: increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO₂ emissions, help adapt to climate change and build sustainable communities. To achieve this, the Council will encourage and support the use of the following initiatives and standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Hierarchy (Applicants should: i) reduce the need for energy usage, ii) maximise energy efficiency,iii) provide on-site renewable energy)– Policy ENV3 requires for all new developments to secure 10% of their predicted energy requirement from Renewable and Low Carbon sources); • Code for Sustainable Homes; • Building for Life Standards (Applicants of major housing schemes (10 dwellings or more) should submit their Building for Life assessment with their application for consideration by the Council's trained assessors); • Lifetime Home Standards. <p>In particular developers should follow the energy hierarchy, in order to increase the energy efficiency of their</p>	307	SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications						
<p>development and help to increase the renewable energy generation levels in the borough (also see Policy ENV3).</p> <p>The Council will require developers to use the Code for Sustainable Homes and encourage them to meet the national targets:</p> <table><tr><th>Code Level</th><th>Period</th></tr><tr><td>Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3</td><td>2010-2012</td></tr><tr><td>Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4</td><td>2013-2015</td></tr></table> <p>Where a proposal is considered not to be viable the Council will negotiate with the developer to determine which elements of the code can be met.</p> <p>Building for Life and Lifetime Homes Standards should be incorporated into the design of any new housing development. The Council's trained assessor will consider all new major housing schemes (10 dwellings or more) against the Building for Life Standards.</p> <p>The house types and sizes provided within a particular housing development should, in the first instance, help to address any imbalances in the area (ward) that it is to be located. Support will also be given to schemes which are of a high quality and innovative design and provide types and sizes of housing that help to diversify the stock in the borough as a whole.</p> <p>Table LIV4a provides a general guide, on a borough-wide scale, for the size and type of market housing required and the size of affordable housing that is needed:</p>	Code Level	Period	Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	2010-2012	Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	2013-2015		
Code Level	Period							
Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	2010-2012							
Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	2013-2015							

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications																																		
<table><tr><th colspan="5">Table LIV4a - Types and Sizes</th></tr><tr><th>Size</th><th>Market Housing</th><th>Affordable Housing</th><th>Type</th><th>Market Housing</th></tr><tr><td>1 bedroom</td><td>9%</td><td>17%</td><td>Detached</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>2 bedrooms - flat</td><td rowspan="2">35%</td><td>1%</td><td>Semi-detached</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>2 bedrooms - house</td><td>40%</td><td>Terraced house</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>3 bedrooms</td><td>40%</td><td>28%</td><td>Bungalow</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>4+ bedrooms</td><td>15%</td><td>14%</td><td>Flat / maisonette</td><td>9%</td></tr></table> <p>New housing should be developed at densities appropriate to their location taking account of townscape and landscape character and accessibility. In locations outside of conservation areas the standard density of 30dph should be used as a guideline. In areas of high accessibility, proposals should be developed at densities between 30 and 50dph.</p> <p>Provision for open space and/or green infrastructure should be made in all new housing developments. This may be in the form of private gardens, larger on-site communal open spaces or other green infrastructure assets. When determining the level and type of open space / green infrastructure to be provided, consideration should be given to the existing amounts and types of open space in the area and the density of the existing housing.</p>	Table LIV4a - Types and Sizes					Size	Market Housing	Affordable Housing	Type	Market Housing	1 bedroom	9%	17%	Detached	25%	2 bedrooms - flat	35%	1%	Semi-detached	29%	2 bedrooms - house	40%	Terraced house	18%	3 bedrooms	40%	28%	Bungalow	19%	4+ bedrooms	15%	14%	Flat / maisonette	9%		
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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>Where improvements, refurbishment and/or extensions of the existing housing stock are proposed, the Council will require that they meet the decent homes standards and will encourage the use of the BREEAM for Domestic Refurbishments scheme.</p> <p>In regeneration areas consideration should be given to the refurbishment of existing properties in the first instance. This may include combining two dwellings into one in order to provide a different range of sizes of dwellings. Where demolition is required, the original building materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.</p> <p>In each spatial area there are different, broad design requirements which address local circumstances. These should be considered in conjunction with the overall borough-wide requirements.</p> <p>M65 Corridor Types and sizes - new developments should avoid, where possible, the provision of additional terraced housing so as not to further exacerbate the over-supply of this house type and to help rebalance the housing market.</p> <p>Density - as a general rule the inner urban areas would benefit from lower density developments. Higher density schemes will be acceptable where they are in areas of high accessibility or where there are specific design issues that require a higher density e.g. in certain conservation areas.</p> <p>Open space / green infrastructure - provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit), particularly in Nelson and parts of Brierfield.</p> <p>West Craven Towns Types and sizes - new developments should avoid, where possible, the provision of additional terraced housing so as not to further exacerbate the over-supply of this house type.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<p>Density - as a general rule this area the West Craven Towns would benefit from lower density developments. Higher density schemes will be acceptable where they are in areas of high accessibility or where there are specific design issues that require a higher density e.g. in certain conservation areas.</p> <p>Open space / green infrastructure - provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit).</p> <p>Rural Areas</p> <p>Types and sizes - A range of types and sizes will be required, however, there is a need for some larger affordable dwellings (3+ bedrooms) and smaller market dwellings (2 or fewer bedrooms).</p> <p>Density - lower densities may be appropriate depending on the surrounding built form, townscape and landscape character.</p> <p>Open space / green infrastructure - linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.</p>		
Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy		
<p>New opportunities for economic development should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy. Proposals will be supported where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate expansion, or support investment, by businesses in the priority (growth) sectors identified in the North West Regional Economic Strategy and/or the Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy. Promote entrepreneurial activity and new business formation. Encourage economic activity in identified areas of regeneration need, where it can help to reduce levels of worklessness, offer training opportunities and help to improve skills levels, particularly in young people. Promote sustainable working practises: 	468	No SEA update required.

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to establish mutually supportive clusters of businesses in key economic sectors, including retailing. ▪ Enable home-working, particularly in rural areas. • Maximise access to work or training opportunities for those wanting to enter the labour market and upgrade their skills. • Deliver improved transport links, electronic services and digital connectivity. <p>Specifically employment development in our three spatial areas should seek to address the following objectives:</p> <p>M65 Corridor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support regeneration activity in the Housing Market Renewal (HMR) areas of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne. 2. Seek to reduce levels of worklessness. <p>West Craven Towns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the locally important aerospace and advanced engineering sectors. 2. Reduce the reliance on Promote diversification of employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector. <p>Rural Areas Pendle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support sustainable development that helps to grow, diversify and strengthen the resilience of the rural economy; including proposals for home-working. 2. Promote the re-use of former agricultural buildings of traditional design and construction and home-working as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land. 3. Deliver accessible, reliable and affordable high-speed broadband services. 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications														
Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply																
<p>The Council and its partners will ensure that 50.58 hectares of land is brought forward for employment (use Classes B1, B2 and B8) over the plan period.</p> <p>The phasing profile (below) reflects a front loading of employment land provision. This reflects the need to have good quality employment land available as the local economy emerges from the current recession.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period</th><th colspan="2">Phased Delivery</th></tr> <tr> <th>Annual (ha)</th><th>5-year target (ha)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-2016</td><td>4.05</td><td>20.23</td></tr> <tr> <td>2016-2021</td><td>3.03</td><td>15.17</td></tr> <tr> <td>2021-2026</td><td>3.03</td><td>15.17</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The five-year targets and figures for annual average provision are intended to be used as a guide as to when new employment land should be brought forward. They are based on in order to meet providing the total employment land requirement for Pendle over the lifetime of the plan (2013- 2028). To retain some flexibility, additional provision will be permissible where this can be justified. Whilst the total employment land target and the 5-year targets should be considered as the maximum level of delivery, to provide some flexibility giving scope for additional annual provision will be permissible, where this can be justified as necessary.</p> <p>The need for new site provision will be informed by an up-to-date Employment Land Review and annual monitoring. The employment land portfolio will be reviewed every three years to ensure that it provides an appropriate range of sustainable sites that are attractive to the market and that at least 30% of the existing</p>	Period	Phased Delivery		Annual (ha)	5-year target (ha)	2011-2016	4.05	20.23	2016-2021	3.03	15.17	2021-2026	3.03	15.17	257, 741	No SEA update required.
Period		Phased Delivery														
	Annual (ha)	5-year target (ha)														
2011-2016	4.05	20.23														
2016-2021	3.03	15.17														
2021-2026	3.03	15.17														

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>supply can be regarded as being immediately available. Any shortfall will be addressed by identifying a range of employment sites, for traditional employment uses (B1, B2, B8) and other identified growth sectors, in the Land-use Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies Plan Document and/or any Area Action Plans or Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>The provision of sites will follow the principles of the typology set out in Towards a Sustainable Employment Land Strategy (Genecon, May 2005). All sites should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the identified needs and locational requirements of businesses, as set out in the most up-to-date Pendle Employment Land Review. • Help to diversify the local economic base. • Be well located in relation to the public transport infrastructure. • Be located on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. <p>Support will also be given to schemes that provide the supporting infrastructure necessary for new start-up and micro-businesses to become established and for small and medium-sized enterprises to grow.</p> <p>The spatial distribution of new employment will be guided by Policies SDP1 and SDP3 and by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directing new employment development to locations that are accessible by a variety of means of transport, or support neighbourhood regeneration, thereby contributing to sustainable development objectives. • Identifying a range of employment sites in the Land-use Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies Plan Document. • Protecting the best of our existing employment areas from competing forms of development. • Phasing delivery in those areas of the borough where the capacity of the existing infrastructure is unable to cope with the projected level of development, particularly on 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>Greenfield sites.</p> <p>Major employment proposals, particularly those requiring good transport links, should be located in the M65 Corridor, unless the proposal needs to be in close proximity to one or more existing businesses (clustering), or will make a significant contribution to diversifying the mix of employment in a particular area.</p> <p>In the first instance employment uses should be directed to Protected Employment Areas or the Town Centres identified in Policy SDP4. Growth that meets identified local needs should, wherever possible, go to neighbourhood opportunity sites that are situated close to transportation hubs, or within high accessibility corridors.</p> <p>Within the Protected Employment Areas only employment generating development proposals falling within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 will be permitted, with the exception of a small allowance for A3 uses the provision of public open space, shops and leisure facilities to serve the immediate needs of the area and reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Outside the Protected Employment Areas, existing employment sites and premises in accessible locations will be safeguarded where they are important to sustaining local employment and/or meeting regeneration objectives. Where isolated industrial uses cause nuisance or loss of amenity, alternative uses (including employment) may be considered appropriate, should the site become available.</p> <p>Proposals for speculative workspace should address the type and size of premises needed in the immediate area, in order to help redress any imbalances that exist.</p> <p>Where is no reasonable prospect of a site allocated for employment use being used for that purpose, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings will be treated on their own merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable communities.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>Specifically employment land should be provided in accordance with the distribution identified in Policy SDP3 in the following broad locations, for the following purposes:</p> <p>M65 Corridor</p> <p>The Key Service Centres in the M65 Corridor will be the main focus for new employment initiatives in Pendle. Within this area access to employment, both in terms of labour market connectivity to sites and the possession of appropriate skills to enter the job market are key issues. New employment development should seek to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the role of Nelson as the core location for employment and establish the town centre as the focus for new office development. 2. Encourage new employment development in Nelson and Colne town centres, which contributes to the improved efficiency of existing land and premises, minimising the need for additional land take-up. 3. Facilitate mixed-use development in Nelson and Colne town centres and where appropriate on Brownfield sites adjacent to transport hubs and the main accessibility corridors. 4. Promote mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities. 5. Enhance the role of the Protected Employment Areas, which will be the focus employment in Use Classes B1, B2 and B8. 6. Improve labour market connectivity by taking advantage of sustainable transport links between existing employment locations both within, and outside, the M65 Corridor. <p>The waste water treatment works at Colne is operating at close to capacity, so development may need to be restricted until an upgrade can be funded in the 2015-2020 capital programme.</p> <p>West Craven Towns</p> <p>Barnoldswick will be the main centre for employment growth in West Craven, with Earby playing a supporting role. In the first instance all major employment generating projects will be directed to Barnoldswick. Support</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>will be given to new employment development that helps to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reinforce Barnoldswick's position as the focus for employment provision in the north of the borough. 2. Enhance the functionality of areas existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry. 3. Reduce the local reliance on manufacturing and helps to strengthen and diversify the local economy. 4. Enhance the role of the Protected Employment Areas, which will be the focus employment in Use Classes B1, B2 and B8. <p>Greenfield development in parts of West Craven will not be permitted until at least 2015-2020, which is the first opportunity to increase capacity at the waste water treatment works in Earby and Foulridge.</p> <p>Rural Areas-Pendle</p> <p>Outside the built-up areas new employment development will be supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supports existing agricultural activity. 2. Helps to strengthen and diversify the rural economy. 3. Supports the development of sustainable tourism, leisure or recreation. 4. Introduces, or improves, information and communication technology (ICT) networks, to support business and community use. 5. Is of an appropriate scale and character. 6. Does not harm the rural, or landscape, character of the area. 7. Does not have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance. 8. Makes a positive contribution to the protection, enhancement, conservation or interpretation of our natural environment and built heritage. <p>Greenfield development in parts of West Craven and Pendleside Rural Pendle will not be permitted until at least 2015-2020, which is the first opportunity to increase capacity at the waste water treatment works in Earby, and Foulridge and Spen Brook.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Policy WRK3: Retailing and Town Centres		
<p>All development within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre should seek to make a positive contribution to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding the retail function of the centre. • Improving the vitality and viability of the centre. • Improving the overall mix of retail and other land uses. • Supporting the creation of a comfortable, safe, attractive and accessible shopping environment. • Enhancing access to the centre by sustainable modes of transport, and encouraging multipurpose trips. <p>The Town and Local Shopping Centres, identified in Policy SDP4, will be the primary focus for retail development in Pendle.</p> <p>To support the spatial development strategy (Policies SDP1 and SDP4), all retail applications that are intended to serve a borough-wide catchment should be located in Nelson or Colne. These and all other applications for retail and other town centre uses, not located within a defined town or local shopping centre, should also address the sequential test and be located in the following order of priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Town and local centres, where the development is appropriate in relation to the role and function of the centre, then 2. Edge-of-centre locations, which are well connected to the existing centre and where the development is appropriate to the role and function of the centre, and then 3. Out-of-centre sites, that are well serviced by a choice of means of transport. <p>The re-occupation of vacant floorspace, or the re-development of existing sites, within a Town Centre or</p>	241	No SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>Local Shopping Centre will be prioritised for all forms of retail development. The Council will also promote uses which help to create active street frontages and a vibrant public realm, such as shops, cafés, restaurants, cultural and leisure uses. Mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing may also be appropriate provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre.</p> <p>To help promote vitality, and maintain viability, we will seek to prevent high concentrations of non-shopping uses within the Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages.</p> <p>Retail proposals on edge-of-centre or out-of-centre sites will generally be resisted. Any applications of this nature must follow the approach for site selection set out in PPS4 the NPPF. This includes sequential (paragraph 24) and impact (paragraph 26) tests, which may also require the potential effects on centres beyond the borough boundary to be considered.</p> <p>There is no identified requirement limited potential to provide additional floorspace for convenience retail up to 2023 and beyond this date up to the end of during the plan period. However, there may be a qualitative need to deliver greater consumer choice and enhance the vitality and viability of existing centres. Where possible, any new convenience retail development should re-use existing sites within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre.</p> <p>The provision of additional comparison retail floorspace within the town centres of Nelson and Colne will be supported, in order to help maintain and enhance their position in the shopping hierarchy.</p> <p>Within the settlements identified in Policy SDP1, the provision of small-scale retail uses that enable people to meet their daily needs for convenience shopping, within walking distance of their homes and places of work, will be encouraged, particularly where they relate to the re-opening of village or corner shops. Proposals for hot food takeaways in close proximity to establishments that are primarily attended by young children will be resisted in support of initiatives to help reduce childhood obesity and improve the overall health prospects of young people.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>Outside these settlements the provision of small-scale retail units that meet the growing demand for local produce, or which help to support local tourism, may be appropriate. Criteria influencing the location of retail facilities, outside the defined town and local shopping centre boundaries, will be set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies Management Principles DPD.</p> <p>M65 Corridor The Town Centres in the M65 Corridor will be the main focus for new retail development.</p> <p>In the Local Shopping Centres of Brierfield and Barrowford comparison retail development should be consistent with the scale and nature of the centre and not serve a borough-wide catchment.</p> <p>In Nelson and Colne Town Centres, we will encourage socially inclusive uses that help to improve their vitality and viability in the early evening and into the night.</p> <p>This will be achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting uses that compliment and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities (including the existing ACE Centre) in Nelson town centre. 2. Enhancing the range of leisure and cultural facilities in Colne town centre, including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses). <p>Proposals should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic. 2. Exacerbate problems in areas where there is already a concentration of restaurants and cafes (A3 uses), drinking establishments (A4 uses), or nightclubs. <p>West Craven Towns Development in Barnoldswick Town Centre and the Local Shopping Centre of Earby should be consistent</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>with the scale and nature of the centre and not serve a borough-wide catchment.</p> <p>Barnoldswick is the main focus for shopping in the north of the borough. Its primary role is to serve the day-to-day needs of West Craven residents and to compliment retail provision in Nelson and Colne.</p> <p>All major retail applications should be located in Barnoldswick Town Centre, or on an edge-of-centre site in the town, whilst Earby will have a more localised role.</p> <p>Rural Areas Pendle</p> <p>The Rural Service Centres (Policy SDP4) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community. Elsewhere any retail development must be sustainable and serve an identified local need, or a niche tourism market.</p>		
<p>Policy WRK4: Tourism, Leisure and Culture</p>		
<p>Tourism Proposals associated with the provision of new or improved facilities for tourism, leisure and cultural activities, or visitor including accommodation for visitors, will be supported where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and the appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage. 2. Help to improve the quality and diversity of the existing tourism offer, and extend the tourist season. 3. Do not result in a significant increase in car usage and are readily accessible by public transport, and sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling). 4. Support conservation, regeneration and/or economic development objectives, including the promotion of cross-border initiatives. 5. Are of an appropriate scale and will not have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, local amenity or character of the area. 6. Achieve high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility. 	307	No SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
<p>M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns New development aimed at attracting people into our towns will be expected to comply with a sequential approach, which prioritises sites and premises that are located alongside an existing, or complimentary, use:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within a designated town centre. 2. Adjacent to a transport hub. 3. In a high accessibility corridor. 4. Alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. <p>In support of Policy WRK3, To encourage socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that help to improve the vitality and viability of Nelson and Colne Town Centres in the early evening and into the night will be encouraged. proposals should also have regard to Policies WRK3 and SUP2, as appropriate.</p> <p>Rural Areas-Pendle Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects will be supported by promoting the re-use of existing buildings of traditional design and construction and by allowing extensions to existing business premises. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal provide a unique opportunity to preserve our industrial heritage, whilst creating new employment opportunities.</p> <p>New build schemes should typically be of traditional design although innovative contemporary schemes with high design values may also be acceptable. All new development should be at a scale that is appropriate and in keeping with the area in which they are located</p>		
Policy WRK5: Designing Better Places to Work		
<p>The Council encourages the provision of well-designed workplaces that meet the needs of businesses and their employees and contribute towards the aim of zero carbon growth in Pendle. Proposals should take account of the general design principles set out in Policy ENV2 as well as the criteria in this policy. In the case of mixed-used developments elements of Policies LIV4 and SUP4 will also be appropriate. To help minimise any negative impacts on their immediate surroundings developers should also have regard to the requirements of Policies ENV5 and ENV7.</p>	N/A	No SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>All development proposals should seek to deliver the highest possible standards of design in terms of both their built form and sustainability, by meeting the highest level of the appropriate BREEAM scheme and the on-site energy requirements set out in Policy ENV3.</p> <p>Innovative projects that re-use and/or adapt existing workplaces for new employment uses will normally be supported.</p> <p>New build schemes should maximise the development potential of the site by building at an appropriate density and help to enhance the mix of uses in a particular area. They should incorporate high quality design features and layouts that contribute to the sense of place. As far as possible individual buildings and communal spaces should be designed to be adaptable and flexible to allow for multiple uses.</p> <p>Proposals for speculative workspace should address the type and size of premises needed in the immediate area, in order to help redress any imbalances that exist.</p> <p>Large mixed-use developments should be planned on a comprehensive and integrated basis within an overall master plan and include an appropriate phasing regime. Any development within a mixed-use area will need to be carefully designed and managed to ensure that residential and other occupiers in the area retain an appropriate level of amenity.</p> <p>Business parks should provide for safe access and freedom of movement throughout the site for both pedestrians and cyclists. To cater for the needs of the workforce, the provision of public open space, shops and leisure facilities may be appropriate on sites that are not located close to a town or local shopping centre. Within built up areas, development should normally be at a density consistent with the surrounding area. For sites on the edge of an urban area, the use of open space to help with the transition from urban to rural areas will be encouraged.</p> <p>Within town centres new workspaces should incorporate active frontages at ground floor level that contribute</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>to the streetscape and help to promote vitality, particularly where they are situated within a designated shopping frontage. To help maximise the use of existing buildings, proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings will be encouraged.</p> <p>In rural locations the re-use and extension of existing buildings will be prioritised, particularly where these support farm diversification. New build should respect local distinctiveness, or be of a high quality and innovative design that incorporates the use of sustainable and green principles</p>		
Policy SUP1: Community Facility Provision		
<p>This policy sets out the general approach to the provision of community services and facilities.</p> <p>The Council will work with partners to reduce levels of social deprivation and improve social inclusion throughout the borough. By Coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies will help to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas of deprivation or need.</p> <p>Loss of provision The Council will resist the loss of community facilities that require a change of use application unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an appropriate alternative is provided, OR • evidence is presented that the facility is no longer required or financially viable and that the facility cannot provide for an alternative community use (including health and education facilities) which is identified as being in need in the area, OR • An exception will be allowed where it can be proven the property has been vacant and actively marketed for sale community use for over 4 one year. <p>Locational approach</p>	99	No SEA update required

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>New provision</p> <p>New developments will be expected to contribute towards the provision of any community needs generated by the development, where viable (see Policy SDP5).</p> <p>New community facilities will be directed to locations settlements where there is an identified local need and/or a deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan or by partners own plans, whilst having regard to the Spatial Development Principles (see Policy SDP1 and SDP5).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst recognising that for larger facilities, town centre locations may not always be practical, where possible such facilities should be located in order of priority in: • Town Centres • Transport Hubs • Accessibility Corridors • Alongside existing community facilities <p>Within settlements new facilities should be located in Town Centres or Accessibility Corridors or alongside Transport Hubs or existing community facilities. Where the size or type of facility is such that no suitable sites of this nature are available other accessible locations will be considered.</p> <p>The Council will aim to facilitate the co-location of services where opportunities arise to ensure better access to services and more efficient use of land and resources.</p> <p>In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2.</p>		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>General principles</p> <p>M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Arts, Culture and Leisure facilities, particularly those which enhance the existing offers in Nelson and Colne, will be supported, in line with Policies WRK3 and WRK4. <p>Rural Pendle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Rural Areas, the provision of new facilities or the diversification of existing community facilities to provide further key local services, where there is an identified need, will be encouraged. 		
Policy SUP2: Health and Well-Being		
<p>We The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments which will improve the health and well-being of people in Pendle, to and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of new or improved facilities for health, leisure and social care. Give priority to directing such developments to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan or partners plans, whilst having regard to the principles set out in Policies SDP1, SDP5 and SUP1. Support regeneration schemes which, by improving the quality of existing sub-standard housing stock and local environments including through provision or enhancement of open space, help create healthy neighbourhoods. Support and develop healthy ways to travel (also see Policy ENV4). Support the provision of better access and links to the natural environment. In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2. 	193,39,423,1023	SEA update required.
Policy SUP3: Education and Training		

Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>We The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority should be given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan or partners plans, or high levels of deprivation, whilst having regard to the principles set out in SDP1, SDP5 and SUP1. • Facilities and services for the education and training of all ages groups should be in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. Where possible, consideration of provision of primary and secondary education facilities on a single site or in close proximity will be supported to reduce travel requirements for families with children of different ages. • The Council will support provision of improved primary education facilities where a need exists. • The Council will continue to support the upgrading of secondary education facilities, especially where the proposed scheme will bring benefits to the wider community. • The Council will work with partners to ensure the provision of, or access to, post 16 education and training to help reduce inequalities and support the local economy • In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2 	182	No SEA update required
Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places		
<p>The Council will work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces.</p> <p>Applicants should have regard should be had to the general design requirements set out in Policy ENV2 and in addition:</p> <p>Furthermore:</p>	16, 259	SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Number	SEA Implications
<p>Public buildings Proposals should contribute to the quality of place by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing buildings which are adaptable and suitable for multi-use, both now and in the future. • Designing sustainable buildings which meet the highest level of the appropriate BREEAM scheme as possible and the on-site energy requirement as set out in Policy ENV3. • Having regard to the relationship between the public building and associated or neighbouring public realm to achieve a quality sense of place and local identity. • Promoting a pattern of land use and location of facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play, to provide for an active and healthy lifestyle for all. • Re-using historic buildings, where appropriate, or by incorporating design elements in new developments that respond sympathetically to the built heritage, public spaces and key infrastructure elements, within the historic environment in which they are located. <p>Public realm Proposals should contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving connectivity to ensure ease of movement for all users. • Increasing the use of natural surfaces, trees, shrubs and planting. • Using materials which are in keeping with the established character of the area and ensure sensitive repair and maintenance regimes are put in place. • Enhancing the setting of any historic buildings or infrastructure in the immediate vicinity. • Seeking to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and encourage natural surveillance. • Increasing the use of public art, where appropriate, and in keeping with the place. • Ensuring advertisements contribute positively to the public space. The Design Principles 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
SPD give more detailed guidance on the design of advertisements.		

Any footnotes included in the table above these have been reproduced from the Publication Core Strategy.

Appendix B

Assessment Matrices

Policy Area: Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>	>	?	+	+	0	+	Whilst this policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements it may speed up the approval process for all developments including housing which would have a marginal significant benefit when assessed against this objective by speeding up the delivery of appropriate, good quality housing.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on reducing health inequalities is uncertain and is largely dependent upon how the policy its interpreted in light of other Core Strategy policies.	
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The impact of this policy of access to health and social care facilities is largely dependent upon how policy SD1 is interpreted in light of other Core Strategy policies.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
E1To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>	>	0	+	+	0	0	A presumption in favour of sustainable development potentially represents a more proactive approach to development which may increase the economic effects of the core strategy by speeding up the approval process for individual development resulting in an increase in the number of growth businesses. This impact is likely to be more significant in urban areas, however as tourism is also identified as a growth sector in Pendle, a marginally positive benefit may also be anticipated in rural areas.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy promotes development in Pendle which could have a positive impact upon tourism should the tourism offer, including natural and heritage assets, be enhanced. The policy could however, through a presumption in favour of sustainable development risk damage to those natural and historic assets which encourage tourism at present.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>	?	+	+	0	+	A presumption in favour of sustainable development potentially represents a more pro-active approach to development which may increase the economic effects of the core strategy by speeding up the approval process for individual development. This impact is likely to be more significant in urban areas where more employment opportunities are likely to be located, however development associated with tourism and rural diversification may help to improve employment opportunities in rural areas. -.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs and its impact on this objective is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.</p>	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential and its impact is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision and its impact is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.

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		Urban	Rural						
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
a) <u>R</u> educe traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	<	?	?	-	-	-	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving road safety however it does promote development which is likely to result in an overall increase in traffic in the borough which may be detrimental in terms of traffic congestion and road safety.
b) <u>I</u> ncrease the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans and its impact upon this objective is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification, although it is pro-sustainable development. The policy impact is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	Whilst this policy contains a presumption in favour in favour of sustainable development it makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land. Its impact upon this objective is therefore largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development and its impact is uncertain and is largely dependent upon how the policy its interpreted in light of other Core Strategy policies.



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		Urban	Rural							
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the quality of the built environment, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
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	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to community safety however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.</p> <p>In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p> <p>In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p>	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to goods and services however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could potentially improve access to services if managed correctly. Therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies. .	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities and therefore its impact upon those with disabilities t will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to heritage conservation, however it does promotes sustainable development which could impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact will therefore be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design or sense of place.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

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		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation and access to green spaces however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	<	<	0	-	-	-	?	This policy contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is likely to have a negative impact upon noise pollution, particularly in urban areas where the greater proportion of development is likely to take place.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact upon community wellbeing will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to community development and neighborhood identity however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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		Urban	Rural							
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing trip length however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development



Policy Area: Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	
		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	<	<	0	-	-	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions however the policy contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is likely to have a negative impact upon overall greenhouse gas emissions through construction activities, increased journeys and population increase.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference climate change however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	<	<	0	-	-	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste however it does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is likely to have a negative impact upon construction and demolition waste.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	

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		Urban	Rural						
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	<p>The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.</p> <p>Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.</p> <p>The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.</p>	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	<p>In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:</p> <p>Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.

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		Urban	Rural							
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could prove detrimental to valuable biodiversity habitats in Pendle. Its will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	<p>The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.</p> <p>Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.</p>	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife / landscape designations, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could prove detrimental to wildlife / landscapes in Pendle. Its impact therefore will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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Policy Area: Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period			Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could prove detrimental to tree cover. Its impact therefore will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
Conclusion: The overall effects of this policy when considered against the SA objectives is largely uncertain as much depends upon how the policy would be interpreted by the Planning Authority or the Planning Inspector in the event of an appeal or court hearing. This policy is proactive in terms of encouraging development which may result in the speeding up of the approval process for individual development which may have positive implications in terms of housing provision and may also have positive economic impacts associated with business growth and job creation. The policy has been assessed as having likely positive impacts upon SA objectives H1, E2 and E1. A presumption in favour of development is however likely to have negative implication in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, traffic congestion and on construction waste. The policy has therefore been assessed as having likely negative impacts upon objectives C4, E2 P2 and P3.									

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. It identifies the settlement hierarchy but does not comment on the nature or scale of housing.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to market failure or regeneration. The settlement hierarchy directs most development to the Key Service Centres, including Nelson and Colne where market failure is a problem. The direction of development to these locations could help address market failure.	
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. This is mainly considered in Policy SUP1. However, the policy aims to direct development to the most appropriate locations and this could include looking at access to health and social care facilities.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the nature of economic development.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	0	0	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should make the physical accessibility of jobs easier to manage. It does not offer any timescale for development.	
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																	
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. Depending on where within those key settlements development is situated it might increase congestion.				
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles									
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) im prove transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance															
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment		0	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The supporting text acknowledges that there may be situations where development in Open Countryside may be appropriate. The policy states that proposals to develop outside a defined settlement boundary (i.e. Within the open countryside) for those exceptions identified in the National Planning Policy Framework or in a document that is part of the Pendle development plan. . The policy indicates that although in general developments will be restricted to being located within a settlement boundary there may be exceptions to this where schemes would support rural diversification. Other policies within the Core Strategy set out when exceptions will apply. It does not comment on the scale of development or the timescale over which it might come forward.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0>	0>	0	0+	0+	0+	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”. This policy promotes a sequential approach which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary over other land within settlement boundaries.	
c) <u>C</u> oncentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes provision for appropriate development in <u>defined</u> settlements but not where, within the boundary, the development should take place. <u>however the policy is not specific to office development.</u>	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.	

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.					
Key															
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
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			Urban	Rural											
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should make accessibility to local food shops and services easier. The policy aims and-at locating some services in rural-areas.rural service centres and villages.					
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.					
Key															
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.	

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		Urban	Rural						
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0>	0	0+	0+	0+	0+	This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces. The policy promotes development within defined settlement boundaries and proposals to develop outside of a defined settlement boundary (i.e. within the open countryside) will only be permitted for those exceptions identified in the National Planning Policy Framework or policies in a document that is part of the development Plan for Pendle. In this way the policy will protect those green space located outside of settlement boundaries.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.

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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.	

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		Urban	Rural							
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas, the number of trips should be reduced. The policy also aims at locating some services in rural service centres and rural villages the rural population does not have to travel long distances to access local amenities.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	0	0	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas, the number of trips should be reduced which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	<p>The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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		Urban	Rural												
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	<p>The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.</p> <p>Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.</p> <p>The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.</p>	?>	>	0	?+	0+	0+	?+	<p>The policy <u>sets out a sequential approach to site selection which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary.</u> It makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.</p> <p>The Open Countryside is protected under this policy and this would have a positive impact in rural areas. However, urban Greenfield land is not specifically protected and is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated. Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach and is more relevant to this criteria.</p>						
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0>	0	0+	0+	0+	0	Open countryside is protected under this policy but there is no specific reference to protecting high quality agricultural land.						
Key															
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
			Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period							
			Urban	Rural											
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive															
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.					
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.					
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
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						Urban	Rural								
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.		
Conclusion: <p>The policy seeks appropriate development in key locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy but it is not the purpose of the policy to provide any comment on the scale or nature of development. It is also not the intention of the policy to set out specific timescales or types of development. It is a broad overarching policy which considers the general location of development.</p> <p>By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should improve accessibility of jobs retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with E2, C2, P1, P2,</p> <p>There is uncertainty with regards to the effects of the policy on SA objective E3 which seeks to reduce congestion since there is a risk that concentrating development in key settlements might increase congestion depending on where within those key settlements development is situated.</p> <p>The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The supporting text policy acknowledges that there may be situations where development in Open Countryside may be appropriate. The policy indicates that although in general developments will be restricted to being located within a settlement boundary there may be exceptions to this where schemes would support rural diversification. Other policies within the Core Strategy, Pendle Development Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework will set out when exceptions will apply.</p> <p>It does not comment on the scale of development or the timescale over which it might come forward.</p> <p>The policy does not specifically promote Greenfield development so does not necessarily conflict also sets out a sequential approach to site selection which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within defined settlement boundaries which meets performs positively when assessed against with SA Objective P4. However this land is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated.</p>															
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
						Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of housing.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan to period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category'. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation or science base.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.	

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market																	
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not make explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels. However, the provision of new retail development may increase the number of available jobs.				
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.					>>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community.				
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Trans-Boundary	Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle			Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
						Urban	Rural								
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure															
a) <u>R</u> educe traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing the reliance on the private car, therefore not exacerbating the issue of traffic congestion.		
b) <u>i</u> ncrease the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.		
Key															
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			Urban	Rural											
c) <u>im</u> prove transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.					
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance															
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.		0	0>	0	0+	0+	0+	0	The purpose of the policy is to set the broad retail hierarchy for the Borough. It does <u>however</u> allow for appropriate development within <u>the</u> Rural Service Centres <u>of Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook</u>), but makes no reference to opportunities in the Rural Villages or outside a settlement boundary which might restrict farm retail schemes <u>in the first instance</u> . Where this i not possible the re-use of existing buildings of development on a site within a rural village may be <u>considered</u> _. Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where they contribute towards rural diversification.					
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution									
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	<p>The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.</p> <p>Steadily increasing trend over last five years.</p>	>	0>	0	0+	0+	0+	0+	<p>The policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and building, optimising the use of Brownfield sites. However The policy promotes major retail development in the three main town centres or in rural areas, where there is an identified needs, in one of the rural Service Centres. it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development and therefore development is considered likely to take place on previously developed land, although this is not a specific requirement of this policy. . The policy direction would usually require the redevelopment of an existing site thereby supporting this SA criteria.</p>
c) <u>C</u> oncentrate office development within town centres	<p>The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to office development.</p>
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	<p>At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.</p>

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.	

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						Urban	Rural										
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.					<0	<>	0	0+	0+	0+	0	The purpose of the policy is to set the broad retail hierarchy for the Borough. It seeks to focus new retail development in existing town centres. In rural areas retail provision is focussed on the Rural Service Centres and the policy does not support new developments within the Rural Village with a site in a rural village only appropriate where this is not possible . Development of new retail facilities within rural areas which meet an identified need will be encouraged. Thus it does not permit potentially benefitting existing rural communities with limited retail facilities to obtain such a benefit.				
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.				
Key																	
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						Urban	Rural									
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																	
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						Urban	Rural										
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.				
Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.				
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.				
Key																	
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b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.	
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.	

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		Urban	Rural						
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car. Allowing retail provision in Rural Service Centres will also make the lengths of journeys for rural residents shorter.

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Allowing retail provision in the Rural Service Centres should make journey lengths shorter thereby reducing the usage of the car and levels of greenhouse gases.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	<p>The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution																
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
							Urban	Rural								
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	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						>	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development.		
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.		
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.		
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.
Conclusion: Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community and which will reduce the number of trips required reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions which is consistent with SA Objective E2, E3, P1 and potentially P2, although restrictions on retail facilities in rural communities which don't already have shops will perpetuate the need to travel to rural service centres to buy basic provisions. The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA Objective E4. The policy also conforms with however, other aspects of this policy conflict with SA Objective E4 since the policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres but makes no reference to opportunities in rural villages or outwith settlements which might restrict farm retail schemes or meet community need for a small shop where it would meet an identified need. This also poses a conflict with SA Objective C2 since the policy doesn't allow for retail facilities to be built as part of new developments whether in rural or urban locations.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to growth in businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional' category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will encourage the development of innovative renewable and low energy developments in non-sensitive and appropriate locations support proposals for all renewable or low carbon technologies. which may indirectly have a positive impact against this objective.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	<	0	0	-	-	-	Although it is acknowledged that there may be some tourist potential, the overall effect of wind turbines in the landscape is likely to be negative for tourism.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural								
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market											
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Through the promotion of renewable and low energy technologies within Pendle could help to reduce unemployment levels across the Borough, by providing additional jobs in engineering and installation.		
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs and transport linkages.		

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and road safety.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing rail freight transport.
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference improving transport linkages.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>	0	0	+	+	+	<p>In rural areas, wind farms renewable and local carbon energy may be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental impact on areas of environmental value on the landscape and visual character or an area or resulting in an unacceptable impact on the value of any ecological or heritage assets or to residential amenity.</p> <p>This may encourage wind farm renewable energy developers to invest in schemes in Pendle's rural areas, which are likely to be more suited to development than urban areas, providing additional sources of employment and or income generation.</p>

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of brownfield land.	
c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires all new developments to generate energy from RLC sources improving the overall sustainability of new development.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to public safety.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference access to local facilities.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.	

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						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy recognises that conservation areas and heritage assets should be protected from any unacceptable impact from renewable and low carbon energy development. The policy will not support wind farms where these have a detrimental impact on the value of heritage assets.				
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.				
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings to buildings of historical/cultural value.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
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		Urban	Rural							
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	<p>In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.</p> <p>Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation of, or access to, green spaces.</p> <p>Indirect impacts could include loss or opening up of public access to areas of the open countryside.</p>	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	<p>The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.</p> <p>The policy aims to protect residential amenity including aspects such as potential noise pollution and shadow flicker from any unacceptable impacts associated within proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation, which is likely to include noise pollution.</p>	

Key

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	<?	<?	<0	0?	-?	-?	-?	This policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing, however large scale wind farms are likely to be met with some public opposition. renewable and low carbon energy proposals may to however often accompanied by some kind of community fund which may benefit members of the community.
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	?0	?0	00	?0	?0	?0	?0	Proposals for large scale renewable low carbon energy proposals often cause public opposition however they are often accompanied by some kind of community fund which could support community development and help develop neighbourhood identity. This policy makes no explicit reference to community development and neighbourhood identity.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to provision of leisure facilities.

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	<p>The Council will support RLC energy developments which assist in the generation of 15.4 MW</p> <p>of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020,</p> <p>To contribute towards this, all new residential and commercial developments will be required to</p> <p>generate 10% of their predicted energy use from renewable or low carbon sources, unless it is demonstrated that this is not viable.</p> <p>In rural areas, wind farmsRenewable and low carbon energy proposals will be viewed positively where they will not have a detrimental impact on any designated area of nature, landscape or heritage value or on residential amenity. However, given the large number of such designations in Pendle, those areas which can accommodate commercial wind turbines are likely to be limited.</p>

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	<p>There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.</p> <p>The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport linkages.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.</p> <p>This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.</p>	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	<p>New commercial and residential developments will be required to produce 10% of their energy by low carbon resources.</p> <p>Large scale RLC developments will help to de-carbonise the national grid.</p>
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Pendle's Climate Change Action Plan sets out a commitment to reducing carbon emissions, including supporting the role of the planning service to encourage and facilitate renewable energy development, which is encouraged through this policy.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference waste reduction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	<p>The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference recycling.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.</p> <p>Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.</p> <p>The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.</p>	>	<	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to development on Greenfield or Brownfield land.</p> <p>However, constraints and opportunities tend to limit wind farms to rural greenfield sites, which can have a negative impact on this objective. Similarly the locational opportunities for hydro schemes are limited in scope.</p> <p>However, other technologies such as commercial scale Solar PV arrays and biomass plants can be developed on Brownfield sites.</p>	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	<p>There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting soli quality.</p> <p>Wind farm schemes are likely to be located in rural areas on greenfield land. However, constraints mapping shows that it is the upland areas that are most likely to be selected and the best soils are in the lowland valleys. The impact on Grade 3 soils is therefore likely to be negligible in an area where soil quality is generally poor.</p>	

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality standards.	
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction or consumption.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	The policy is likely to have a negative overall impact against this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided and protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable_and low carbon energy projects such as wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turbines can minimise adverse effects on birds and bats	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	As above, although the policy specifies that in rural areas, wind farms will be proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation will be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental impact on designated sites and landscape and visual character or on ecological or heritage assets it is likely that negative impacts will be unavoidable. However sensitive siting of wind turbines schemes can minimise adverse effects on biodiversity.	

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy says there should be no detrimental impact on designated areas of nature conservationecological assets, which would include ancient woodland.</p> <p>It is unlikely that existing woodland would be affected by new RLCrenewable and low carbon energy schemes and more likely that new areas of woodland would be planted as part of mitigation measures.</p>
Conclusion: <p>The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives. In rural areas in particular there is encouragement for wind farm developers to invest, and in urban areas Pendle hopes to benefit from the promotion of community or district heating systems (Objectives E1 and E2)... The promotion of wind farms in rural areasof renewable and low carbon energy proposals is likely to have negative social impacts. Impacts on sensitive areas of landscape/heritage and residential properties are likely to elicit adverse reactions from members of the local communityparticularly in rural areas (Objective C5), although, ironically, it may also serve to unite otherwise disparate communitiesand the community funds which may developers put in place can also provide community benefits._. In terms of the environmental SA objectives, the policy offers protection to areas of local landscape, biodiversity and historical importance. Mitigation measures will need to be considered carefully to limit any negative impacts on the local community or the environment.</p>									

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.	
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.</p> <p>However, the policy in combination with others (i.e. SUP1) seeks to ensure that new developments are accessible to local services and facilities, including the provision of new public transport routes where gaps in the network have been identified.</p>

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							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new growth businesses, but will influence their location.			
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional' category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving innovation and science within the Borough.			
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.						>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line, proposals to improve existing highway linkages and the creation of a better pedestrian/cycle network across Pendle are likely to assist in improving the tourist potential across Pendle.			
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to employment levels. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up new employment opportunities further afield.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to minimise the need to travel by ensuring developments are located in close proximity to existing or proposed services. Consideration is also given to locating new housing, service -and employment developments near to each other to give people the opportunity to live and work within a sustainable distance of each other.	

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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.</p> <p>Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to educational opportunities further afield.</p>	
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs.</p> <p>Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to better quality jobs further afield.</p>	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
a) R educe traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	<p>The policy seeks to address traffic congestion, particularly along the North Valley in Colne and through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby by the provision of the A56 by-pass..</p> <p>The policy also states that where a development is likely to have an adverse impact on the highways network in terms of restriction to the free flow of traffic, planning permission should be refused.</p>

Key

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		Urban	Rural							
b) <u>I</u> ncrease the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to strengthen local rail links through the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	
c) <u>I</u> mprove transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy supports two strategic infrastructure projects; namely the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton railway line and the provision of improved road links along the line of the A56. Existing pedestrian and cycle routes and local transport networks are to be improved through charging methods such as CIL.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>	>	0	+	+	+	The improvement of the transport network is the key to creating better linkages between the urban areas of the M65 corridor, their rural hinterland and West Craven. Improving accessibility to the more remote parts of the Borough has the potential to have a positive impact on supporting rural diversification.	

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		Urban	Rural							
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of Brownfield land.	
c) <u>C</u> oncentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.	

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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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety..			
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires new development to be located in close proximity to existing or proposed local facilities. The policy also outlines plans to make it easier for people to access local services by improving local transport linkages and pedestrian and cycle networks.			
Key																	
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b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.						>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy makes reference to the need for public transport facilities to be DDA compliant.			
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of historic buildings and Pendle's heritage.			
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.			
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value Improvements to the transport network will improve accessibility throughout the area and indirectly this is likely to have a positive impact against this objective.			
Key																	
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C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality										
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation, or improving access to green spaces. Improvements to the pubic transport network and pedestrian/cycle routes will may indirectly increase access to green spaces.	
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	>	0	>	0	0	+	+	Plans for the A56 village by-pass will reduce traffic congestion particularly through the North Valley in Colne helping to reduce noise pollution. If additional street lighting is introduced along the route this may increase light pollution in rural areas. However, the overall benefits will be positive.	

Key

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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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community. The policy will may however improve linkages between towns, villages and neighbourhoods which will create the opportunity for increased interaction between local communities and aid social cohesion.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community identity.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
				Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
				Urban	Rural										
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture		Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of local facilities for leisure , art and culture.				
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		Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.				
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport		There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.		>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy focus is specifically relevant to this SA objective. It proposes requires that new developments are should be located in close proximity to local amenities. Improvements to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks will help to reduce the number of car journeys by promoting the use of more sustainable modes of transport.				
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to reduce reliance on the car by improving the local public transport networks and reducing traffic congestion through the implementation of the A56 by-pass, which will in turn reduce Co ² emissions. Any development which is likely to have an adverse impact on the highways network in terms of restricting the free flow of traffic should be refused unless adequate mitigation measures can be put in place.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to climate change adaptation. This is more directly relevant to policy ENV 3.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	<p>The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						0	<	0	0	0	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to brownfield land. The construction of the bypass, or railway would require development on Greenfield land.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	<	0	0	0	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality. The construction of the bypass, may require development on Grade 3 agricultural land to the north of Foulridge.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.	
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	<	<	<	0	0	-	-	The policy has no direct impact on this objective. However there is likely to be some potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the proposed large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	<	<	<	0	0	-	-	The policy has no direct impact on this objective. However there is likely to be some potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the proposed large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)				Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
					Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
					Urban	Rural									
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.			
Conclusion:															
The policy proposes the implementation of two large scale infrastructure projects which include the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton rail link. This has positive impacts on the economic SA objectives as these projects would potentially create jobs for Pendle and when implemented would ensure towns and villages are more easily accessible which would encourage businesses to invest within the Borough (Objectives E3 and E4). Environmentally the two large scale infrastructure projects will potentially have some adverse impacts on the local landscape and areas of biodiversity and environmental importance. This is dependent on their routes which will be carefully assessed to avoid areas of environmental importance and mitigation measures should be applied were appropriate (Objective P7). Equally, in the long term the reduction of traffic congestion and reliance on using the car should have a positive impact on the fight against climate change and reducing CO ₂ emissions (P1 and P2). In relation to the social SA objective the policy performs well as it seeks to improve linkages between communities by providing a better public transport network and pedestrian and cycle networks (Objective C2, C4 and C5).															
Key															
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.				
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.				
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.				
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
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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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourism.	

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		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to unemployment.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job creation.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle’s working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs..

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) <u>R</u> educe traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to traffic congestion and road safety.	
b) <u>I</u> ncrease the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail or freight transport.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
c) <u>I</u> mprove transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport linkages.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.
c) <u>C</u> oncentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																
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						Urban	Rural									
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings		At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.			
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		The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.			
Key																
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		Urban	Rural							
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access for people with disabilities.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of historic buildings and Pendle's heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																	
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						Urban	Rural										
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality.				
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of light and noise pollution.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to neighbourhood identity.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of local facilities.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to location of provision of mixed use public transport services.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
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		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to locate new developments in areas that are not at risk of flooding and promotes the use of SUDS where feasible. The sequential and exception tests will be applied to new developments, to ensure that they are located in areas with the lowest possible flood risk. This will contribute positively towards local adaption to climate change.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of waste.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	<p>The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the promotion of recycling waste.	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
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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	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land.				
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soils. Flood protection works may indirectly help to protect Grade 3 quality soils from water erosion.				
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					>>	>>	>	0	++	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure water quality is not compromised. Pendle Borough Council will need to work with the Environment Agency and developers to seek improvements to the aquatic environment in order to help achieve the objectives set out in the European Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan for the Ribble (see also Policy ENV5).				
Key																	
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			marginally		marginally		significantly								
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.						>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and aims to reduce the risk of flooding in Pendle by applying the sequential and exception tests outlined in PPS25-the National Planning Policy Framework to new developments and monitoring and protecting existing watercourses from culverting. The policy also sets out a priority for the management of surface water discharges, requires the inclusion and implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems and for Brownfield site the policy sets a requirement to demonstrate a reduction of at least 30% in existing runoff rates, rising to a minimum of 50% in critical discharge areas.			
Key																	
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b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This strategy makes reference to reducing water consumption, which is addressed in Policy ENV2. This should be referenced in the policy.</p> <p>A policy stance on water abstraction needs to be addressed.</p>
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.</p>
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	<p>The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.</p> <p>Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.</p>	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	<p>The supporting text makes reference to the importance of watercourses for people and wildlife. It seeks to prevent the culverting of watercourses and to ensure that water quality if not compromised which can have a negative effect on ecology and improve the quality of the aquatic environment.</p>

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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.
Conclusion: The policy does not have a direct impact on the economic objectives but will potentially have an influence on the location of future development, which through the implementation of the sequential and exception tests outlined in PPS25 the National Planning Policy Framework should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk. Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's built environment, watercourses, and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to Objectives P2 and P6 which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding.									

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes explicit reference to the type, size and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it meets the needs of the community. The policy encourages housing to be well designed ensuring good quality.	
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy doesn't specifically address market failure but by increased targeting of housing supply to housing need, a better market balance should be achieved. The policy does include specific provision for ensuring that refurbishment of existing stock meets the decent homes standard and Breeam standards Codes for Sustainable Homes, Buildings for Life Standards and Lifetime Homes Standards for refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of this type of housing thereby improving the likelihood of it being reoccupied and indirectly improving the housing market. Oversupply of terraced housing is referred to in the supporting text and Table LIV4a provides a general guide on a borough-wide scale for the size and type of market housing required and the size of affordable housing needed.	

Key

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H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Increased energy efficiency will reduce fuel poverty which will contribute to reduced mortality, improved health. Appropriate housing and lifetime homes will increase opportunities for independent living and longevity of tenure which would enhance mental health and there is anecdotal evidence which suggests that lower density and better designed homes should contribute to improved health.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Provision of more supported housing will improve care for those members of the community who need it and will allow people to retain their independence for longer. However the policy does not include specific reference for proximity to external health and social care facilities, however it promotes Lifetime Home Standards for new housing in the borough which will allow ill and elderly people to retain their independence for longer.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live										
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	

Key

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c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Improving housing stock will <u>may</u> lead to visual improvements in residential areas which may <u>could</u> improve visitors' perceptions of Pendle but these would be <u>are likely to be</u> indirect and very slight <u>and would be an indirect effect of this policy.</u>					
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market															
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.					
Key															
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b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs as it does not refer to the location of residential development.	
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning	

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d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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		Urban	Rural							
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users. However, it does encourage the use of Building for Life standards which look at consider streets, parking and pedestrianisation.	
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.	

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c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Number of new business start-ups in rural areas is monitored through the Pendle Economic Strategy. It aims to increase business start-ups in rural areas by 20% 2001-2021. The same strategy seeks to Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas over the same period.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy includes provision for housing improvement, refurbishment and extension to better meet needs but is mainly focussed on new build with no reference to where this might occur. In regeneration areas the policy requires that consideration should be given to the refurbishment of existing properties in the first instance which may over time reduce the number of derelict buildings. The policy is however primarily focussed upon new build housing which no specific reference to the use of derelict buildings or previously developed land.

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c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to office developments within town centres.	
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy's main focus is on sustainable housing design requiring all homes to meet CSH Levels 3, 4 and 5 by specific dates. It also requires compliance with <u>Code for Sustainable Homes</u> , Building for Life and Lifetime Homes standards.	

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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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Anecdotal evidence suggests that mixed housing densities, better design and improved access to open space will deliver community benefits including reduced social unrest, health and crime. The policy requires developments to use the Building for Life Standards. These look at environment and community including issues of security.				
Key																	
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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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.	
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Consideration of Lifetime Homes should improve the design of new developments to improve access for people with disabilities.	

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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy requires that townscape and landscape are taken into account in the design of new housing developments. Specifically the density of developments should have regard to adjacent developments and be appropriate to their location taking into account townscape and landscape character. House types are likely to become more diverse to overcome the oversupply of terraced housing and accommodate more environmental features and this may change local character but not necessarily for the worse depending on the design, context and subject opinion.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.

Key

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							Urban	Rural									
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.						>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	Open space and green infrastructure are to be incorporated into all new developments in the form of private gardens, large on-site communal open spaces or other green infrastructure assets. For new housing in the M65 corridor and West Craven Towns open space should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency. In rural areas, linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.			
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing noise and light pollution.			
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages developments to use the Building for Life Standards which includes a requirement to consider the community. A mix of house types and density may lead to an increased sense of belonging, or result in an increase in antagonism between different social groups. The positive use of green open spaces can provide a quality environment and help to ensure that the overall benefits are positive.			
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages developments to use the Building for Life Standards which includes a requirement to consider the community. A mix of house types and density may lead to an increased sense of belonging, or result in an increase in antagonism between different social groups. The positive use of green open spaces can provide a quality environment and help to ensure that the overall benefits are positive.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires increased open space provision which may be used for formal or informal leisure activities <u>and recreation</u> .

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Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live																
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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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.					>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires that new homes follow the energy hierarchy which will result in improved energy efficiency but also increased generation of renewable energy (see also policy ENV3) .			
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development .			
Key																
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.					>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires,that all new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO2 increased energy efficiency in new and refurbished homes plus generation of energy which is likely to be low carbon,, therebyemissions thereby helping to reduce / minimise greenhouse gas emissions.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.					0>>	0>>	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	The policy makes no explicit reference to the ability to adapt to climate change. However the supporting text makes reference to the fact that the design of new housing needs to be such that it is adaptable to changing circumstance and that this is important when considering how the borough will respond to climate change requires that all new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to climate change.			
Key																
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		Urban	Rural						
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	<p>The <u>Code for Sustainable Homes</u> includes a requirement to reduce construction waste and provision for recycling within the dwelling.</p>
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded	0>	00	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	<p>The policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary material. However, the policy does promote the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a category relating to the responsible sourcing of materials which may include recycled materials states that in regeneration areas, where demolition is required the original buildings materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.</p>

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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	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the location or type of land required by new housing.		
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.		
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.		
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management. However, the policy requires new housing developments to use the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at surface water run-off.				
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developers to consider the use of water in their developments and ideally reduce the amounts consumed.				
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P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	<p>The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.</p> <p>Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.</p>	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires new housing developments to follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at ecology. The provision of new open space and green infrastructure within new housing developments will also provide the opportunity for new habitat creation.	

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c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.
Conclusion: This policy performs positively against SA Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community as it provides for different house types and sizes to meet those needs. It also performs well against H2 as the provision of new housing and the refurbishment of existing housing to high standards will mean people are living in better accommodation, which in turn will improve their health and well being. The policy is also in conformity with the Environment SA Objectives C4, P1, P2, P3, P5, P6 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be well designed using the standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes which considers issues of Energy and CO2 emissions, water usage, surface water runoff, waste and ecology. The policy also requires development to use the Building for Life Standards which considers communities and environment.									

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
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H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims at supporting regeneration schemes which involves improving the quality of existing sub standard housing stock			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy specifically seeks to support the provision of new or improved facilities for health, leisure and social care.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to direct health care facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan or partners plans.			
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising tourist potential.	

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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.	

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c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

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		Urban	Rural							
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	0>	>0	0	0+	0+	0+	0+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of traffic congestion. This policy seeks to support and develop healthy ways to travel which is likely to include measures to promote walking and cycling helping to reduce traffic congestion. The Core Strategy should however also seek to ensure that those using healthy ways to travel are able to do so in a safe way.	
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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		Urban	Rural							
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT, green travel plans etc.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.	

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		Urban	Rural						
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land for community facilities.
c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design quality.

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		Urban	ural							
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	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets safer.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy refers to the provision of health care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering need and deficiency in provision when providing new services.				
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities. This is dealt with in Policy ENV2 which seeks to ensure that all new development is accessible to all members of the community.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to heritage conservation.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design and sense of place	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																	
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						Urban	Rural										
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The strategy makes reference to the importance of open space for its health and well-being benefits and supports the provision of better access and links to the natural environment.				
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy specifically refers to the provision of community facilities.				
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
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		Urban	Rural							
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities facilities as well as improved access to the natural environment , the wellbeing and community cohesion of communities could be improved.	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities the wellbeing and community cohesion of communities could be improved.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy supports the provision of new or improved facilities for leisure due to its health benefits.	
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will aim to facilitate health care, leisure and fitness facilities together and where they are accessible to all the community and by a range of public transport methods.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change																	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference climate change.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	<p>The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	

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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being																
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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	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.			
Key																
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being										
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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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding	
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption	
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.	

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b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	<p>The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.</p> <p>Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.	
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.	
Conclusion:										
The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives but does focus specifically on improving health care within Pendle which will ensure the health of the work force improves and increase the Borough's productivity. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and priorities in directing heath care, leisure and social care facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision.										

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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																	
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.			
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle																	
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy makes reference to promoting a pattern of land use and location of facilities which provides for an active and healthy lifestyle. This could help reduce health inequalities in areas which currently have poor public realm and therefore limited opportunities.			
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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		Urban	Rural							
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	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.	
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces which is positive for tourism within Pendle	

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		Urban	Rural							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to employment levels	
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.	

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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to jobs.

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						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure																	
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of traffic congestion.				
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.				
Key																	
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		Urban	Rural								
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT, green travel plans etc.		
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance											
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.		

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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places									
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		Urban	Rural						
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “brownfield sites”	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land.
c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design sustainable buildings which meet the highest level of the appropriate BREAAAM scheme as possible.

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						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
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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	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.					>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and encourage natural surveillance.			
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	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to local facilities.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy refers users to ENV2 which states that developments should be accessible to all members of the community.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
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	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>>>	>>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm, and to enhance the setting of any historic buildings or infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the public realm. The policy also states that proposals should contribute to the quality of place by re-using historic buildings, where appropriate or by incorporating design elements in new developments that respond sympathetically to the built heritage, public spaces and key infrastructure elements within the historic environment in which they are located.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm to achieve a quality sense of place and local identity. It also requires new public realm proposals to incorporate materials which are in keeping with the character of the area.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value. Indirectly, it seeks to improve connectivity in the public realm to ensure ease of movement for all users and thereby improving access to public buildings, including historic/cultural assets.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																	
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to sustain or improve the quality and appearance of the public realm – which could include green spaces – and includes the requirement to increase the use of trees, shrubs and planting.				
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.				
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	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.					>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm and improve the character of the public realm, which will have a positive impact on the public's sense of belonging and community wellbeing. The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play, to provide for an active and healthy lifestyle for all.				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm and improve the character of the public realm, which will have a positive impact on the community development and neighbourhood identity.	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	<p>This policy seeks to protect and enhance public buildings which will include buildings of arts and culture.</p> <p>The policy also encourages the use of public art in the public realm.</p>
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	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires that the on-site energy requirements as set out in ENV3 are met in the development of new public buildings. The policy also encourages buildings to be built to BREEAM standards which incorporates the use of renewable energy technologies to reach the higher levels of the scheme.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	<p>There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.</p> <p>The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of trips.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy encourages buildings to meet as high a level as possible of the appropriate BREEAM scheme, thereby reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new public buildings. It also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which can adapt to a changing climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings. It also encourages the use of natural and soft landscaping in areas of public realm which will provide carbon capture, water storage and shading and cooling benefits, helping to adapt to a changing climate.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for minimising construction waste. The policy also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce the need to demolish and build replacement buildings in the future.			
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of recycled and secondary materials. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates. The policy also refers users to policy ENV2 which does explicitly promote this requirement.			
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)						Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
							Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period						Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
							Urban	Rural									
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	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development.			
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive																	
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality. .			
Key																	
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Geographic Scale		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period							Long Term, Beyond Plan Period
						Urban	Rural										
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	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.					>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for minimising surface water run-off including through the use of SUDS.				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		

Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places																
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						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period					
						Urban	Rural									
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption, However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for reducing water consumption. The policy also refers users to ENV2 which does explicitly state this requirement.			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites																
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.			
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.					>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape habitats. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for maintaining or enhancing the ecology of development sites.			
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	

Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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		Urban	Rural						
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland. However, it does encourage proposals for public realm provision or improvement to increase level of tree planting.
Conclusion: The policy has no significant impact against the economic SA objectives but will potentially improve the tourist trade within Pendle. The policy contributes positively towards the environmental SA objectives by encouraging <u>multi-purpose</u> public buildings are build to <u>recognise</u> sustainability standards (BREEAM) and <u>are adaptable, therefore able to adapt to climate change</u> <u>thereby increasing their potential lifespan</u> and <u>reducing the negative</u> environmental impacts <u>arriving from</u> demolition and replacement <u>by having a longer useful life as needs change</u> . The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm <u>to help therefore improving-improve the appearance of the local environment and make a positive contribution towards climate change (i.e. through shading). It also requires an appreciation of the setting of the historic environment and, where appropriate encourages, the re-use of historic buildings.</u> It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on preserving and enhance public buildings and improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm <u>improving-improving</u> the sense of place and local character <u>which will have a positive impact against community wellbeing and neighbourhood identity</u> . The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities <u>which that encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play which will improve the well-being and health of people within Pendle.</u>									

Key

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Appendix C

Pendle Publication Core Strategy Summary Appraisal

		Sustainability objective																	
		H1	H2	E1	E2	E3	E4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
Core Strategy Publication Report Policy	SD1																		
	SDP1																		
	SDP2																		
	SDP3																		
	SDP4																		
	SDP5																		
	ENV 1																		
	ENV2																		
	ENV3																		
	ENV4																		
	ENV5																		
	ENV6																		
	ENV7																		
	LIV1																		
	LIV2																		
	LIV3																		
	LIV4																		
	WRK1																		
	WRK2																		
	WRK3																		
	WRK4																		
	WRK5																		
	SUP1																		
	SUP2																		
SUP3																			
SUP4																			

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Pendle Core Strategy Publication Report summary appraisal