

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

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Pendle Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy

Publication Stage (Regulation 19) Addendum

11 September 2012

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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 pan 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

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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:

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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 assesssment 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
Poilcy SDP5: Future Infrastructure Requirements	Text changes	No reaasessment 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 reassessmment 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 reasssessment 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 requried
Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places	Text changes	Reassessment required





2.3 Assessment

Where polices 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

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 an 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.

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.

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 been 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 were 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, promoter 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 clime 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 heath 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 assesses 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.

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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 reassessment 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 eChanges 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)		
Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Pendle Local Plan and, where relevant, with polices 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: 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		
Settlement Roles 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. The following list provides the established settlement hierarchy for Pendle and indicates the different levels of centre that are found in the Borough.	194, 462	SEA update required.

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
1. Key Service Centres Nelson (including Brierfield) Colne Barnoldswick		
2Local Service Centres		
3. Rural Service Centres • • Fence • • Foulridge • • Kelbrook • • Trawden		
4. Rural Villages		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Spen Brook		
Roughlee and Crow Trees		
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.		
Sequential Approach to Development – Site Selection		
Development will be located in line with the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy SDP1. 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):		
• Re-use of vacant buildings and Ppreviously developed land and vacant buildings within a defined settlement boundariesy		
Other land within a defined settlement boundariesy		
• Land outside the of a defined settlement boundariesy, where there is a proven need for appropriate rural uses2.		
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.		
The allocation of land for development in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Policies will follow the sequential approach and prefer land of lesser environmental value.		
1 The settlement boundaries are defined on the Proposals Map. These may be amended as part of a future review of the Local Plan.		
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.		

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P	olicy Change				Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
	DP2 Housing Distributi					
re O'	ad in conjunction with Police ver the plan period the locate ne allocation of housing site	ted in order of priority in line with by LIV1 on housing provision. Intion of new housing should be go so in the Pendle Local Plan Part Intion, of new housing should be a	uided by the following p 2: Site Allocations and I	ercentage distribution.	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		
		Nelson	30			
	M65 Corridor	Colne	25*	71		
	WIOS COMIGO	Brierfield	10			
		Barrowford	6			
	West Craven Towns	Barnoldswick	10	16		
	West Clavell Towlls	Earby	6**	10		
		Rural Service Centres ⁽¹⁰³⁾	6**			
	Rural Areas	Rural Villages ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾	7**	13		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	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.	126, 127	No SEA Update required
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:		

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Policy Change				Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Spatial Area	Settlement	Percentage of employment land to be provided 2011- 2026	Total by Spatial Area		
	Brierfield	68.5	78.5		
M65 Corridor	Nelson				
MIOS COTTIGOT	Barrowford				
	Colne	10.0*			
West Craven Towns	Barnoldswick	13.0	18.5		
west Craven Towns	Earby	5.5**	16.5		
Donal Assas Danilla	Rural Service Centres ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾	2.0**	2.0		
Rural Areas Pendle	Rural Villages ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾	1.0**	3.0		
eatment works serving the fo alterforth, and Spen Brook. D ill need to work with the relevan be made available, to allow the latter part of the first five lorks are resolved.	icated that there may be potential callowing settlements: Colne, Earby, For Developers proposing new employme vant utility company to ensure that sure with their scheme to proceed. In Colnety year period unless capacity issues a Foulridge, Kelbrook, Sough and Salte	pulridge, Kelbrook, Sough, nt development in these loo fficient capacity is available the distribution may be rest at the Waste Water Treatme	cations , or ricted ent		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
limited to brownfield sites where there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to support the proposed development.		
Rural Pendle In the rRural Service Centres and Rural villages development should be of a scale and nature that fulfils the need of local communities. In line with Policy SDP1, small scale employment development outside ef 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		
Policy SDP4: Retail Distribution New retail development should be in scale with the position the location holds in the retail hierarchy. In particular:	50,484,1004	SEA update required.
Major retail developments should be located in the three main town centres: Nelson Colne Barnoldswick		
Retail provision for the towns/villages of Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby should be located within the defined Local Shopping Centres.		
In the rRural aAreas 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.		
Policy SDP5 Future Infrastructure Requirements		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
The Council will work with partners to deliver the infrastructure necessary to support development in the borough.	21,180.196,225,248	No SEA update required.
New developments will be expected to contribute towards the mitigation of any adverse impacts to make the development acceptable in planning terms.		
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.		
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.		
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. Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments		
, ,		I
Biodiversity and geodiversity 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).	193,426,440,428,429,430,431,1 90,22,39,359,361,457,459,460,4 63,467,469	No SEA update required
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		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
developer will be required to undertake adequate mitigation measures. The Council will require that full compensatory provision is made where mitigation is not possible.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
Landscapes 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.		
Proposals in the designated open countryside should have regard to the Development in the Open Countryside SPG, or its replacement.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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. 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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
In designated conservation areas proposals should have regard to the relevant character appraisal or management strategy.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
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		
Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation		
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.	256,	No SEA update required.
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: • 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 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
 the AONB, by way of their siting, size, design and appearance. 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. 		
 Designing for climate change mitigation and adaptation 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: 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 Numbe	SEA Implications
 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. 		
General requirements:		
 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. 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).		
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation		
The Council will encourage the development of renewable and low carbon (RLC) energy developments which	4,5,6,456,657,720,731,14,64,25	SEA update required.
are appropriate for their setting and will work towards increasing levels of renewable and low carbon energy	3,286,288,290,292,293,297,299,	
generation in Pendle.	300 , 302, 304, 306, 308, 545,	
* The Council will support RLC energy developments which assist in the generation of 15.4 MW of electricity	589, 604, 608, 630, 631, 632,	
and 11.8MW of heat by 2020, to contribute our fair share towards meeting the obligations as set out in the	633, 634, 635, 639, 644, 645,	
UK Renewable Energy Strategy.	646, 647, 649, 649, 730, 749,	
To contribute towards this, all new residential and commercial developments will be required to generate		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
10% of their predicted energy use from renewable or low carbon sources, unless it is demonstrated that this is not viable. Specifically 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 amonity. In urban areas, small scale / building scale renewable technologies will be supported where they do not have a unacceptable impact on recidential amonity 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. Ner 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 feotprint. 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. By supporting a mix of appropriate schemes the Council will aim to achieve the following generation figures(132a) by 2020:	785, 970, 980, 997, 1113	
15.4 MW of electricity11.8 MW of heat		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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: • 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. 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. 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: 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. 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. 2. On-site generation;		
Where the scale or density of the proposed development is not sufficient to support the creation of a		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility		
Strategic transport In Pendle, tThe 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: • Provision of the A56 villages bypass. • Reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	7. 148. 154 .386. 495, 552, 1125	SEA update required
In supporting these schemes this policy will protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway for future transport use.		
Development accessibility and managing travel demand		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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. Policy ENV 5: Pollution		

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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: 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. New development should not be sited close to utility infrastructure assets (see Policy SDP5), or other	Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
D. P FAIV A. West, Management	the risks arising from contaminated land, unstable land and hazardous substances. In particular, new development will be required to: • 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. New development should not be sited close to utility infrastructure assets (see Policy SDP5), or other		No SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
The Council will support the provision of sufficient, well-located waste management facilities, as required by the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework by: 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). In all new developments, the Council will: 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	426, 428, 429, 430, 4631, 65, 441	No SEA update required
requiring disposal as a last resort Policy ENV7: Water Management		
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: • 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 Numbe	SEA Implications
The design of all new developments (see Policy ENV2) must consider: 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.		
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.		
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. 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.		
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: (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 Numbe	SEA Implications
(g) Controlled discharge into the combined sewerage network		
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:		
 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. 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. 		
Where there is a potential risk of contamination, the use of infiltration-based systems will be required.		
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: • Support the restoration of culverted watercourses to open channels		

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olicy Change			Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Avoid propos	sals to build over an existing culvert.			
	sals to culvert a watercourse, unless it can	be demonstrated that there is no		
	vision, Phasing and Delivery	_		
uirement for Pendle of 3,00	uld positively contribute towards delivering 93,375 (net) dwellings will be provided in Fice of further need or demand is identified a	Pendle between 2011 and 2026	8, 136, 181, 178, 213, 210, 213, 445, 446, 447, 464, 448, 449, 450, 531, 565	No SEA update required
e Council will allocate land in fiver the full housing required icy SDP2. The delivery of the lined in Table LIV1a. Proport make a positive contribution in with the Housing Trajective Council make a positive contribution.	n the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocat ment. The distribution and location of this the his provision will be managed in accordance sals on other, non-allocated, sites will be so on to the five year supply of housing land. tory (Figure LIV 1a) Table LIV1a sets out the LIV1a - Phasing Minimum expected de	tions and Development Policies to he housing allocation is set out in e with the phasing approach upported where they are sustainable me minimum expected delivery rates:		
e Council will allocate land in fiver the full housing required icy SDP2. The delivery of the lined in Table LIV1a. Proport make a positive contribution in with the Housing Trajective Council make a positive contribution.	n the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocatement. The distribution and location of this the provision will be managed in accordance sals on other, non-allocated, sites will be son to the five year supply of housing land.	tions and Development Policies to he housing allocation is set out in e with the phasing approach upported where they are sustainable me minimum expected delivery rates:		
e Council will allocate land in over the full housing required icy SDP2. The delivery of the lined in Table LIV1a. Proport make a positive contribution of the with the Housing Trajec	the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocatement. The distribution and location of this the provision will be managed in accordance sals on other, non-allocated, sites will be such to the five year supply of housing land. Tory (Figure LIV 1a) Table LIV1a sets out the LIV1a - Phasing Minimum expected de Phased delivery (minimum provision) Minimum expected	tions and Development Policies to the housing allocation is set out in ewith the phasing approach upported where they are sustainable the minimum expected delivery rates: Per annum requirement Minimum expected delivery		
e Council will allocate land in ever the full housing required icy SDP2. The delivery of the lined in Table LIV1a. Proposit make a positive contribution in the Housing Traject Table	n the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocatement. The distribution and location of this the provision will be managed in accordance sals on other, non-allocated, sites will be son to the five year supply of housing land. tory (Figure LIV 1a) Table LIV1a sets out the LIV1a - Phasing Minimum expected delivery (minimum provision) Minimum expected delivery (5 year period)	tions and Development Policies to the housing allocation is set out in e with the phasing approach upported where they are sustainable the minimum expected delivery rates: Per annum requirement Minimum expected delivery (annual)		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
Policy LIV2: Housing Needs		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
The Council will generally support proposals for residential accommodation where it they helps to meet an identified housing need. These needs may include: • Aspirational hHousing 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. Applicants should provide evidence of the specific housing need and how the development will help to address the need. 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.	2	No SEA update required.

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olicy Change				Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Table LIV2a - H	lousing Needs				
	F	Priority level / Area			
Type of need	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		
	Medium to High	Medium	Medium		
Supported accommodation (including adapted and specialist housing)	High	Low to Medium	Low		
ne size and type of the dwelling should be the most applied regard to Policies LIV3 and LIV4. It is provided the provided regard to Policies LIV3 and LIV4. It is provided the provided regarded to Policies LIV3 and LIV4. It is provided regarded to Policies LIV3 and LIV4. It is provided regarded to Policies LIV3 and LIV4. It is provided regarded to Policies LIV4. It is provided to Policies LIV4. It is pr	e provided to me pe provided for T ufficient pitchesfo	et the accommodation ravelling Showpeople or the Gypsy and Traverse	n requirements		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
 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: 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		
Targets and Thresholds 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. 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. 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. Different targets will apply to different areas of the borough and for different site size thresholds. Table LIV3a	187, 271, 188, 689, 827,	No SEA update required
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.		

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Policy Change							Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
	Table LIV3a Aff	ordable housing targets 20	110					
Area	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	West Craven Towns Rural Areas					
Base Target	0%	0%		20%				
	Table LIV3a At	fordable housing targets*						
Area	M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns	R	Rural Pendl	е			
Site Size Threshold (dwellings)	15	15	0-4	5-9	10+			
Base Affordable Housing Target	t 0%	0% be rounded to the nearest who	N/A	15%	20%			
The targets set by the of affordable housing of the asson the Where the viability me	DVM will be used as a ba to be provided for each ind be provided the Council w viability of individual sites essment by the applicant); availability of grant funding odel indicates an increase	sis for negotiations with appl dividual scheme. In addition, ill take account of: (tested through the submissi	icants to when as on of a fi	determine essessing the inancial vial	e amount o	f y in		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
When assessing the amount of affordable housing required the Council will take account of: the viability of individual sites; the availability of grant funding.		
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.		
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 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: 1. provide the affordable housing on an alternative site within the same settlement; OR 2. provide a financial contribution towards the cost of off-site provision (this exception does not apply in rural areas).		
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.		
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.		
In the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns the site size threshold for requiring affordable housing is set at 15 dwellings.		

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P	olicy Change				Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
In pr	the Rural Areas the percentage of affordable housing opposed for the site. These varying site size thresholds	will vary depend are shown in Ta	ling on the number able LIV3b.	r of dwellings		
	Table LIV3b - Rural affordable l	nousing site si	ze thresholds			
	Number of dwellings in scheme	0-4	5-9	10+		
	Percentage affordable housing required	N/A	15%	20%		
H H H	nese percentage targets for the rural areas are in additivenamic Viability Model'. the first instance any affordable housing should be preat it is 'tenure blind'. In circumstances where it is not popuncil will require the applicant to make arrangements:	vided on site ar	nd incorporated int	o the scheme so		
	provide the affordable housing on an a encount a financial contribution towards encount a financial contribution is provided this may be used affordable housing the second a					

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
In all cases where affordable housing is provided a condition or planning obligation will be used to ensure the housing remains affordable in perpetuity.		
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.		
Policy LIV4 includes details of Tthe 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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Market Housing Demand by Household Type 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:		
Policy LIV4: Designing Better Places to Live		
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.	307	SEA update required
All new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to: increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO ₂ 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:		
 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.		
In particular developers should follow the energy hierarchy, in order to increase the energy efficiency of their		

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

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Policy Change			Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications		
	Table LIV	4a - Types and S	izes			
Size	Market Housing	Affordable Housing	Туре	Market Housing		
1 bedroom	9%	17%	Detached	25%		
2 bedrooms - flat		1%	Semi-detached	29%		
2 bedrooms - house	35%	40%	Terraced house	18%		
3 bedrooms	40%	28%	Bungalow	19%		
4+ bedrooms	15%	14%	Flat / maisonette	9%		
New housing should be devel landscape character and according 30dph should be used as a gradensities between 30 and 50d Provision for open space and may be in the form of private assets. When determining the consideration should be given the existing housing.	essibility. In location uideline. In areas of dph. for green infrastruct gardens, larger one level and type of descriptions.	ns outside of conset f high accessibility, sture should be made site communal ope open space / green	proposals should be do de in all new housing de en spaces or other gree infrastructure to be pro	ard density of eveloped at evelopments. This in infrastructure vided,		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
Open space / green infrastructure - provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit), particularly in Nelson and parts of Brierfield.		
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.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
Open space / green infrastructure - provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit).		
Rural Areas 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).		
Density - lower densities may be appropriate depending on the surrounding built form, townscape and landscape character.		
Open space / green infrastructure - linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.		
Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy New opportunities for economic development should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy. Proposals will be supported where they:	468	No SEA update required.
 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 Link Strategy. 		
 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. 		
 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, 		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
 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. Specifically employment development in our three spatial areas should seek to address the following objectives: M65 Corridor Support regeneration activity in the Housing Market Renewal (HMR) areas of Brierfield, 		
Nelson and Colne. 2. Seek to reduce levels of worklessness. West Craven Towns 1. Support the locally important aerospace and advanced engineering sectors. 2. Reduce the reliance on Promote diversification of employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector.		
 Rural Areas Pendle Support sustainable development that helps to grow, diversify and strengthen the resilience of the rural economy; including proposals for home-working. Promote the re-use of former agricultural buildings of traditional design and construction and homeworking as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land. 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				
Classes B1, B2 and B8) over the The phasing profile (below) reflect	plan period.	s brought forward for employment (use and provision. This reflects the need to merges from the current recession.	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		
new employment land should be employment land requirement for additional provision will be permit the 5-year targets should be conscept for additional annual provision. The need for new site provision with monitoring. The employment land	brought forward. They are based on Pendle over the lifetime of the plan sible where this can be justified. Whidered as the maximum level of delision will be permissible, where this can be informed by an up-to-date Em portfolio will be reviewed every thre	(2013- 2028). To retain some flexibility, illst the total employment land target and ivery, to provide some flexibility giving can be justified as necessary.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
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:		
 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.		
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.		
The spatial distribution of new employment will be guided by Policies SDP1 and SDP3 and by:		
 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 Numbe	SEA Implications
Greenfield sites.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
 will be given to new employment development that helps to: Reinforce Barnoldswick's position as the focus for employment provision in the north of the borough. Enhance the functionality of areas existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry. Reduce the local reliance on manufacturing and helps to strengthen and diversify the local economy. Enhance the role of the Protected Employment Areas, which will be the focus employment in Use Classes B1, B2 and B8. 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. 		
 Rural Areas-Pendle Outside the built-up areas new employment development will be supported where it: Supports existing agricultural activity. Helps to strengthen and diversify the rural economy. Supports the development of sustainable tourism, leisure or recreation. Introduces, or improves, information and communication technology (ICT) networks, to support business and community use. Is of an appropriate scale and character. Does not harm the rural, or landscape, character of the area. Does not have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance. Makes a positive contribution to the protection, enhancement, conservation or interpretation of our natural environment and built heritage. 		
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.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Policy WRK3: Retailing and Town Centres		
All development within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre should seek to make a positive contribution to: 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. The Town and Local Shopping Centres, identified in Policy SDP4, will be the primary focus for retail development in Pendle. 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 alse address the sequential test and be located in the following order of priority: 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. The re-occupation of vacant floorspace, or the re-development of existing sites, within a Town Centre or		No SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		
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.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
M65 Corridor The Town Centres in the M65 Corridor will be the main focus for new retail development.		
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.		
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.		
 This will be achieved by: Promoting uses that compliment and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities (including the existing ACE Centre) in Nelson town centre. Enhancing the range of leisure and cultural facilities in Colne town centre, including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses). 		
Proposals should not: 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.		
West Craven Towns Development in Barnoldswick Town Centre and the Local Shopping Centre of Earby should be consistent		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
with the scale and nature of the centre and not serve a borough-wide catchment.		
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.		
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.		
Rural Areas Pendle		
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.		
Policy WRK4: Tourism, Leisure and Culture		
 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: Promote sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and the appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage. Help to improve the quality and diversity of the existing tourism offer, and extend the tourist season. 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). Support conservation, regeneration and/or economic development objectives, including the promotion of cross-border initiatives. Are of an appropriate scale and will not have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, local amenity or character of the area. 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
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: 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. 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. 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.		
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 Policy WRK5: Designing Better Places to Work		
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.	N/A	No SEA update required

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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.		
Innovative projects that re-use and/or adapt existing workplaces for new employment uses will normally be supported.		
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.		
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. 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.		
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.		
Within town centres new workspaces should incorporate active frontages at ground floor level that contribute		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
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. 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 Policy SUP1: Community Facility Provision		
This policy sets out the general approach to the provision of community services and facilities.	99	No SEA update required
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.		
Loss of provision The Council will resist the loss of community facilities that require a change of use application unless: • 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 needed 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 1 one year. 		
Locational approach		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
New provision New developments will be expected to contribute towards the provision of any community needs generated by the development, where viable (see Policy SDP5).		
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 Policyies SDP1 and SDP5).		
 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		
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. 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.		
In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2.		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
General principles		
M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns		
 New Arts, Culture and Leisure facilities, particularly those which enhance the existing offers in Nelson and Colne, will be supported, in line with Policyies WRK3 and WRK4. 		
Rural Pendle		
 In Rural Areas, tThe 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		
We-The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments which will improve the health and well-	193,39,423,1023	SEA update required.
being of people in Pendle, to and will:		
 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. 		
Policy SUP3: Education and Training		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
 We The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle. 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		
The Council will work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces. Applicants should have regard should be had to the general design requirements set out in Policy ENV2 and in addition:	16, 259	SEA update required
Furthermore:		

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Policy Change	Policy Amended in Response to Representation Numbe	SEA Implications
Public buildings		
Proposals should contribute to the quality of place by:		
 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.		
Public realm		
Proposals should contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm by:		
 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 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.

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Appendix B Assessment Matrices



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale	(I)						
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	ere	Pendle		ý	m. S	o to	m, Ian	ative		Comm	entary	, Including	Prever	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria	,		vailabl		J. 0	Trans-Boundary Short Term 0-5 years Medium up to plan period Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		Cumulative					etting of Adverse Effects					
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community																			
quality	priate good has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to						>	>	?	+	+	0		+	Whilst this policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements it may speed up the app process for all developments including housing which would have a marginal significant benefit when assessed against this objective by speed up the delivery of appropriate, good quality hou				ne approval ousing benefit speeding
b) Add failure	dress market	followi	nformation is r ng the cancel nmme in 2010	llation o			0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.				
H2 To	improve health a	and redu	ce health ine	qualities	s in Pendle	•		•		•		•		•					
a) Reinequ	duce health alities	Pendle Englar rate fro	nd average. A om heart dise	out rema Although ase and	for males in hins higher than the early death distroke has fall ingland average	?	?	?	?	?	?		?	The impact of this policy on reducing health inequalities is uncertain and is largely depended upon how the policy its interpreted in light of oth Core Strategy policies.			ependent		
health	prove access to a and social acilities	2009/1			l, although the a slight decreas	e	?	?	?	?	?	?		?	The impact of this policy of access to health and social care facilities is largely dependent upon health policy SD1 is interpreted in light of other Core Strategy policies.				
Key											•		•						
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	у	rm S	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1To encourage bus	iness which is appropriately located to maximise th	ne benefits	on local	l, nationa	l and glo	bal mar	kets.		
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.

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E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market a) Reduce unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level related an increase in unemployment level shows and national (7.7%) figures. b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close Criteria 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 levels throughout the ceremployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures. P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P							Geog	graphic	Scale	Ti	mesca	ale							
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to areas of high unemployment	physic of jobs location transp to area	ysical accessibility obs through the ation of sites and ansport links close areas of high					?	?		?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs and its impact on this ob is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority al		his objed icy is			
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Policy Area: Policy SD1:	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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%.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	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	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. 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).	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	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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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
E.3 To develop st	rategic transport, communication and economic info	astructure										
a) Rreduce 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).	<	?	?	-	-	-	?	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) lincrease the evel of nvestment 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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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	. 2	E s	dn c _	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Limprove 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 re	naissance								
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) cConcentrate 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 impaction is uncertain and is largely dependent upon how the policy its interpreted in light of other Core Strategy policies.

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Policy Area: Policy SD1:	: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable	Develop	ment										
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	, Y	r.i.	p to	m, lan	lative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	ductio	n, Offsettir Effects		averse
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	?	?	?	?	quality policy sustai impac this po	of the looes con on the desired desire	akes no explii built environn ontain a press evelopment a largely depe nterpreted by g with other o	nent, how umption and there ndent up the loca	wever the in favour of fore its on how I planning
C1. To reduce crime and the	fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviou	ır							<u> </u>				
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%).	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	commu contair develo largely interpre	unity saf a presupment a depend eted by	tes no explicitely however fumption in favored therefore ent upon how the local plants strategy police.	the polic your of s its impac v this po ning aut	y does ustainable ct will be licy is
	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.												
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people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult 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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. b) Provide physical access Were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. **This policy makes no explicit reference to** **This policy makes no explicate the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could susta								Geogi	raphic	Scale	т	imeso	ale						
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 primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% 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. In 2008/09 95.0% 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. The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year. Provide physical access for those with disabilities This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities and therefore its impact upon those with disabilities and therefore its impact upon those with disabilities and therefore its impact upon those with disabilities to will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core				Kev Baseli	ne Info	and Target	(Where	Pen	dle	ح	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative					
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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 ? ? ? ? ? ? Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 ? ? 0 ? ? ? ? ? Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 ? ? ? 0 ? ? ? ? Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 ? ? ? 0 ? ? ? ? Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 ? ? ? 0 ? ? ? ? Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 ? ? ? 0 ? ? ? ? Pendle has 23 Conservation, however it does promotes sustainable development which could heritage conservation, however it does promotes sustainable development which could heritage conservation, however it does promotes sustainable development which could managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact upon the historic environment if not manage						Geog	raphic	Scale	т	imeso	ale						
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 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans		Key Baseli	ne Info	o and Target	(Where	Pen	dle	ح ا	E s	o to	m, lan	lative					
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Rural Where Urban R								Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imeso	cale						
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. Physical satisfaction with parks and 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. 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				Kev Baseli	ne Inf	o and Target	(Where	Pen	dle	ح	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative					
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pollution risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. The 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	creati	ion and access to	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	?	?	?	?	protect space presu develo largely interp	ction, cr s howe mption opment y deper reted by	reation and accepter the policy of in favour of sustand therefore and the local plan by the local plan	cess to go does con stainable its impa w this po nning au	green ntain a e act will be blicy is thority
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ج (m.	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
5. To develop	trong and positive relationships between people f	rom differen	t backgrou	ınds a	nd comi	munitie	es and to	alue the	e diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle
) Create a sense of elonging and vellbeing for all nembers of the ommunity	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.
) Support ommunity evelopment and eighbourhood dentity	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 identi however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore i 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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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. A	rin S	p to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 re	equirement for energy use, promote efficient energ	y use and	dincreas	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable sc	ources
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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Obj	ectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P2. T	o address the n	eed to lir	mit and adapt	to clima	te change													
minim	house gas	5.63% This is and we	from 7.1 tonne the second lov	es to 6.7 west figounty (8	er capita fell by 7 tonnes in 2008 ure in Lancashir 3.4 tonnes) and	re	<	<	0	1	-	-	-	reduction the policy sustainal negative emission	of gree contair ole deve impact s throug	s no explicit re inhouse gas er ns a presumpti lopment which upon overall gr h construction ys and popular	missions on in fav is likely eenhou activitie	s however your of y to have a se gas es,
ability	ntribute to the to adapt to e change	domes by 300	kWh in each y	il and tra ear bet	er capita (i.e. ansport) has fall ween 2005 and tion of 2.43%.		?	?	0	?	?	?	?	change h presump and there upon how	nowever tion in fa efore its v this po	s no explicit re the policy doe avour of sustain impact will be plicy is interpre- y along with ot	s containable de largely de ted by the	n a evelopmen dependent ne local
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Sustainable Development	Key	/ Baseline In	fo an	d Target (Who	ere	Per	ndle	>	E s	d to	n, Ian	ative	Com	mentai	ry, Including	Preve	ention.
Objectives and Criteria			/ailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P3. To ensure the s	ustainabl	e managemen	t of ex	isting natural res	source	s through	consider	ation of	depleti	on, wa	ste minir	nisation i	recycling an	d recov	ery		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	house and 20 head. There compo 2010/	207/08, achievi In 2010/11 this has been a 52 osting rate betw 11, far exceeding combined figure osting (38.28%	head ng the had fa .81% i yeen 2 ng the for rec	between 2004/0 target of 380kg allen still further. ncrease in the 004/05 and target of 10%. eycling and	per	<	<	0	-	-	ı	-	reducing presump which is l	waste h ion in fa ikely to	s no explicit re lowever it does avour of sustain have a negativ demolition wa	s containable de re impa	n a evelopmen
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result target of increasing the waste recycling to						0	0	0	0	0	0	This polic reducing		s no explicit re	ference	to .
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce contan	nination, regenerate degraded environments, main	tain soil re	esources	and mir	imise o	develo	pment or	greenfi	eld 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	?	?	?	?	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 Fra	amework	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.



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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect Commentary, Including Prevention, Offsetting of Adverse Effect Commentary, Including Preventi								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	-					
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 P7 P8 P9			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re –	Per	ndle	Α.	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	rv. Includina	Preve	ntion.
Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?	Obje	ectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Teri Beyond Pi Period	Cumul					
Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?	P6. R	educe the risk o	of floodin	g and conserv	e wate	resources													
abstraction and consumption over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors. ? ? 0 ? ? ? 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	numbe proper floodir surfac	er of rties at risk of ng from e and ground	Lead L	.ocal Flood Au	thority	will be responsib		?	?	0	?	?	?	?	quality ho presumpt and there upon how planning	owever the common the common to the common t	he policy does vour of sustain impact will be later to the policy is interpreter to the policy in the policy does not be used to the pol	contain able devargely ded	a velopment ependent e local
	abstra	ction and	over th	e last few yea	rs, prim	arily due to a	dily	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	water abs policy do sustainab will be lar interprete	straction es conta ble devel gely dep ed by the	and consumpt in a presumption opment and the pendent upon he local planning	ion how on in fav erefore now this authori	ever the our of its impac policy is
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System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	imeso	ale						
27. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites 1) Contribute to the lelivery of the ancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? 28. Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. 29. Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape lesignated habitats and provide lesignated habitats and provide protected peportunities for lew habitats creation lew habitat creation 29. Protect and provide we habitat creation 20. Protect and provide we habitat creation 21. Provided we habitat creation 22. Provided we habitat creation 23. Provided we habitat creation 24. Provided we habitat creation 25. Provided we habitat creation 26. Provided we habitat creation 27. Provided we habitat creation 28. Provided we habitat creation 29. Protect and provide we habitat creation 29. Protect and provide we habitat creation 29. Protect and provide we habitat creation 30. Protect and provide we habitat creation 40. Provided we habitat creation 40. Provided we habitat provided we habitat creation 41. Provided we habitat provided we habitat creation 42. Provided we habitat provided we habitat creation 43. Provided we habitat provided we habitat provided with provided we habitat provided we habitat creation 44. Provided we habitat provided we habitat provided we habitat provided with provided we habitat provided we habit		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	dle	7	m. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	rv. Including	ı Preve	ention.
Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 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. The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as "Unfavourable Recovering" by Natural England. ? ? 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 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 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 makes no explicit reference to sustainable development which could prove detrimental to wildlife /landscape landscape designations, 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 authority along with other core strategy protecting and enhancing existing wildlife / landscape designations, however the policy does contain a presumption i	Objectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? Pendle. Its will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies. The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural lesignated habitats and protected upon protected protect	P7. To protect and e	nhance b	iodiversity and	d prote	ct European site	s												
winhance existing wildlife/landscape lesignated habitats and protected species, and provide apportunities for lew habitat creation lew habitat creation less and provide lesignated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. ?	a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Syster agains	n does not breat the Lancash	ak do	wn performance	nto	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	contribution does contribution does contribution sustainab detriment Pendle. I this policy	ng to BA tain a pro- le devel al to valu ts will b vis interp	P targets, how esumption in fa opment which uable biodivers e largely depe preted by the lo	ever the avour of could posity habindent uccal plant	e policy rove tats in pon how nning
	p) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide apportunities for new habitat creation	SSSI v 'Unfav Englar Betwe land in	within Pendle a ourable Recond. en 2008/09 ar Pendle desig	are all vering'	classified as by Natural 9/10 the 1,296ha as a Biological		?	?	0	?	?	?	?	protecting landscape contain a developm wildlife / la therefore policy is in	y and en e design presum ent whic andscap will be la	hancing existing ations, however the could prove es in Pendle. argely depended by the local	ng wildli er the po of susta detrime Its impa ent upor plannin	fe / olicy does ainable ental to act n how this
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Policy Area: Policy SD1:	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
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		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	7	Timesc	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	dle	. A	rm 's	p to od	m, Ian I	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives an Criteria	• •	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium ul plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodlan	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

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_	ustainable evelopment	Key Baseline	Info and Target	Per	ndle	λ.	u.	dn	m, Ian	ative	Co	mmen	tary, Includi	na Pr	evention.
Obj	jectives and Criteria		Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			Offsetting o		
H1. T	To help meet the	housing needs of the	whole community												
quality	priate good y housing to residents'	there has been a si Between 2004/05 a	nd 2010/11 a total mes have been built,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	settlem	ents. It	ks appropriate identifies the omment on the	settlem	ent hierarchy
b) Ado failure	dress market	This information is following the cance programme in 2010	llation of the HMR	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	The se develop includir is a pro	or reger ttlement oment to ng Nelso bblem. T	kes no explicit neration. I hierarchy director the Key Servon and Colne with direction of sould help accepted.	ects mo rice Ce where r f develo	ost ntres, market failure opment to
H2. T	To improve health	and reduce health in	equalities in Pendle												
a) Red inequa	duce health alities	Pendle has fallen, than the England a early death rate from	verage. Although the m heart disease and remains worse than	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			ses no explicit n inequalities.	referer	nce to
Key															
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	ndle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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.

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Sustainable Development	Ke	y Baseline	Info and	l Target	Per	ndle	5	rm s	dn	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,						
Objectives and Criteria			Available		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects						
E1. To encourage but	siness wl	hich is approp	priately lo	cated to max	imise the b	penefits on	local, nati	onal and g	lobal marl	kets								
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	number of growth business stock between 1998 and				0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explici number of gro				
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	worke technot This v neighl	01 2.46% of ped in the withing ology profess was lower that bouring author equired to up	in 'science sional 'cate an many orities (20	e and egory.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explici omic developr		nce to the		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle				Vhilst the d static the employed s has	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.				nce to		
Key																		
< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	te	Move owards marginally	>>	Move towards significan	tlv +	Positiv	e Impact	-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		



						Geog	graphic S	Scale	Т	imescale	•							
_	ustainable velopment	Ke	y Baseline l	nfo ai	nd Target	Per	ndle	>	Εs	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,					
	ectives and Criteria	i i i	(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
E2. T	o secure econon	nic inclus	sion and deve	op and	d maintain a he	althy labou	ur market											
a) Rec unem levels	duce bloyment	2007 h unemp country relative level re	set of the curreralded an incoment levels A. Pendle has bely well and the mains significal (8.0%) and	crease s throughowev howev e unem cantly b	in ghout the er fared aployment below the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explic nployment lev		nce to	
physic of jobs location transp to are	prove the sal accessibility is through the on of sites and port links close as of high bloyment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.				>	0	0	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in k settlements. By concentrating development of types in those key areas it should make the physical accessibility of jobs easier to manage does not offer any timescale for development.				lopment of all nake the to manage. It	
lévels partici	pation and ment in	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.				nce to	
Key		1 1				ı	T	1	1		<u> </u>			1 -				
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Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	ndle	. 2-	rm rs	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. 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).	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: Pol	icy SDP 1 Spatial De	evelopment Pri	•	ographic	Scale	1 7	imescal	a						
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria		Info and Targe Available)	Pe	ndle	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		entary, Inclu ction, Offset Effec	ting of		
E.3 To develop stra	ategic transport, commu	nication and econ	omic infrastruc	ture										
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2.7% fall in the num on roads in Pendle. This generally down continued from 2005 following figures rec (2006), 16 (2007), 1 (2009). Between 2003 and 2.7% fall in the num on roads in Pendle. This generally down continued from 2005 following figures rec (2006), 16 (2007), 1 (2009).	ward trend has 5 onwards with thorded in Pendle 2005 there was a ber of children KS ward trend has 5 onwards with thorded in Pendle 2006 the p	e 0 ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	key settlen those key	seeks approprients. Dependents. Dependents desertiements de rease congest	ling on v velopme	vhere within	
b) Lincrease the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for Pendle has fallen by 2002/04 and 2008/0	/ 20.81% between		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy freight tran	makes no exp sport.	licit refe	rence to rail	
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		Geo	graphic S	Scale	Ti	mescale		Ф	
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Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 yeal	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Limprove 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.

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Targ	Pet	endle	>	Eσ	o to	n, lan	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention					
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
E4. To deliver urban/ı	rural renaissance													
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2 shows an upward trend in rural employment	008,	>	0	0	0	0	0	within Village that the development of the land the development of the land	olicy allows Rural Servi es. The sup ere may be epment in C priateThe p pp outside a vithin the op titions identif a Framework Pendle deve tes that alth epments wil a settlement interestions to this ort rural dive the Core S tions will ap s not comm epment or the come forware	ice Centroporting teals ituation open Councillor state a defined a defined in the field in the elopment anough in cell be restricted in the crisification trategy sepaper.	es and lext acknown as where ntryside es that possettlement ryside) is extitlement as National document plan. In general icted to any there chemes and the out with the excellence of the country where excellence is excellence and the country where excellence is	Rural newledges e may be proposals to ent bounda for those all Planning ent that is p. The policy being locate may be would repolicies when	
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	ndle	ځ .	rm	up to riod	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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.	θ>	θ>	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) Ceoncentrate 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_defined settlements but not where, within the boundary, the development should take placehowever the policy is not specific to 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 standards.

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria 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 local area during the local area during the local area flar fier 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. C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey is 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.							Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	imescale	•						
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			Ke	v Raseline li	nfo an	d Target	Per	ndle	>	E s	o to	n, lan	ative					
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	Obje	ectives and	, ite				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumul	Re	educt		_	Adverse
and public places safer for the community 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 Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents and a much lower response rate than the PLACE community safety. community safety. community safety.	C1. T	o Reduce crime	and the	fear of crime a	ınd to re	educe anti-soc	al behavio	our										
	and posafer	ublic places for the	Percep much I resider outside The re- fairly sa There I 'fear of neighb Percep lower r	tion Survey in ower response the in the local a sponse was 'vafe (48.5%). The sponse was 'vafe (48.5%). The sponse is a slip crime after dependent of the court	2011. e, but a ney feel rea dur ery safe ght incr ark' in F wever, the based	This had a sked when ing the day. e' (33%), ease in the rendle's the on a much	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				licit refe	rence to
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Obj	ectives and Criteria	,	(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	R	leduct	ion, Offsett Effec		Adverse
C2. T	o improve acces	s to and	use of basic g	joods, se	rvices and an	nenities											
numb finding local f and s	educe the pers of people g access to food shops pervices e.g. offices, difficult	comple public t surgery In 2008 comple public t school. In 2008 comple	8/09 96.0% of tions were bu transport trave 8/09 95.0% of tions were bu transport trave	ill within all housing time of all housing time of all housing all housing the within all housing the within all housing the all housing the within all housing	30 minutes a doctor's ng 30 minutes a primary ng 30 minutes a primary ng 30 minutes	٨	^	0	0	+	+	+	key so of all t acces easie	ettleme types in ssibility r. The p ces in ru	those key ar to local food solicy aims an	ntrating eas it sl shops a d at loc	development nould make nd services
acces	rovide physical ss for those disabilities		mber of pedes s for disabled n-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no expli ysical access		rence to
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Obj	ectives and Criteria	,	(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	R	educt	ion, Offset Effec		Adverse
C3. T	o protect places	, spaces, la	andscapes a	ınd buildin	gs of histori	c, cultural	and archa	eological v	alue								
histor conte herita and c histor throug	espect the ic and mporary ge of the area onserve ic buildings gh sensitive ation and re-	anticipate	as 23 Conse es having m these by 20	anagemei		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places	s, spac	nakes no expl es, landscape ural or archae	es and b	uildings of
design the locand "s	se architectural in to enhance cal character sense of place" velopment		ation Areas v			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places	s, spac	nakes no expl es, landscape ural or archae	es and b	uildings of
to bui lands	prove access Idings and capes of ic/cultural	120,000 Pendle in	nated that th tourist visits n 2010/11. T on previous	to museu his repres	ms in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places	s, spac	nakes no expl es, landscape ural or archae	es and b	uildings of
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	ndle	>	E s	dn _	n, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C4. To protect and im	prove 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	θ>	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 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 Plar 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 ligh or noise pollution.



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Where Available Urban Rural Pendle							Geog	graphic S	cale	Т	imesca	le	0					
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community 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. D) Support community development and neighbourhood neighbourhood This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community. This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting the community of the community of the community of the community development and neighbourhood identity.			Kev Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E s	dn	m, Ian	ative	Cor	nment	arv. Includir	a Pre	vention.
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community 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. b) Support community development and neighbourhood This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community. 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. b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity.	Ob	jectives	,				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year		Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community 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. b) Support community development and neighbourhood b) Support community development and neighbourhood c) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C5. T	To develop sti	rong and po	sitive relations	ships be	etween people fro	m differer	nt backgrou	nds an	d comm	unities ar	nd to valu	ue the di	ersity, of c	ultural tı	raditions found	l in Pen	dle
can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree. b) Support community development and neighbourhood 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.	sense belon wellbe memb	e of ging and eing for all pers of the	local area fairly satis The targe The Perce	as a place to sfied t of 52.8% by a eption Survey	live, and 2011 wa had a lo	d 50.5% were as not achieved. by response but		0	0	0	0	0	0	sense of	, belongir			
community development and neighbourhood role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it development and neighbourhood of the support of the community development and neighbourhood of the community development and			can influe	nce decisions	in their													
	comm develound and neight	nunity opment bourhood						0	0	0	0	0	0	communi				
	Key <<	Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significantly	+		sitive act	-	Neg	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



					Geog	raphic S	cale	Tit	mescale	е	ø.	
Sustainable Development	Kev Ba	aseline Info	and Taro	et (Where	Per	ndle	^	0-5	o to	n, an	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	,		lable)	, (Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	'satisfied' events se	ge of people 'v with sports / le rvice has seer er results reco Survey).	eisure facil n a signific	ities and ant reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, ar and culture facilities.
P1. To minimise t	he requirem	ent for energy	use, prom	note efficient er	nergy use	and increa	se the	use of er	nergy froi	m rene	wable s	sources
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	for the ins	variable from y stallation of ren jies in Pendle i	newable ar	nd low carbon	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	of people to access	s been a small using sustaina their place of ts of the 2011 tte.	able mode work.	s of transport	>	>	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 <u>and rural villages</u> the rural population does not have to travel long distances to access local amenities.
Key					-			-		-	-	
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	tainable elopment	Kev I	Baseline Info	and 1	Target (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E. S	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Con	nmenta	ary, Includir	na Pre	vention.
Ob	jectives Criteria	,		ilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan	Long Terr Beyond PI	Cumulative			Offsetting of		
P2. T	o address the	e need to	limit and adap	t to clin	nate change												
minim	duce or ise house gas				capita fell by tonnes in 2008.								settlemen	s. By co	appropriate de	evelopr	nent of all
emiss		and wel		unty (8.	re in Lancashire 4 tonnes) and UK	>	0	0	0	0	+	+		d which	areas, the nu will reduce gr		
the ab	ntribute to bility to to climate ge	domest by 300		and tra ear betv	nsport) has fallen veen 2005 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy to climate		no explicit ref	ference	to adaptation
Kov							<u>.</u>						•				
Key <<	Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significant	+		sitive pact	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development				•	Scale	•	imesca	10	4	
	Key Baseline Info	and Target (Where	Pen	dle		E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	•	able)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P3. To ensure the s	sustainable managemen	t of existing natural resou	rces throu	gh consid	deration	of deplet	ion, wast	te minimi	sation re	ecycling and recovery
arising from construction, demolition and domestic cources	There has been a reduction household waste per he and 2007/08, achieving head. In 2010/11 this has the composting rate between 2010/11, far exceeding. The combined figure for composting (38.28%) is target (44%) in the Land	and between 2004/05 the target of 380kg per ad fallen still further. % increase in the en 2004/05 and the target of 10%. recycling and slightly below the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.
use of recycled and secondary	The recycling rate has in between 2004/05 and 2 target of increasing the has been exceeded.	010/11. As a result the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.



		Ceogi	aphic S	caie		imescal	е		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	2	E s	dn	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
4. To reduce cor	ntamination, regenerate degraded environments, r	naintain soi	l resourc	es and n	ninimise	developn	nent on (greenfiel	d sites
) Encourage ne development f brownfield and in reference to reenfield	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+	?+	The policy_sets out a sequential approach to site selection which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundarymakes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land. The Open Countryside is protected under this polic 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.
) Protect good uality soil esources	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	θ>	0	0+	0+	0+	0	Open countryside is protected under this policy but there is no specific reference to protecting high quality agricultural land.



					Ged	ographic	Scale		Ti	mesc	ale		4)					
Sustainable Development	Kev E	Baseline Info	o and T	Target (Where	Р	endle	;	ĹΕ	S	<u>2</u>	m, Ian	1	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	n Prev	ention.
Objectives and Criteria	,		nilable)		Urba	n Rura	Trans-	Short Term	0-5 years	to plan	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Period	Cumulative			fsetting of <i>I</i>		
P5. To improve water	er quality a	and meet the r	equirem	ents of the Water	Framew	ork Direct	ve					•						
a) Ensure water quality meets the	In 2006 were cla	the 63.1km of assified:	waterw	ays in Pendle	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	This polic	•	s no explicit re	ference	e to water
WFD standard	Good – – 0%	42.9%, Fair –	57.1%,	Poor – 9.1%, Bad				(J	U	U		U					
P6. Reduce the risk	of floodin	ng and conserv	e water	resources														
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Lead Lo	p. Lancashire ocal Flood Auth ting this data f	nority wi	Council as the II be responsible tober 2012.	0	0	0	(0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.				to water
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	over the	e last few years on in the numb	s, prima		0	0	0	(D	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.				to water
Kev																		
< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significan	+		Posi Impa		-			gative 0 No Impact ? Uncerta				Uncertain



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Sustainable Development	 Kev l	Baseline Info	o and	Target (Where	Pe	ndle		E s	요	m, Ian	ative	Comr	nenta	ry, Including	a Prev	ention.
Objectives and Criteria	noy i		ilable		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
P7. To protect and	enhance l	oiodiversity an	d prote	ct European sites	•			•								
a) Contribute to he delivery of the Lancashire and JK Biodiversity Action Plans?	does no	ot break down hire BAP targe	perform	Reporting System nance against the n into constituent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.			
p) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated nabitats and protected species, and provide proportunities for new habitat	SSSI w 'Unfavo Betwee land in	ithin Pendle ar urable Recove	e all cla ering' by 2009/1 ated as	y Natural England. 10 the 1,296ha of a Biological	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					e to



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	9	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	·	rm s	dn _	m, lan 	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium to plar period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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:

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 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,

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.

The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The supporting textpolicy 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.

It does not comment on the scale of development or the timescale over which it might come forward.

The policy does not specifically promote Greenfield development so does not necessarily conflictalso 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.

Key															
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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
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Policy Area: Policy	SDP 4 Retail Distribution											
		Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale	4)				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	ح ا	E s	ot c	n, an	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Teri Beyond Pi Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
H1. To help meet the	nousing 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		L						•			
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 improvir access to health and social care facilities.			
Key	I Mayo I Mayo			1.		_::::-		1	Nagativa I O I Na Impact I O I Usasata			
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	ıstainable velopment	Ke	v Baseline I	nfo an	d Target (Wh	ere	Pen	dle	5	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative			ary, Includi		
Obj	ectives and Criteria			vailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettii Effects		dverse
E1. T	o encourage bus	iness w	hich is approp	riately l	ocated to maxin	nise the	benefits (on local,	nationa	and glob	oal mark	ets						
,	rease the er of growth esses	stock the VA 13.719		and 20 ousines			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth business. This policy makes no explicit reference to				
existin	ild on the og innovation cience base in gion	the wir categ neight	thin 'science a ory. This was	nd tech lower t	thin Pendle wor nology professi han many 011 census data	onal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no expli ne existing inn		
	ximise the potential of e	sector remain emplo	· (2004). While ned static the p	st the ni proporti related	iobs within the toumber of jobs had on of the workfoll businesses had 2004/05.	as orce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		olicy m oping to	akes no expli purism.	cit refere	ence to
Kev																		
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De	ustainable velopment ectives and	Key I		o and	Target (Wher			ndle	ıs- dary	rerm ears	up to	erm, I Plan od	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevent			
	Criteria		Av	anabi	- ,	U	Irban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum	Reduction, Onsetting of Adverse	Lifects		
E2. T	o secure econon	nic inclus	sion and deve	lop and	d maintain a heal	Ithy lal	bour m	narket									
a) Rec unemp levels	ployment	heralde through fared re level re	ed an increase hout the coun elatively well a	cession in 2007 employment levendle has howeve unemployment elow the regiona figures.	r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not make explicit reference reducing unemployment levels. However, it provision of new retail development may in the number of available jobs.	the			
physic of jobs locatio transp to area	prove the cal accessibility is through the con of sites and cort links close as of high ployment		2004/05 13.34 ployment uses		s been develope	d	>>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community.			
levels partici	ipation and ment in	qualific betwee Betwee Pendle	e's working po IVQ Level 4 Q	duced I 010. 2010 th pulation			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.			
Key	Move ower:		Move		Move		R.	love		Posi	tivo		NI	egative 0 No Impact ?	Uncertain		
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pei Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. 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).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

Key

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Objectives and Criteria			lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
E.3 To develop st	rategic tran	sport, commur	nication a	and economic in	frastructur	e										
a) Rreduce 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	+	+	+	+	Centres increas the con on the	s, espe se the a nmunity private	development ecially Nelson a accessibility to y without incre car, therefore affic congestic	and Colr most se easing the not exa	ne should ectors of ne reliance
b) iIncrease the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		sumption for fre by 20.81% be		rneys in Pendle 2002/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po		akes no explic ort.	t referer	nce to rail
	Move away significantly away towards marginally						+ ly	Positiv Impac] -	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Criteria C) Limprove transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance a) Support rural Data from the Business Register Employment Tutal Late Late Late Late Late Late Late Late			Geo	graphic	Scale	Ti	mesca	ale		
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and 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. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment in the Rural Villages or outside a settlement boundary which might restrict farm retail schemes of existing buildings of development on a site within a rural village may be considered Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	endle	ح	£ς	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention.
links, ICT, homeworking, and 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. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment in the Rural Service Centres of Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook), but makes no reference to opportunitie in the Rural Villages or outside a settlement boundary which might restrict farm retail sehemesin the first instance. Where this i not possible the re-use of existing buildings of development on a site within a rural village may be considered Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where	Objectives and	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
a) Support rural diversification Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward hierarchy for the Borough. It does_however allow for appropriate development within the Rural Service Centres_of Fence, Trawden, Foulridge an Kelbrook), but makes no reference to opportunitie in the Rural Villages or outside a settlement beundary which might restrict farm retail schemesin the first instance. Where this i not possible the re-use of existing buildings of development on a site within a rural village may be considered Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where	c) Limprove transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	improve, due to influences such as cleaner		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transpolinks, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.
Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment. Ohread trend in rural employment within the Rural Service Centres of Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook), but makes no reference to opportunitie in the Rural Villages or outside a settlement boundary which might restrict farm retail sehemesin the first instance. When this i not possible the re-use of existing buildings of development on a site within a rural village may be considered. Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where	E4. To deliver urban/ru	ral renaissance								
	a) Support rural diversification	Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward		θ>	0	0+	0+	0+	0	hierarchy for the Borough. It does however allow for appropriate development within the Rural Service Centres of Fence, Trawden, Foulridge an Kelbrook), but makes no reference to opportunitie in the Rural Villages or outside a settlement boundary which might restrict farm retail schemesin the first instance. Where this i not possible the re-use of existing buildings of development on a site within a rural village may b considered. Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	. Y	rm s	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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.	>	θ>	0	0+	0+	0+	0+	The policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and building, optimising the use of Brownfield sites. HoweverThe 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.
c) Ceoncentrate 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 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 standards.



Key

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a) Make streets and public places safer for Perception Survey in 2011. This had a This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.						Geog	raphic Sc	ale	Т	imesca	le							
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	_		Key Base	line Info	o and Target	Pe	ndle	у	u. s	p to	m, lan	1	ative	Col	mmen	tarv. Includi	na Pre	evention.
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	public	places safer for	Perception Sur much lower res how safe they t local area durir was 'very safe' There has beel 'fear of crime a neighbourhood Survey is base response rate t	vey in 20 ponse, beel where go the day (33%), fare a slight fter dark's. Howevel on a m	out 11. This had a put asked residents in outside in the y. The response airly safe (48.5%). increase in the in Pendle's yer, the Perception uch lower	0	0	0	0	0	0		0				referen	ce to



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C2. T	To improve access	to and	use of basic (goods,	services and ame	enities											
numb findin local servi	educe the pers of people ng access to food shops and ces e.g. post es, difficult	In 200 comp public comp public school	c transport travery. 08/09 96.0% c letions were be transport travel. 08/09 95.0% c letions were be transport travel.	uilt with yel time of all ho uilt with yel time of all ho uilt with	nin 30 minutes of a doctors using nin 30 minutes of a primary using nin 30 minutes	≼ <u>0</u>	⇔	0	0+	0+	0+	0	retail I focus centre focuss the podevelo site in this is retail f an ind it does existin	nierarch new rei es. In ru sed on h licy doo pment a rural not pos facilities lentified s not pon g rural	of the policy is ny for the Borou ail developmental areas retail the Rural Services not support s within the Ruvillage only appossible. Developmental areas within rural arange of the potentially communities wotain such a be	ugh. It s nt in exi- provisic ce Cent new ral Villa propriat pment o eas whi ncourae benefit ith limit	eeks to sting towr on is tres and ge-with a te where of new ch meet ged. Thus tting
acces	rovide physical ss for those with bilities	facilit			crossings with le is increasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explic ysical access.	it refere	nce to
Key																	
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Objectives and Criteria			ailable			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsetting Effects	g of Ac	lverse
C3. To protect plac	es, spaces	, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic,	cultura	ıl and a	rchaeolo	gical val	ue								
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and reuse	anticip	has 23 Conse ates having many 2013/14		Areas and nent plans for all	of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places,	spaces	kes no explicit s, landscapes a al or archaeolo	and buil	dings of
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	manag	rvation Areas v ement plans to		oraisals and oduced 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.				dings of
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	tourist	visits to muse	ıms in l	e circa 120,000 Pendle in 2010/1 on previous year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places,	spaces	kes no explicit s, landscapes a al or archaeolo	and buil	dings of
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	>	Eς	dn	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.			
	high, with seven earning Green Flag status.											
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 noise pollution.			
C5. To devel	op strong and positive relationships between peo	ple from di	fferent ba	ckground	ds and c	ommunit	ies and to	o value t	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 2.2% definitely agreed that they	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.			
	can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.											
members of the	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		0	0	0	0	0	0				



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	E s	dn (m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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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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. b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. 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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
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. b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. 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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comr	nentai	rv. Includina	Preve	ntion.
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production and/or use of renewable energy b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and There has been a small decline in the number of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. Although Variable from year to year the lightest for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low. O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	P1. T	To minimise the re	equireme	ent for energy	use, pı	omote efficient e	energy ι	use and	d increase	e the us	e of er	ergy fro	om rene	wable s	ources				
length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and 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 results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	produ use o	ction and/or f renewable	for the	installation o	f renew	able and low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		renewable energy. Concentrating development in Key Service			
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P2. To address the r	eed 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



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 b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11 this had fallen still further. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							Geog	raphic S	Scale	1	Γimes	cale							
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 b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary 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%		Kev	Baseline Inf	o and 1	Farget (Wher	e	Pen	ndle	5	rm S	o to	m, Ian	ative		Comr	nentai	v. Including	ı Preve	ention.
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources 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 b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	Objectives an						Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul						
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources There has been a feducation 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 b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary 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%	P3. To ensure th	sustainabl	e managemen	t of exist	ing natural reso	ource	s through	n conside	ration of	deple	tion, wa	aste mini	misatio	on re	ecycling and	l recove	ery		
of recycled and between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the secondary target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%	arising from construction, demolition and	house and 20 head. There compo 2010/1 The co compo	hold waste per 207/08, achievi In 2010/11 this has been a 52 osting rate betw 11, far exceedir ombined figure osting (38.28%)	head being the tachad falle. 81% increen 200 ng the taches is slight	etween 2004/05 arget of 380kg pen still further. brease in the 14/05 and arget of 10%. cling and ally below the	oer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				•	ference	to
	of recycled and secondary	betwee target	en 2004/05 and of increasing the	2010/1	 As a result th 	ne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				•	ference	to
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce contar	nination, regenerate degraded environments,	maintai	in soil re	sources	and min	imise d	develop	oment on	greenfi	eld sites
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of whi 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housir	ich ng.								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
greenfield	Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.	he	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	town centres which might be suitable for retail development.
	The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as most years, has exceeded the RSS target.									
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendli classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grad 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	des	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 Wat	ter Fram	nework I	Directive						
a) Ensure water quality meets the	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
WFD standard	Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%		U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
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Obje	ectives and Criteria	,		ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. R	Reduce the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wateı	resources									
numbe prope floodir surfac	educe the er of rties at risk of ng from se and ground 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.
abstra	educe water action and imption	over th	ne last few yea ion in the num	rs, prin		ily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
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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. Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.							Ge	eogr	aphic	Scale	Т	imesc	ale			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as Portional Plans? This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity. This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Where		Pend	dle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Pro	evention.
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enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for holds are all classified as between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	delive Lanca Biodiv	ry of the ashire and UK versity Action	Syster agains	n does not bre t the Lancash	ak dow	n performance	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		ce to ecology
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans. Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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.

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						•	Geogi	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale							
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline Ir	nfo and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	>	E. s	o to	n, an	ative		Comm	entary	y, Including	Preve	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria	110)		vailab			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Tern Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative				setting of A		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	whole c	ommunity			•											
qualit	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordabl ich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	()	This policy requiremen		no explicit refe	erence t	o housing
b) Ad failure	dress market e	follow	nformation is ving the cance amme in 2010	llation o			0	0	0	0	0	0	()			no explicit refe t housing mark		
H2 To	o improve health a	and red	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle								•						
/	duce health alities	Pendl Engla rate fi	and average. A	out rema Although ease an	e for males in ains higher than n the early death d stroke has falle England average	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	()	This policy health ineq		no explicit refe	erence t	o reducing
health	prove access to a and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decrease	e	0	0	0	0	0	0	()			no explicit refe nd social care		
Key						-							•						
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		Geogi	aphic S	Scale	Ti	mesca	le		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	у	EL. S	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage b	usiness which is appropriately located to maximise	the benef	its on loc	al, natio	nal and o	global m	arkets		
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	innovation nce base in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than			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	rist potential of tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of		<	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.

Positive

Impact

Move

towards

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Negative Impact

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© AMEC Environment	& Infrastructure UK Limited
Santambar 2012	

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			4	
		Pendle		у	m s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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.

Positive

Impact

Negative Impact 0

No Impact

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significantly

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September 2012		

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Gene	ration
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	ry	rm rs	up to riod	m, lan	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	n De	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 learning potential.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. 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).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

	.cy															
<	<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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				Geog	raphic	Scale	Ti	mescal	е						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	nfo and T	arget (Where	Per	ndle	5	۾ ي	p to	m, Ian	ative			ry, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria	_	vailable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Red	duction	i, Offsettin Effects	_	dverse
E.3 To develop str	ategic transport, con	munication	and economic in	frastructure)			•							
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and in the number of chendle. This generally dow from 2005 onwards recorded in Pendle	nward trend with the fo 10 (2006),	on roads in d has continued llowing figures										es no explici congestion a		
	(2008) and 7 (2009) Between 2003 and in the number of ch Pendle.	2005 there		0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	This generally dow from 2005 onwards recorded in Pendle (2008) and 7 (2008)	with the fo 10 (2006),	llowing figures												



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale		0				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	7	E. s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
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 urba	n/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	+	+	+	In rural areas, wind farms renewable and loca carbon energy may be viewed positively when they do not have a detrimental impact on area 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. This may encourage wind farmrenewable 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.			



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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	. 7	rm s	up to riod	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including		
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of brownfield land.		
	Steadily increasing trend over last five years.										
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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places safer for the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much public safety.								Geogr	aphic	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale						
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				Kev Baselii	ne Info	and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ح	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative					
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 This policy makes no explicit reference to public safety. This policy makes no explicit reference to public safety.		Objectives and		,				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumu	Re	ductio		g of A	dverse
places safer for the community 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	C1. T	o Reduce crime	and the	e fear of crime a	ınd to re	educe anti-socia	ıl behavioı	ur	-										
	places	s safer for the	public	Perception Sulower response safe they feel during the day (33%), fairly something the second of the	rvey in e, but a when o /. The reafe (48. en a slig dark' in ds. Howed on a	2011. This had isked residents utside in the locesponse was 've 5%). Inthe increase in the Pendle's vever, the Percemuch lower res	a much how cal area ery safe' he 'fear eption sponse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		•	kes no explicit	referer	nce to
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Sustainable Development Objectives and								4	
	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	>	E. s	to d	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	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.
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.



							Geog	raphic	Scale	1	imeso	ale						
	Sustainable Development		Kev Baselii	ne Info	and Target (Where	Pen	dle	>	E s	d to	m, lan	ative			tary, Includir		
	Objectives and Criteria		ney Busein		ilable)	vincie	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eduction	on, Offsettin Effects	_	dverse
C3. T	o protect places,	space	s, landscapes a	nd build	dings of historic	, cultural	and archa	eologica	l value									
and of the histor	espect the historic contemporary heri e area and conser ric buildings throu tive adaptation ar e	tage ve gh		ving ma	rvation Areas a anagement plan 4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	be pro from re develo	rvation tected_tenewab opment. where t	cognises recogri areas and herit from any unacc ole and loc carb The policy will these have a dof of heritage asso	tage ass ceptable oon ener not sup etriment	sets should e impact rgy oport wind
desig local	place" of development Improve access to It is estimated that there were circa 120					0	0	0	0	0	0	0		olicy ma ectural o	akes no explici design.	t referer	nce to	
buildi	coal character and "sense f place" of development 2013/14. It is estimated that there were circa 120				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	acces	s to buil	akes no explici Idings to buildir ural value.		nce to	
Key										1								
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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. b) Reduce light and noise pollution The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. The policy makes no explicit reference protection, creation of, or access to spaces. Indirect impacts could include loss up of public access to areas of the countryside. This policy makes no explicit reference protection, creation of, or access to spaces. Indirect impacts could include loss up of public access to areas of the countryside. The policy makes no explicit reference or noise pollution. The policy aims to protect residential including aspects such as potential								Geog	raphic	Scale	-	Time	esc	ale						
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. D) Reduce light and noise pollution The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. The policy makes no explicit reference or noise pollution. The policy makes no explicit reference or noise pollution. The policy aims to protect residential including aspects such as notential including aspects such as no				Kev Baselii	ne Info	and Target (Where	Pen	dle	>	، ع	o to	þ	m, Ian	ative					
creation and access to green spaces 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. D) Reduce light and noise pollution The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. The policy aims to protect residentic including aspects such as potential. The policy aims to protect residentic including aspects such as potential.		Objectives and		,				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter	Medium up	plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Red	ductio		_	dverse
creation and access to green spaces 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. D) Reduce light and noise pollution The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. The policy aims to protect residentic including aspects such as potential. The policy aims to protect residentic including aspects such as potential.	C4. T	o protect and imp	orove l	ocal environme	ntal qua	ality														
pollution risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. or noise pollution. The policy aims to protect residential including aspects such as potential.	creati	on and access to		management Grove, Barrov Valley Garder Public satisfar remains high,	plans in wford, H ns, Victo ction wi	n place: Alkincoa leyhead, Marsdoria and Walvero th parks in Penc	en, den. dle	0	0	0	0	(0	0	0	protect spaces Indirect up of p	tion, cr s. et impa oublic a	eation of, or a	ccess to	o, green or opening
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 pollution and shadow flicker.from a unacceptable impacts associated v proposals for renewable and low carenergy generation, which is likely to noise pollution.	,	U	oise					0	0	0	0	(D	0	0	The poincludic pollution unacce propose energy	se pollu olicy air ng asp on and eptable sals for gener	ms to protect rects such as pshadow flicke impacts assorenewable an ration, which is	esidenti potential r-from a ciated v d low ca	ial amenity I noise ny vithin arbon
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C5. To develop strong	and positive relationships between people from	different b	ackgrour	nds and	comm	unities	and to v	alue 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 likelyrenewable and low carbon energy proposals may to be met with some public oppositionThese proposals are 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.



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	5	٤٤	o to	m, Ian	ativ			ary, Includin		
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Red	ductio	n, Offsetting Effects	g of Ad	lverse
P1. To minimise the require	ement for energy use, promote efficient energy u	se and inc	rease the	use of e	energy	from re	enewabl	e source	s				
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									pments	rill support RLC which assist in		
	low.								of elect	tricity a	nd 11.8MW of	heat by	2020,
										mmerci	towards this, a al developmer		
		>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	from re	newabl	of their predic le or low carbo ated that this is	n source	es, unles
									carbon positive detrime nature, residen large no those a	energy ely wherental im landsc ntial amoumber of areas whereas whereas whereas whereas	wind farmsRe / proposals wil re they will not pact on any de cape or heritage enity. Howeve of such design hich can accor ind turbines are	II be vie have a esignate e value er, given ations in mmodat	wed ed area of or on Given the n Pendle, e
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	. ≥	E S	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.			0		0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport linkages.
mixed use development transport	The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	New commercial and residential developments will be required to produce 10% of their energy by low carbon resources. Large scale RLC developments will help to de-
	Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.								carbonise the national grid.
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.
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							Geog	raphic	Scale	Ti	imesc	ale						
	Sustainable Development		Kev Bas	eline l	nfo and Targe	et	Pen	dle	_	E s	o to	m, Ian	lative			ry, Including		
	Objectives and Criteria				Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Red	luctio	n, Offsetting Effects	of Ad	verse
P3. 1	o ensure the sus	tainab	le managemen	t of exis	sting natural reso	ources th	hrough co	nsiderat	tion of de	epletion	, waste	e minimis	sation re	cycling an	d recov	ery		
from construction, demolition and domestic sources hous 2004 of 38 faller There compare 2010 The compare targe Strat b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials The incompare targe strat a res			household was 2004/05 and 2 of 380kg per h fallen still furth There has bee composting ra 2010/11, far ex The combined composting (3	ste per 2007/08 lead. In ler. en a 52. te betw xceedir figure 8.28%)	uction of 1.83% head between, achieving the t 2010/11 this ha 81% increase in een 2004/05 ang the target of 1 for recycling and is slightly below incashire Waste	arget id the d 0%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po		kes no explicit	referend	ce waste
récyc	Promote the use of exception of the recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11.				aste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po recyclin		kes no explicit	referen	ce	
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	7	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce conta	mination, regenerate degraded environments, main	ntain soil r	esources	and mir	nimise	develo	pment or	n greenf	field sites
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in	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.								This policy makes no explicit reference to development on Greenfield or Brownfield land.
preference to greenfield	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	>	<	0	0	0	0	0	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. However, other technologies such as commercial
	most years, has exceeded the RSS target.								scale Solar PV arrays and biomass plants can be developed on Brownfield sites.
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 soli quality. 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.
< Move away significantly	< Move > Move >> away towards marginally marginally	tow	ve vards	+	Pos	itive act	-	_	legative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain npact



						G	eog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale	4	
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Wher	е	Pen	dle	5	£ς	o to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Obj	jectives and Criteria			ailabl			ban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P5. T	o improve water	quality a	and meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wate	r Frame	work	Directive						•
quality	nsure water y meets the standard		6 the 63.1km classified:	of wate	rways in Pendle		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality standards.
WFD	standard	Good - Bad -		– 57.19	%, Poor – 9.1%,		U	O	O	U	O	0	U	
P6. F	Reduce the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources									
numb prope floodii surfac	educe the oer of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	nd					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.
abstra	educe water action and umption	ater Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen stead					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction or consumption.
Key														
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ards	+	Pos Imp	itive act	=		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain mpact



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. A plant of the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? A plant of the delivery of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. A plant of the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? A plant of the delivery of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. A plant of the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? A plant of the delivery of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against this objective as although areas of biodive importance within the Borough should be avoided protected as far as possible the reality is that area environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable, and low carbon energy projects such a wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turb importance existing wildlife/landscape lesignated labitats and rotected species, and provide proportunities for lew habitat Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. The policy is likely to have a negative overall importance within the Borough should be avoided importance within the Borough should be avoided protected as far as possible the reality is that area environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable, and low carbon energy projects such a wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turb can minimise adverse effects on birds and bats 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. 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. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.							Geog	raphic S	Scale		Timeso	ale						
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. Action Plans? Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Bar targets down into constituent districts. Action Plans? Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against this objective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be affronce or minimise adverse effects on birds. As above, eithough the policy as assistance or against the policy as although areas in the policy and action and the policy as a site of the policy as although areas in the policy as a site of	P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. The policy is likely to have a negative overall impa against this objective as although areas of biodive importance within the Borough should be avoided protected as far as possible the reality is that area environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable, and low carbon energy projects such a wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turb can minimise adverse effects on birds and bats Di Protect and enhance existing validifie/landscape lesignated 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. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.			Kev Ba	aseline Info	and Targ	et (Where	Per	ndle	7	E s	of co	m, Ian	ative	Comn	nentary	v. Includina I	Prever	ntion.
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. System does not break down performance against this objective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough areas importance within the Borough areas importance against this objective as although areas importance against this objective as although areas importance within the Borough areas importance against this objective as although areas importance within the Borough areas importance against this objective as although areas importance within the Borough ar	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. As above, although the policy specifies that in rura areas, wind farms will beproposals for renewable low carbon energy generation will be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental and importance assitive siting of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. A c c c d d	Obje	ctives and	, 2.				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul					
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. System does not break down performance against this objective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough should protected as far as possible the reality environmental value are likely to be aff renewable_and low carbon energy projective as although areas importance within the Borough areas importance within the Boroug	Data gap. Blourests Method Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. Image: Application Reporting against this objective as although areas of biodiversity within the Borough should be avoided protected as far as possible the reality is that area environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable and low carbon energy projects such a wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turb can minimise adverse effects on birds and bats 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. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. Bata gap. Blouriers and against this objective as although areas of biodive importance within the Borough should be avoided protected by a renewable and into constituent districts. In 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. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	P7. T	o protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity an	d protect E	uropean sites	5											
b) Protect and The 10 data units for the South Pennine As above, although the policy specifies	In the 10 data utilis for the South Perfilling wildlife/landscape lesignated as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. 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. The 10 data utilis for the South Perfilling Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Setween 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. The 10 data utilis for the South Perfilling areas, wind farms will beproposals for renewable low carbon energy generation will be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental impact on designated sites and landscape and visit character or on ecological or heritage assets it is lated that negative impacts will be unavoidable. However sensitive siting of wind turbinesschemes minimise adverse effects on biodiversity.	the de Lanca UK Bi	elivery of the ashire and odiversity	System against	does not brea the Lancashire	k down per e BAP targe	formance	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	against this of importance was protected as environment renewable_al wind farms.	objective vithin the far as p al value nd low o Howeve	e as although a e Borough show cossible the rea are likely to be carbon energy per sensitive sitir	reas of uld be a lity is the affecte orojects ag of wire contracts.	biodiversity voided and at areas of d by such as nd turbines
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for have a generation wild in Pendle designated as 10 classified as 10		enhar wildlife design habita protect and p oppor new h	nce existing e/landscape nated ats and cted species, rovide tunities for nabitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between of land i	SSSI within Pe avourable Rec d. n 2008/09 and in Pendle desi	classified Natural ne 1,296ha	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	areas, wind I low carbon e positively wh impact on de character or that negative However ser	farms with the second s	ill beproposals eneration will by do not have a d sites and langogical or heritag s will be unavo iting of wind tur	for rene be view detrimedscape ge asse idable.	ewable and ed ental and visual ts it is likel	



Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	7	imesc	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	, Z	rm 'S	p to	m, Ian	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium ul plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 says there should be no detrimental impact on designated areas of nature conservationecological assets, which would include ancient woodland. It is unlikely that existing woodland would be affected by new RLGrenewable and low carbon energy schemes and more likely that new areas of woodland would be planted as part of mitigation measures.

Conclusion:

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 community_particularly in rural areas (Objective C5), 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.

> >	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
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							Geogr	aphic S	cale	Т	imeso	ale		
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	nfo and	d Target (Whe	ere	Pen	dle	7	m. s	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
	jectives and Criteria			vailab			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H1. T	o help meet the h	nousing	needs of the v	whole c	ommunity									
qualit	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordab nich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.
b) Ad failure	dress market	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	o improve health	and red	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle	•	•				•			
,	duce health alities	nealth The all cause mortality rate for males in				n en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities
Kev														
<<	Move away significantly	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						re ards arficantly	+		sitive pact	-		egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain



		Geogr	aphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. V	rm .s	p to	m, Ian	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium ul plan peric	Long Teri Beyond PI Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. 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.

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



					Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	4					
Sustainable Development	Kev	Baseline Info	o and ¹	Target (Where	Per	dle	ý	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includin	_	
Objectives and Criteria			ailable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Rec	ductio	n, Offsetting Effects	g of Ac	lverse
E1. To encourage b	usiness v	vhich is approp	riately l	ocated to maximise	the bene	fits on loc	al, natio	nal and	global m	arkets						
a) Increase the number of growth ousinesses	busines change of just		en 1998 gistered mpariso	and 2008, with a business stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		of new	es no explicit re growth busine cation.		
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base n the region	sting innovation in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower that					0	0	0	0	0	0		innova	es no explicit re ation and scier		
c) Maximise the ourist potential of Pendle	tourism jobs ha workfor	dle there were n sector (2004) as remained starce employed i sses has incre-	>	>	>	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.						



E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market a) Reduce 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. b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high							Ge	eog	raphic	Scale	Ti	mesca	ale						
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. 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. b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment heralded an increase in unemployment levels through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment heralded an increase in unemployment levels through the levels. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up new employment opportunities further afield. The policy seeks to minimise the need to travel by ensuring developments are located in close opportunity to existing or proposed services. Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses. >> > > > 0 + + + + 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	De Obj	velopment ectives and	Key				e			Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
unemployment levels 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. 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. b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment heralded an increase in unemployment levels through the value of the unemployment levels. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up new employment opportunities further afield. The policy seeks to minimise the need to travel by ensuring developments are located in close opportunity to existing or proposed services. Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses. >> > > 0 + + + + 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	E2. T	o secure econor	nic inclu	sion and deve	elop and	d maintain a heal	thy labou	ur ma	arket										
physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment for employment uses. Solution For employment uses For employment uses Solution For employment For employment For employment For employment For employment uses Solution For employment uses	unem	ployment	herald throug fared i level r	ed an increas hout the coun relatively well emains signifi	e in une itry. Per and the cantly b	employment leve ndle has however unemployment pelow the regiona	. 0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	employme	ent level mprove	s. d transport link	ages m	ay open up
	physic of job location transp to are	cal accessibility s through the on of sites and port links close eas of high				s been developed		>	>	>	0	+	+	+	ensuring of proximity of Considerationsing, some near to earlive and w	develope to existing tion is a service ch othe	ments are locaing or proposed also given to locand employment to give people	ted in classified in classifie	ose es. ew lopments portunity to
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	. 2	E S	up to riod	m, lan	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	_ e	Long Terr Beyond Pl Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 learning. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to educational opportunities further afield.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. 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).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs. Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to better quality jobs further afield.

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure a) Breduce 1 of 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).						Geog	graphic \$	Scale	Tii	mescal	9	a)					
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). 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		Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Pei	ndle	٦.	r.u.	p to od	m, lan	lative					
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	traffic congestion and improve safety for road	in the num Pendle. This gene from 2005 recorded i (2008) and Between 2 in the num Pendle. This gene from 2005 recorded i	rally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 (d 7 (2009). 2003 and 2009 aber of childre trally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 (d trend the foll 2006), 1 there v KSI or	has continued by the second of	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	particu through Earby I The po develor impact restrict	larly along the vilong the posterior the posterior the large end of the large end of the large end of the large end on the large end of the la	ong the North \ lages of Foulri provision of the o states that w s likely to have highways netw ne free flow of	Valley in idge, Ke A56 by where a e an advork in t traffic, p	n Colne and elbrook and y-pass yerse erms of



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	ainable opment	Key B	aseline Info	and Target (W	here	Pei	ndle	. 2	E s	p to od	m, lan	lative			ary, Includii		
Obje	ctives Criteria	•		lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
level of investm and use				eight journeys in F etween 2002/04 a		>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	throug		eks to strength instatement o y line.		
c) Limpro transported ICT, homeword and gre- plans	rt links,	improve,		expected to conting ses such as clean es.		>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy supports two strategic infrastruprojects; namely the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton railway line and the provisic improved road links along the line of the A Existing pedestrian and cycle routes and litransport networks are to be improved throcharging methods such as CIL. The improvement of the transport network				of the provision of the A56. s and local
E4. To d	deliver urba	n/rural ren	aissance							•			•				
a) Supp diversifi	oort rural cation	Survey in	n the Business atroduced in 20 ural employme	Register Employ 08, shows an upv nt.	ment vard	0	>	>	0	+	+	+					etween the eir rural ving ts of the positive
Key	•							•		•			•				
	Move away significantly		Move away marginally	> Move towards margina		t	Move owards significantl	+ v	Positiv Impac		-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Tir	nescale	•	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	. Y	r.u.	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of Brownfield land.
	Steadily increasing trend over last five years.								
c) Ceoncentrate 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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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



places safer for the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much community safety			Geog	raphic	Scale	Tiı	nesca	ale					
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. 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 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. In 2008/09 95.0% 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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	5	E s	o to	n, an	ative				
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. 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 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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport where built within 30 minutes public transport in travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport where	Objectives and		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumul	Reducti		•	dverse
places safer for the community 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. 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 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. In 2008/09 95.0% 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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	C1. To reduce crime and the	e fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behavio	ur										
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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport were built within 30 minutes public transport.	a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			cit refere	ence to
people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult 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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport.	C2. To improve access to ar	nd use of basic goods, services and amenities				•			•				
	people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices,	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	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	located in comproposed to outlines pla access locatransport lir	lose proximity to cal facilities. The ns to make it en all services by in	to existing the policy asier for a sier for	ng or y also people to y local
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	Objectives and Criteria		,	Avail			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	educti	on, Offsettir Effects	•	dverse
	ovide physical s for those with lities		The number of facilities for di year-on-year.				>	0	0	+	+	+	+	publi		nakes reference port facilities to		
C3. To	o protect places, s	space	s, landscapes a	and build	ngs of historic	, cultural	and archa	eologic	al value									
and co of the historic	to enhance the management plans to be produced 2013/14.						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prote	ction o	makes no expl f historic buildi		
design local c	e architectural n to enhance the character and "sei ce" of developme		management				0	0	0	0	0	0	0		This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design. This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and			ence to
buildin	prove access to ngs and landscap ioric/cultural value		It is estimated tourist visits to 2010/11. This previous year	museur represei	ns in Pendle ir	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	impro lands Impro impro indire	is policy makes no explicit reference to proving access to buildings and dscapes of historic/cultural value provements to the transport network worove accessibility throughout the area irectly this is likely to have a positive pact against this objective.			ue work will ne area and
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally		Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive Impact		-	Negativ Impact	e	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable		Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	le	ē	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	7	E s	p to	m, lan	ulativ	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	
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 mayindirectly increase access to green spaces.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has riser 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.



Sustainable					Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	le) (e			, Including etting of		ention, se Effects
Development	Key Ba			arget (Where	Per	ndle	5	Eς	p to	m, Ian	ulativ					
Objectives and Criteria		Avai	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
C5. To develop stre	ong and po	sitive relations	hips be	tween people fror	n different	backgrou	nds and	commu	nities and	d to value	e the div	ersity, of cul	tural trad	itions found	in Pend	dle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	local area fairly satis The targe The Perce revealed to can influe	as a place to fied t of 52.8% by eption Survey	live, ar 2011 w had a l nitely a in their		>	>	>	0	+	+	+	rsity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing all members of the community. The policy will-may however improve linkage between towns, villages and neighbourhoods which will create the opportunity for increase interaction between local communities and a social cohesion. This policy makes no explicit reference to community identity.			inkages rhoods creased	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity				a more active aybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	social cohesion. This policy makes no explicit reference to				e to



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	idle	ح .	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
	jectives and Criteria			/ailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
enhar	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfi events reduct	ied' with sports s service has s	s / leisu seen a er resul	ts recorded in 20	004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit referacilities for leis		
P1. T	To minimise the re	quirem	ent for energy	use, p	romote efficient o	energy	use and	d increas	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable so	ources				
produ	eximise the action and/or frenewable	for the	installation o	f renew	r to year the figurable and low adle remains low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy renewable		no explicit refe	erence t	0
ength rips r hroug appro and m	nimise the n and number of required gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment port	of peo transp	ople using sust oort to access	tainable their pl			>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	objective. developm proximity transport, to reduce	It propo ents are to local a pedestr the num	s specifically re ses-requires the should be loca amenities. Impi ian and cycle n iber of car journ ustainable mod	at new ated in c rovemen etworks neys by	close nts to public s will help promoting
Sey									<u> </u>									
<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable		Geog	raphic :	Scale	י	Timesc	ale	e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect		
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	5	m. S	o to	m, Ian	ulativ			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			
P2. To address the r	eed 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 U (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 falle by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	n 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to cl change adaptation. This is more directly relevant to policy ENV		



Sustainable Development Objectives and						Geogi	raphic S	Scale	1	imeso	cale	e e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect
Objectives and I	Key I			Target (Where	e	Pen	dle	2	r.m S	o to	m, lan	Cumulative	
Criteria		Av	ailable	?)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum	
P3. To ensure the sur	ıstainable	managemen	of exis	sting natural reso	urces	through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minim	isation r	recycling and recovery
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	househ and 200 head. In There h compose 2010/1° The cor compose	07/08, achievin 2010/11 this nas been a 52 sting rate betw 1, far exceedin mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head being the had fa had fa had fa had fa hear 20 had for recyling the total had been slight for recyling the had been slight for r	etween 2004/05 target of 380kg p llen still further. Increase in the 104/05 and arget of 10%. Increase in the 104/05 and arget of 10%.	er	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	between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a redary target of increasing the waste recyclin					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
_	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	ح	E s	o to	m, Ian	lative	Com	mentai	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
	jectives and Criteria			/ailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P4. 1	To reduce contan	nination,	regenerate de	egrade	d environments, r	mainta	ain soil re	esources	and mir	imise (develop	oment or	greenf	eld sites				
devel brown	ncourage the lopment of nfield land in rence to nfield	derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for house to ld Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, most years, has exceeded the RSS targement of the percentage of agricultural land in Peclassified at Grade 3. There is none in Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, only site officially classified as deemed to be suitable for house to be suitable for ho					0	<	0	0	0	-	-	brownfield The const	land. ruction o	s no explicit refo of the bypass, ent on Greenfi	or railwa	ay would
qualit resou	•	classif 1 and	ied at Grade 3 2. This figure	3. There	e is none in Grad	les	0	<	0	0	0	-	-	quality. The const	ruction o	on explicit reforms the bypass, Grade 3 agricul	may re	quire
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ificantly	+	Posi		-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



				Geographic Scale			Timescale						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Inf	Per	Pendle		r.n S	p to	m, an	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria		ailable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction,	, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
P5. To improve water	quality and meet the re	equirements of the Water	Framework	Directive	-								
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km were classified:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes quality.	no explicit re	ference	e to water	
vvi D standard	Good – 42.9%, Fair Bad – 0%			0	0								
P6. Reduce the risk of	of flooding and conserv	e 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 risk.	no explicit re	ference	e to flood	
abstraction and	Water abstraction in P over the last few years reduction in the number abstractors.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes abstraction and co		e to water	



enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat						G	Geographic Scale			Timescale			•						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. C C D D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C			Kev	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where			e -	Pendle		_	E. S	o to	an Ian	ative					
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. Comported and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. Comportunities for new habitat Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. Comportunities for new habitat 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 bypass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	Obj	ectives and						ban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Re	eductio		g of Ac	lverse
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. does not break down pack and potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	P7. T	To protect and e	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d prote	t European sites													
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat	the de Lanca UK Bi	elivery of the ashire and iodiversity	does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent					<	٧	0	0	-	-	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 scal infrastructure projects to create the A56 bypass and the reinstatement of the Colne to				oe some areas of e arge scale A56 by-	
	b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation		SSSI wi 'Unfavor Between land in F	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			i.		<	٧	0	0	-	-	objecti potenti enviror importa infrastr pass a	objective. However there is likely to be som potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the proposed large so infrastructure projects to create the A56 bypass and the reinstatement of the Colne to			oe some areas of e arge scale A56 by-
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards nificantly	+	Positi Impad		-	Negat Impac		0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



		Geog	٦	imesc	ale	4)				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pendle		. <u>7</u> .	rm	p to od	rm, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans. Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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 CO₂ 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).

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		-		marginally		marginally		significantly		-						



	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	ere	Geographic Sca						ative		Commentary, Including Prevention,				
	jectives and Criteria	,		/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse				
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole c	ommunity														
quality	priate good y housing to residents'	has be 2004/ home	een a significa 05 and 2010/1	ant incre I1 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordation ich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.				
b) Add failure	dress market e	follow	nformation is r ing the cancel amme in 2010	lation c			0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.				
H2 To	o improve health a	and redu	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle				•		•	•							
	duce health alities	Pendl Engla rate fr	nd average. A om heart dise	out rema although ase an	e for males in ains higher than the early death d stroke has fall England average	h len,	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducir health inequalities.				
health	prove access to a and social facilities	2009/			I, although the a slight decreas	se	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improvi access to health and social care facilities.				
Key													-						
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		Geogi	raphic S	Scale	Timescale			4			
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	5	rm s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
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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Negative Impact

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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	4			
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pei Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period Long Term, Beyond Plan Beyond		Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
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.		

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Policy Area:	Policy ENV	7 Water	Management
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	Pendle		rm rs	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
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 learning.		
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. 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).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs		

Kev

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<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tin	nescale	•	4				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	у	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
E.3 To develop str	rategic transport, communication and economic infr	astructure										
a) Rreduce 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 traffic congestion and road safety.			
b) <u>lincrease the</u> 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 ra or freight transport.			



			Geo	graphic	Scale	Tir	mescal	е						
Sustainable Development	Kev Baselin	e Info and Target	Pe	ndle	>	£ς	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria		e Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects	_	dverse
c) Limprove transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the U continue to impro such as cleaner to vehicles	ve, due to influences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po		akes no explici ges.	t refere	nce to
E4. To deliver urban/rura	renaissance		•	•				•	•					
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Bus Employment Surv shows an upward employment.	ey introduced in 2008,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					nce to rural
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	stable with 67% re	remained relatively ecorded in 2008/09. g trend over last five	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.				nce to the
c) Ceoncentrate office development within town centres	high levels of prov 2007/08 and 2009	9/10 with the completio larket Street and the	٥ ر	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.				nce to the
Key														
	Move away marginally	> Move towards marginally		Move towards significant	+	Positiv Impac		-	Negativ Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



			Geog	graphic S	Scale	Tir	nescal	9						
Sustainable Development	Key Baselin	e Info and Target	Pe	ndle	>	£ς	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria		e Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Red	ductio	n, Offsettir Effects		dverse
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 regarding the nun meeting the BRE good or very good	nber of dwellings Ecohomes standard of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po built en		kes no explic ent.	cit refere	nce to the
C1. To Reduce crime an	d the fear of crime a	nd to reduce anti-socia	behaviour		•		•	•	•	•				
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	ey was replaced by the y in 2011. This had a nse, but asked e they feel when al area during the day. s 'very safe' (33%),). slight increase in the r dark' in Pendle's However, the y is based on a much te than the PLACE I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This pol commu		kes no explic ety.	it refere	nce to	
Key														
<< Move away significantly	< Move away marginally	> Move towards marginally	t	Move owards significantly	+	Positiv Impact		-	Negativ Impact	re	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



			Geog	raphic S	cale	Tir	nescal	е					
Sustainable Development	Kev Baseline	Info and Target	Pei	ndle	у.	m. s	p to	m, Ian	ative		tary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria		Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reducti	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
C2. To improve access to	and use of basic goo	ods, services and ame	nities										
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	public transport trav- surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of completions were bu public transport trav- school. In 2008/09 95.0% of	uilt within 30 minutes rel time of a doctors f all housing uilt within 30 minutes rel time of a primary f all housing uilt within 30 minutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference access to facilities. This policy makes no explicit reference access to facilities.			
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pede	estrian crossings with d people is increasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference improving access for people with disal			



						Ge	ogra	phic S	cale	Tir	nescal	е						
_	Sustainable evelopment	K	(ev Baselin	e Info	and Target	ı	Pendl	le	<u>~</u>	E s	p to od	m, Ian	lative			tary, Includi		
	ojectives and Criteria		(Wher			Urba	an I	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
C3. T	o protect places, sp	oaces, I	landscapes a	nd build	dings of historic,	cultural	and a	rchaeol	ogical va	lue								
and control and control building	espect the historic ontemporary ge of the area onserve historic ngs through ive adaptation e-use	antic		mana	tion Areas and gement plans for	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		tion of	nakes no explic historic buildin		
design local of "sense	ee architectural in to enhance the character and e of place" of opment		agement plar		appraisals and produced by	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design. This policy makes no explicit reference to				ence to
buildir lands	prove access to ngs and capes of ic/cultural value	120, Pend	estimated tha 000 tourist vidle in 2010/1 ease on previ	sits to n 1. This i	nuseums in represents an	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to landscapes of historic/cultural value.				
Key		-				-	-											
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Development Objectives and Criteria Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Urban Rural Urban Rural	Suc	stainable					Geog	graphic	Scale	Т	imesca	ale	e/			ry, Including		
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces b) Reduce light and noise The number of complaints about noise has risen and noise C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality. This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality. This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality. The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of light and noise pollution.	Dev	elopment	Key B			rget (Where	Pe	ndle	ry.	rm 's	p to	m, lan	ulativ					
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. O				Avai	іаріе)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cum					
protection, creation and access to green spaces b) Reduce light and noise plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Dublic satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status. D) Reduce light and noise plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	C4. T	o protect and	improve lo	cal environme	ntal quali	ty					•							
high, with seven earning Green Flag status. b) Reduce light and noise The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	protection creation access	ction, ion and ss to green	plans in p Barrowfo Gardens,	place: Alkincoa rd, Heyhead, N Victoria and V	ts, Ball G /larsden, Valverdei	Srove, Valley า.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
and noise slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. 0 0 0 0 0 reduction of light and noise pollution.																		
		noise						0	0	0	0	0	0				e to the	
	Key <<	Move away significantly		Move away marginally	Move towards marginally	t	Move towards significant	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair	



Sustainable					Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	9/			ry, Includin ffsetting of		
Development	Key B			arget (Where	Per	ndle		m,	p to	m, Ian	ulativ					
Objectives and Criteria		Avai	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
C5. To deve	lop strong a	and positive rel	ationsh	ips between peop	le from diff	ferent bad	ckground	ls and co	ommuniti	es and to	value tl	ne diversity	of cult	ural traditions	found i	n Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	local area fairly satis The targe The Perc revealed can influe	a as a place to sfied et of 52.8% by eption Survey	live, and 2011 whad a lonitely again their	as not achieved. ow response but greed that they	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing. This policy makes no explicit reference to			e to	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood dentity		uld definitely co ther 48.2% wo		a more active aybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to neighbourhood identity.			e to	



							Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	4)						
	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Whe	re	Pen	ndle	. ≥	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Comn	nentar	ry, Including	Preve	ention,	
Obj	jectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A			
enhan	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfi events reduct	ed' with sports	s / leisu seen a er resul	ts recorded in 20	004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy provision of		no explicit refe acilities.	erence t	o the	
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pı	omote efficient o	energy	use and	d increas	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable so	ources	This policy makes no explicit reference to the				
produ	ximise the ction and/or f renewable y	for the	installation of	f renew	r to year the figuable and low able remains low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy. This policy makes no explicit reference to location				to the	
length trips re throug appro and m	nimise the n and number of equired gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment port	of peo transp The re	ple using sust ort to access	tainable their pla			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to locati of provision of mixed use public transport service					
Key		_						_											
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	



Development Objectives and Criteria Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Pend	Su	stainable						Geog	raphic	Scale	-	Timesca	ale	e ×			ry, Including		
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. 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%. 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%. 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	Dev	elopment	Key				e	Pen	ndle		r.r.	p to od	rm, Plan	ulati					
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. 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%. This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. 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				AV	anabi	≢)		Urban	Rural	Trans	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Perioc	Cum					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions 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. 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%. 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%. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) are applied to 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	P2. To	o address the n	eed to lir	mit and adapt	to clima	ate change			•										
ability to adapt to climate change domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. >>	minimi greenh	ise nouse gas	5.63% This is and we	from 7.1 tonne the second lo	es to 6. west figounty (7 tonnes in 2008 Jure in Lancashir	re	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The policy aims to locate new developments in areas that are not at risk of flooding and promo			
	ability	to adapt to	domest by 300	tic, commercia kWh in each y	l and to ear be	ansport) has fall tween 2005 and		>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	areas that the use of and exce developm areas with contribute	areas that are not at risk of flooding and promo the use of SUDS where feasible. The sequentia and exception tests will be applied to new developments, to ensure that they are located i areas with the lowest possible flood risk. This w contribute positively towards local adaption to			
Key	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve /ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and 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 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.	ference the
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	eference the
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources 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	ference the
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources 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	eference the
target (1176) in the Earlice Waster Strategy	
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. The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the promotion of recycling waste.	ference to the



Policy Area: Policy	ENV 7 Water Management								
		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	Φ.	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	٠.	r.r.	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce contam	ination, regenerate degraded environments, main	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise (develop	oment or	greenfi	eld sites
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in	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.								This policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land.
preference to greenfield	Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.								
b) Protect good quality soil	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soils.
resources	1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.		U	O	U	0	O	U	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 Fr	amework	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 environmentin order to help achieve the objectives set out in the European Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan fro the Ribble (see also Policy ENV5).
Key < Move away	< Move > Move >>	Mov	10	1+	Pos	itivo		No	gative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
significantly	away towards		ards		Impa		-		pact



	marginally	marginally	significantly				



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Pendle Pendle Pendle Pe								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4)					
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. Solution of 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	_		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	rv. Includina	Preve	ention.
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. 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		jectives and	,					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012. Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012. Show the following 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	P6. F	Reduce the risk of	of floodin	g and conserv	e wate	resources													
	numb prope floodi surfa	per of erties at risk of ing from ice and ground	Lead L	∟ocal Flood Au	thority	will be responsib		>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	objective Pendle by tests outli Policy Fra monitoring from culve for the ma requires t Sustainab site the po reduction rising to a	and aim applyin ned in P amework g and pr erting. T anageme he inclus ble Drain blicy sets of at lea	s to reduce the g the sequenti. PS25-the Nation to new develor otecting existing the policy also ent of surface version and implemage Systems as a requirement st 30% in existing the sequence of the surface of the sur	e risk of all and e onal Pla opments ng water sets out water dismentation and for E ot to dem ting rund	flooding in exception unning and courses t a priority scharges, on of Brownfield nonstrate a off rates,
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					Geog	raphic S	Scale	1	Γimesc	ale	ø.	
Sustainable Development	Key Bas	seline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	dle	· Z	E S	p to od	rm, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	able)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	steadily of	ostraction in Pover the last for reduction in the later abstractors	ew years he numb	s, primarily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This strategy makes reference to reducing water consumption, which is addressed in Policy ENV2. This should be referenced in the policy.
	groundwa	alei absiracio	лъ.									A policy stance on water abstraction needs to be addressed.
P7. To protect and	enhance bi	iodiversity and	d protect	t European sites	3							
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	System of against the	b. Biodiversity does not brea he Lancashire stituent district	k down p BAP ta	performance	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	hance existing dlife/landscape signated bitats and otected species, d provide portunities for w habitat				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The supporting text makes reference to the importance of watercourses for people and wildlife. It seeks to prevent the culverting of watercourses and tensure that water quality if not compromised which can have a negative effect on ecology and improve the quality of the aquatic environment.
Key												
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 7 Water Management

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	imesc	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. <u>7</u> .	rm	p to od	rm, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Perioc	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs b) Address market failure Discrimination of the HMR programme in 2010. Discri				Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale						
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs b) Address market failure This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010. The policy makes explicit reference to the type, size and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it where has been a significant increase. S>> 0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		K. D. H. L.		Per	ndle	,	0-5	to d	ı, an	ıtive					
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 Diagramme in 2010. Address market failure	Objectives and			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary		Medium up plan perio	Long Term Beyond Pla	Cumula					
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 b) Address market failure This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010. This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010. 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 meet 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 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	H1. To help meet the	housing needs of the w	hole community												
failure following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010. 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 meet 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 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	appropriate good quality housing to meet residents'	there has been a sig Between 2004/05 ar affordable homes ha	nificant increase. Id 2010/11 a total of 11 Ive been built, which	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	and tenure of meets the necourages	of housi eeds of housing	ng to be delive the communit	ered to e y. The p	ensure that it olicy
	.,	following the cancell		>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	but by increasing need achieved. The for ensuring the decent has codes for Section Standards as refurbishmenth is type of the being recomposed for the size and t	ased tanded, a being policy that references sustained Lifet not. This mousing excupied ricket. Over the supplemental of type of	rgeting of house tter market ba y does include furbishment of standard and E ble Homes, Buttime Homes S may increased thereby impro- and indirectly rersupply of te pporting text a guide on a boot market housi	sing suplance she specific existing specific existing specific existing steam-uildings tandard the attroving the improving traced hand Tabrough-wng requires	ply to nould be c provision g stock meets standards for Life s for activeness of e likelihood ong the nousing is le LIV4a ide scale for



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	Geographic Scale Pendle						
Objectives and	Key Baseline Into and Target		luic		0-5	요ㅠ	, c	itive	
	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t	Long Ierm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H2 To improve health and	d reduce health inequalities in Pendle								
inequalities Pe	he all cause mortality rate for males in endle has fallen, but remains higher than he England average. Although the early eath rate from heart disease and stroke as fallen, it remains worse than the ngland 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.
to health and social 20	he overall trend is upward, although the 009/10 figure represents a slight decrease n previous years.	۸	۸	0	+	+	+	+	Provision of more supported housing will improve car for those members of the community who need it and will allow people to retain their independence for longer. However the 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.

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No Impact

Uncertain

Negative Impact 0

Policy Area: Policy	y LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live								
		Geog	raphic S	cale	T	imesc	ale		
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage but	I siness which is appropriately located to maximis	e the bene	efits on loc	al, natio	nal and	l globa	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.

Positive

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tourist potential of Pendle 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. E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market a) Reduce The onset of the current recession in 2007 tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05. improvements in residential areas which-may_could improve visitors' perceptions of Pendle but these would be an indirect effect of this policy. The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing							Geo	graphic So	cale	Ti	mesc	ale		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of 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. 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	_						Pe	endle	,	9-2	۵ ۵	, <u>E</u>	tive	
tourist potential of Pendle 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. E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels who wever fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism residential areas which may could improve visitors' perceptions of Pendle but these would be an indirect effect of this policy. The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels. The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.		jectives and	K	•		•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term (years	Medium up plan perio	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumula	7, 0
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 The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels. The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	tourist	t potential of	touris of job of the relate	om sector (200 os has remain e workforce er ed businesses	04). W ed stati nployed has in	hilst the number ic the proportion d in tourism creased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	improvements in residential areas which-may_could improve visitors' perceptions of Pendle but these would beare likely to be indirect and very slight_and
unemployment levels 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 unemployment levels.	E2. T	o secure econom	ic inclus	sion and deve	lop and	d maintain a healt	hy labour	market			'			
			herald levels howe unem below	ded an increa s throughout to ver fared rela aployment leve v the regional	se in u he cou tively w el rema	nemployment ntry. Pendle has well and the nins significantly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term years	Medium up plan perio	Long Tern Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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	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	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.

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Policy Area: Policy	LIV 4 Designing Better	Places to Live
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	ndle	У	0-5	o to	n, an	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Term years	Medium up plan perio	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumul	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across	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		Pen	dle		-5	\$ T	'n	tive						
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
E3. To develop strate	gic transport, communication and economic inf	rastructure												
a) Reduce traffic congestion and mprove safety for oad 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	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 atconsider streets, parking and pedestrianisation.					
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight ransport	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 us of rail freight transport.					



		Geog	raphic S	cale	T	imesca	ale		
Sustainable	Kay Baseline Info and Tayret	Pen	ndle	,	9-0	to	٦, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term (years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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/r	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.

 $[\]begin{tabular}{ll} @ AMEC Environment \& Infrastructure UK Limited September 2012 \\ H:\Projects\Ea-210\17510 SA SEA Pendle LDF Core Strategy\docs\Addendum -Client Comments\for formatting\LIV4 reassessment V2.doc \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} Projects\Ea-210\17510 SA SEA Pendle LDF Core Strategy\docs\Addendum -Client Comments\for formatting\LIV4 reassessment V2.doc \\ \end{tabular}$



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	Policy Area: Policy	v LIV 4 Designing	Better Places to Live
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. Y	rm	up to riod	erm, Plan od	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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_Code for Sustainable Homes_ Building for Life and Lifetime Homes standards.

Kev

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Rural Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Pendle						Geog	graphic S	cale	Т	imescale	•	4					
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 he 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 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.		Kev Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	raet (Where	Pe	ndle	λ.	E s	dn	m, Ian	ative			-		
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 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.	Objectives	,				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Re	eductio			dverse
and public places safer for the community 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 Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower safe 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.	C1. To Reduce cr	ime and the	fear of crime a	and to re	educe anti-social	behaviou	•						-				
	and public places safer for	Perception lower resp they feel withe day. T fairly safe There has crime after However, much lower	n Survey in 20: conse, but aske when outside in he response w (48.5%). been a slight or dark' in Pend the Perception er response rate	11. This ed reside the loc tas 'very increase le's neig Survey	had a much ents how safe al area during y safe' (33%), e in the 'fear of ghbourhoods. y is based on a	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	housir acces benefi health develo Stand	ng densing to ope its include and crippments ards. The	ities, better de en space will d ding reduced s me. The policy s to use the Bu nese look at er	sign an eliver cosocial ur y require tilding for the control of th	d improved ommunity nrest, es or Life lent and



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C2. To improve a	cess to and use of	basic g	goods,	services and ame	nities											
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local rood shops and services e.g.	In 2008/09 94.6% were built within 3 travel time of a do un 2008/09 96.0% were built within 3 travel time of a pr	0 minuctors s of all h 0 minu	tes pul urgery nousing tes pul	blic transport completions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.				nce to
difficult	In 2008/09 95.0% were built within 3 travel time of a pr	of all h 0 minu	nousing tes pul													
o) Provide chysical access for those with disabilities	The number of pe facilities for disable on-year.				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Consideration of Lifetime Homes should improve the design of new developments to improve access for people with disabilities.				



anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management p							Geog	raphic S	Scale	T	imesc	ale	4					
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value a) Respect the listoric and contemporary retriage of the area and conserve adaptation and re-itsee of the area and conserve adaptation and re-itsee b) Use architectural design of enhance the coal character and sense of place" of levelopment Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14. Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14. Conservation Areas with appraisals and landscape are taken into account in the design of new housing developments. Specifically the density of developments should have regard adjacent development should have regard adjacent development should have regard 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		Kev	/ Baseline In	fo and	Target (Wher	.e	Per	ndle	5	m. s	dn _	m, Ian	ative					
A) Respect the historic and contemporary neritage of the area and conserve historic buildings horough sensitive adaptation and reuse D) Use architectural design or enhance the ocal character and sense of place of place of the evelopment Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14. Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14. The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage. The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage. 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 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 to versupply of terraced housing and accommodate more environmental features and this may change local character but not necessarily for the worse depending on the	Objectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul	Re	eductio		g of A	dverse
anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14 Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14. Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14. 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 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	C3. To protect plac	es, space	s, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic,	cultur	ral and a	rchaeolo	gical valu	ie								
management plans to be produced by 2013/14. landscape are taken into account in the design of new housing developments. Specifically the density of 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	a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and reuse	anticip these	oates having m			of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
design, context and subject opinion.	to enhance the	mana				14.	?	?	0	?	Ŷ	?	?	landsc of new density adjace their lo and lar likely to oversu accom and thi necess	ape are housing of devented to be con poly of modate sarily for a period and the control of the	taken into acc g development elopments sho lopments_and aking into accc e character. Ho ne more divers terraced housi e more environ change local cl r the worse de	count in ts. Spece buld have be apprount town town to ge to over ing and mental faracter pending	the design cifically the eregard to copriate to conscape ses are ercome the features but not
	Key Move away significantly</td <td><</td> <td>Move away marginally</td> <td>></td> <td>Move towards marginally</td> <td>>></td> <td></td> <td>ve ards nificantly</td> <td>+</td> <td>Positiv Impac</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>Negati Impac</td> <td colspan="4"></td> <td>Uncert</td>	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Positiv Impac		-	Negati Impac					Uncert



Policy Area: Policy	/ LIV 4 Designing Better Places t	to Live

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Timescale			4)	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pendle		رح ا		p to	m, lan 	lative			
	Available)	Urban Rural L'aus- Bonnda		Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.		

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					Places to Live	_	Geogr	aphic So	cale	Ti	mesca	le						
	ustainable		D I' I	-		ndle					ıtive	Commentary, Including Prevention,						
	evelopment jectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality																		
prote creat	insure the ection, tion and ess to green	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.					>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	incorpor form of popen spassets. and West concent In rural a	Open space and green infrastructure are to be incorporated into all new developments_in the form of private gardens, large on-site communopen 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.			
,	educe light noise ition		nber of complain between 2004/0		ut noise has rise 2009/10.	en	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit i and light pollu		e to
C5.	To develo	p strong	and positive rel	lationsh	nips between ped	ople fror	m differ	ent backg	rounds	and com	munities	and to v	alue the	e diversity	, of cult	ural traditions	found ir	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.						airly I. t	>	>	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	Move away		Movo		Movo	1	Mov	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	T +	Docition			Negat	tivo	Ι ο	No Impost	2	Uncortain
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		Geog	raphic S	Scale	1	Timescale				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	Pendle		rm .s	dn .	m, Ian I	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,	
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plar period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
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_and recreation.	

	<i></i>														
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			marginally		marginally		significantly		-					1	



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. **Note that the production and/or use of renewable energy in the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low. **Note that the production and/or use of renewable energy in the installation of renewable energy efficiency but also increased generation of renewable energy_(see also policy ENV3). **Note that the production and/or use of renewable energy is energy efficiency but also increased generation of renewable energy_(see also policy ENV3). **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). **The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use **The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use **The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use **The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use **The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use							Geog	graphic S	cale		Timescal	е	•	
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. >>	_		K	ev Baseline	Info a	and Target	Pe	ndle	2	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
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production and/or use of renewable energy figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low. There has been a small decline in the number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use The results of the 2011 Census will	P1. T	To minimise the red	quirem	ent for energy	use, pi	romote efficient	energy us	se and inc	rease th	e use c	f energy fro	om renev	wable sou	urces
and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	produ	ction and/or use	figure and I	es for the insta low carbon ted	allation	of renewable	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	energy hierarchy which will result in improved energy efficiency but also increased generation of
	and n requir encou appro and m	number of trips red through uraging opriately located nixed use	numb mode of wo	ber of people ones of transport ork.	using so t to acc	ustainable ess their place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Pendle Urban Rural							Geog	graphic S	Scale		Timescal	e						
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. 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%. Description of 2.43%. 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%. Description of 2.43%. Description of 2.43%. Description of 2.43%. 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%. Description of 2.43%	_		K	ev Baseline	Info a	nd Target	Pe	ndle	خ	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	ı Prev	ention,
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. **Discrete 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%. **Description of the properties of the supporting text makes reference to the fact 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 a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to climate change requires that all new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to a design		jectives and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions 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. 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%. D>> 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+ 0+	P2. T	To address the ne	ed to lir	mit and adapt	to clima	te change												
ability to adapt to climate change (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%. (b) Approximate change (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%. (c) Approximate change (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%. (d) Approximate change 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	minim	nise greenhouse	by 5. in 20 This Lanc (8.41	63% from 7.1 08. is the second ashire and we tonnes) and U	tonnes lowest f	to 6.7 tonnes igure in the County	^	>>	+	+	+	+	+	designed increase reduce (and refu- which is therebye	I and bu the ene O2 increbished likely to missions	ilt in a sustaina rgy efficiency c eased energy c nomes plus ger be low carbon. s thereby helpi	ble way of new of efficience neration neration ng to re	y in order to dwellings, cy in new n of energy
	ability	to adapt to	(i.e. o has f betw	domestic, com allen by 300 k een 2005 and	mercial Wh in e 2007, g	and transport) ach year jiving an	0 >>	θ>>	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	ability to supporting the design it is adapn this is imporough that all n in a sust	adapt to ng text m in of new stable to portant will resp ew hous ainable	celimate change hakes reference to housing need changing circu when considerity and to climate ing should be to	e. Howe to the last to be last to be last and la	rever the I fact that I such that I such that I ce and that I the I requires I red and built
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Policy Area: Policy	LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Li	ve							
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	ndle	. 5	rm	dn (rm, Plan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P3. To ensure the sust	ainable management of existing natural re-	sources t	hrough co	nsiderati	on of de _l	pletion, wa	ste minir	nisation re	ecycling 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	>	۸	0	0	+	+	+	The_Code for Sustainable Homes includes a requirement to reduce construction waste and provision for recycling within the dwelling.
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	θ>	00	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	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.



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	ustainable velopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	ere	Per	ndle	Ý	E. s	to d	m, Ian	ative		Comi	nentai	ry, Including	Preve	ention.
Obj	ectives and Criteria	,		vailable			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative				fsetting of A		
P4. T	o reduce contan	nination,	regenerate de	egraded	environments,	main	tain soil re	esources	and mir	imise o	develop	oment o	n gree	enfield	d sites				
develo brown	acourage the opment of ifield land in ence to field	derelic 20 ha v Green only sit contant The pe	t land and bu was deemed Works, off Kr te officially cla ninated and in ercentage of r usly develope	ildings in to be sui notts Lan assified a n need of new housed (Brown	remediation.	iich ng. :he in	0	0	0	0	0	0	O				no explicit refe land required		
b) Pro quality resour	•	classifi 1 and 2	ed at Grade	3. There	al land in Pend is none in Gra s for 5.1% of th	des	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				no explicit refe I quality soil res		
P5. To	o improve water	quality a	nd meet the r	equirem	ents of the Wa	ter Fra	amework	Directive											
quality	nsure water y meets the standard	were c	lassified: - 42.9%, Fair		ways in Pendle		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	١,	The policy WFD stand		no explicit refe	erence t	o meeting
Key <<	Move away		Move	>	Move	>>	Mov	'	1+	Pos	tivo		·	Nega	ativo	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair
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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 housing developments to use the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at surface water run-off. The policy makes no explicit reference to water management. However, the policy requires housing developments to use the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at surface water run-off. The policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed the policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed the policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed the policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed the policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed the policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed the policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed the policy requires the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes.								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	0					
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 b) Reduce water b) Reduce water Water abstraction and serve water resources P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012. >			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Pei	ndle	۲.	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comr	nentar	v. Including	Preve	ention.
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. >	Obje	ectives and				•		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul			•		
number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012. > 0 + + + + + management. However, the policy requires housing developments to use the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at surface water run-off. The policy requires the use of the Code for sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes. This requires developed to the code for Sustainable Homes.	P6. R	deduce the risk o	f floodir	ng and conserv	e wate	er resources													
shetraction and over the last few years, primarily due to a	numbe proper floodir surfac	er of rties at risk of ng from ee and ground	Lead I	Local Flood Αι	ıthority	will be responsib		>	>	0	+	+	+	+	manageme housing de Sustainabl	ent. Hove evelopme e Home	vever, the poli ents to use the es which include	cy requi e Code	ires new for
consumption reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	abstra	action and	over the	he last few yea tion in the num	ırs, prir	marily due to a	dily	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Sustainabl consider th	e Home ie use d	es. This require of water in thei	es devel r develo	lopers to pments
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the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunitites for new habitat The 10 data units for the South Pennine on the Suth Pennine enhance existing wildlife designated as a Biological opportunitities for new habitat System does not break down performance on the south Pennine on the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. O						Geog	raphic S	Scale		Гimesc	ale						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. The policy requires new housing developments to follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at ecology. The provision new open space and green infrastructure within new housing developments will also provide the opportunity for new habitat creation.		Key Ba	seline Info	and Target (V	Where	Per	ndle	ry	rm S	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Comm	entary	, Including I	Preven	ition,
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity on the provice of the provision of the provision of the provision of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha. The policy requires new housing developments to follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at ecology. The provision of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	•		Avail	able)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reductio	n, Offs	etting of Ad	lverse	Effects
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans? b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunitites for new habitat 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 Peritage Site reduced by 1ha. System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts. O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 The policy requires new housing developments to follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at ecology. The provision new open space and green infrastructure within new housing developments will also provide the opportunities for new habitat	P7. To protect and	enhance b	iodiversity and	d protect Europe	ean sites	i											
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat	a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	System against t	does not breal he Lancashire	k down perform e BAP targets d	ance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy ma	kes no	explicit referer	nce to b	iodiversity
or called the called t	enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between of land in	SSI within Pervourable Reco . 2008/09 and n Pendle design	ndle are all clas overing' by Natu 2009/10 the 1,7 gnated as a Bio	ssified ural 296ha	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	follow the Coc includes a crit new open spa housing devel	de for Si eria loo ice and opment	ustainable Hor king at ecolog green infrastru s will also pro	nes wh y. The p ucture w vide the	ich provision o vithin new
	< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	> Move toward margir		>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact	9	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	7	imesc	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	٠.	rm 's	p to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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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							Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale	4					
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	nfo and	d Target (Whe	ere	Per	ndle	Ż	m.	to d	m, Ian	ative	Comm	entary	y, Including	Prever	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria	110)		vailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	whole c	ommunity			•						•				
quality	opriate good by housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa 05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that th ease. Between al of 11 affordat nich equates to		>	0	0	0	+	+	+		s impro	upporting rege oving the qualit ock		
b) Add failure	dress market e	follow	nformation is ring the cance amme in 2010	llation o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m current housi		o explicit refere ket trends.	ence to	addressing
H2 To	o improve health a	and redu	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle		·							•				
,	duce health alities	Pendl Engla rate fi	and average. A rom heart dise	out rem Althougl ease an	e for males in ains higher than n the early death d stroke has fall England average	h len,	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+			lly seeks to su facilities for he		
health	prove access to n and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decreas	se	>>	>>	^	0	+	+	+	areas with high	gh level iency ir	direct health c ls of deprivation provision as i e Delivery Plan	n or an dentifie	identified d in the
Key							_											_
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Move away significantly



		Geogi	raphic S	Scale	Ti	mesca	le	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ry	rm rs	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage b	usiness which is appropriately located to maximise	the benef	its on loc	al, natio	nal and ເ	global m	arkets		
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.

Move

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© AMEC Environment & Infrastructure	UK Limited
September 2012	

Move

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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E &	up to riod	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Term Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy	labour m	arket						
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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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	·	E s	up to riod	erm, Plan od	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Je Je	Long Terr Beyond Pl Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 learning potential.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. 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).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

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		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale	•	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ý	E. s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E.3 To develop str	rategic transport, communication and economic info	astructure							
a) Reduce traffic congestion and mprove 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).	θ>	> 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.
o) Increase the evel of nvestment in and use of rail reight 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.



Policy Area: P	olicy SUP	2 Health and	l well-	being	Gee	ographic S	Scale		Timescal	e						
Sustainable Development	Kev B	aseline Info	and T	arget (Where	F	endle	5	و ع	p to	erm, Plan	ative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria	, -		lable)	•	Urba	n Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 vears	Medium up to	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsettir Effects		dverse
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	improve,	y in the UK is e due to influenc gies and vehicl	ces suc	ed to continue to th as cleaner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT green travel plans etc.			nce to ICT,
E4. To deliver urb	an/rural ren	aissance			•			•	•							
a) Support rural diversification	Survey in		08, sh	ter Employment ows an upward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to diversification.				nce to rural
Key																
<< Move awa significant				>>	Move towards significantl	y +		sitive pact	-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	



Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescal	9	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	ry	rm s	up to riod	m, lan 	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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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Policy Area: Policy SUP	2 Health and well-being								
		Geogi	raphic \$	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ry	rm .s	p to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	•		ural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium ul plan perid	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C1. To Reduce crime and the	e fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviou	ır							
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 making streets safer.

Key															
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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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. b) Provide physical access for those with 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. > 0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +							Ged	ograp	hic S	cale	Tiı	mescale	е	4					
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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities 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. **O				Kev Basel	ine Inf	o and Target	Р	endle		×	u.	p to	m, lan	ative					
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult In 2008/09 96.0% 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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities 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. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering need and deficiency in provision when providing new services. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering need and deficiency in provision when providing new services. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering need and deficiency in provision when providing new services. The policy would improve access to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve access to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve acces to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve acces to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve acces to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve acces to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve acces to GP services through care facilities; the policy would improve acces to GP services through care facil		bjectives and		•			Urba	n Rı	ıral	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan perio	Long Terr Beyond Pl Period	Cumul	Re	educti			dverse
of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult 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. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year. O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	C2. T	o improve access	to an	nd use of basic o	goods, s	services and am	enities												
access for those with disabilities with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year. O O O O O O O O O O O O O	of peo	ople finding acces al food shops and ces e.g. post office	s I	completions w minutes public a doctors surg In 2008/09 96. completions w minutes public a primary scho In 2008/09 95. completions w minutes public	ere built transpers. 0% of a ere built transpers. 0% of a ere built transpers.	t within 30 ort travel time of all housing t within 30 ort travel time of all housing t within 30	>		>	0	+	+	+	+	care fa The po service deficie	acilities; olicy wo es throu ency in p	; this would incould incould improve ac agh considering	lude GF ccess to g need a	P provision. GP and
	acces	s for those with		with facilities for	r disab	led people is	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	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				with cy ENV2
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							Geogr	aphic S	cale	T	mesc	ale							
	Sustainable evelopment	K	ey Baseliı	ne Info a	and Target		Per	ndle	Ž	E s	p to od	Ë,		lative			tary, Includ		
Ok	ojectives and Criteria			re Avail		Ī	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to	Long Term,	Period	Cumulative	K	eaucti	on, Offsetti Effects		Adverse
C3. T	o protect places, sp	oaces, la	ndscapes a	nd buildir	gs of historic,	cultu	ral and a	rchaeolog	jical val	ne									
and contraction and contraction building and c	espect the historic ontemporary ge of the area onserve historic ngs through tive adaptation e-use	anticip		manage	on Areas and ment plans fo	r	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			akes no explic ervation.	it refere	ence to
desigi local d "sense	se architectural in to enhance the character and e of place" of opment		gement plan		opraisals and roduced by		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design and sense of place This policy makes no explicit reference to				
buildir lands	prove access to ngs and capes of ic/cultural value	120,00 in 201		sits to mu	ere circa seums in Pen s an increase		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	improv	/ing acc	akes no explic ess to buildin ural value		
Key																			
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Sustainable			Geog	graphic S	cale	Ti	imesca	le	e S	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effective
Development	Key Baseline Info and Ta	rget (Where	Pe	ndle	2	E s	o to	erm, Plan d	ulati	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative	
C4. To protect and	I improve local environmental qual	lity	•							•
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball (Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Gardens, Victoria and Walverde	Grove, Valley en.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The strategy makes reference to the important of open space for its health and well-being benefits_and supports the provision of better access and links to the natural environment.
	Public satisfaction with parks in high, with seven earning Green									
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints abou slightly between 2004/05 and 20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy specifically refers to the provision of community facilities.



Overtein able				Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesca	le	ē.		ntary, Including Offsetting of			
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info		rget (Where	Pe	ndle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ulativ					
Objectives and Criteria	Ava	ilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
C5. To deve	op strong and positive re	lationship	os between peop	le from dif	ferent bac	kground	ls and co	ommuniti	ies and to	o value t	he diversity, of c	cultural traditions	found ir	n Pendle	
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents wer local area as a place to fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by The Perception Survey revealed that 3.3% defican influence decisions further 25.6% tended to	2011 was had a low nitely agrassin their a	s not achieved. w response but reed that they	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	social care factoriaccess to the	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities facilities as well as improvaccess to the natural environment, the wellbei and community cohesion of communities could			
o) Support community development and neighbourhood dentity	9.1% would definitely role, a further 48.2% w			>	>	0	+	+	+	+	social care fac				



Policy Area:	Policy	SUP2	Health and	l well-k	peing													
							Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imes	cale						
Sustainab Developme		Kev	Baseline In	ifo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	ح	E. s	o to	m, lan	lative	Comme	entar	y, Including	Preve	ention,
Objectives Criteria	and	,		vailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
c) Protect and enhance facilitie leisure, art and culture	es for	'satisfi events reduct	ed' with sport s service has	s / leisu seen a : er resul	ts recorded in 20	004	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy su improved fac benefits.				
P1. To minimis	e the re	quirem	ent for energy	use, pr	romote efficient e	energy	/ use and	d increas	e the us	e of en	ergy fi	om rene	wable so	ources				
a) Maximise the production and/ use of renewab energy	or/	for the	installation o	f renew	r to year the figu able and low adle remains low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m renewable er		no explicit ref	erence t	ro .
b) Minimise the length and num trips required through encour appropriately lo and mixed use development transport	ber of aging	of peo transp	ople using sus oort to access	tainable their pla			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council vand fitness fa accessible to public transpo	acilities all the	s together and e community a	d where	they are
Key																		
<< Move av		<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Pendle							G	eogı	raphic	Scale	т	imesca	ale						
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. b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change 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. Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. ability to adapt to climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and climate change climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and climate change climate climate change climate change climate change climate change climate climate change climate change climate change climate climate change climate climate climate climate climate change climate	_		Key	/ Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle		E s	b to	lan 	lative	Com	mentai	ry, Including	Preve	ntion,
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. 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	Ob							ban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium upplantic	Beyond P Period	Cumu			-		
minimise greenhouse gas emissions 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. 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	P2.	To address the r	eed to li	mit and adapt	to clima	te change													
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ability to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 change.	•	•	and we	ell below the C	ounty (8		e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2007, grang an overall loadston of 2.1070.	abilit	y to adapt to	domes by 300	tic, commercia kWh in each y	ll and tr ear be	ansport) has fall tween 2005 and		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		cy make	es no explicit re	ference	climate
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Mov	-	+	Pos	sitive act	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Pendle Urban Rural Rural Pendle Urban Rural Rural 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%.	Offsetting of Adverse Effective covery			
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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Offsetting of Adverse Effective covery			
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 There has been a 70.81% in reducing waste. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and O O O O O O O	akes no explicit reference to			
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	•			
The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy				
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. The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% of recycled and secondary materials are used to a complete the secondary materials. The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% of recycling to 20% has been exceeded. This policy makes no explicit reference to the secondary materials.	his policy makes no explicit reference to educing waste.			



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale	١,	,					
	ustainable velopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Per	dle	5	m. s	o to	m, Ian] 		Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ention.
Obj	ectives and Criteria			vailable			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	evitelium C				fsetting of A		
P4. T	o reduce contan	nination,	regenerate de	egraded	environments,	maint	ain soil r	esources	and min	imise o	develop	oment o	n gre	enfiel	d sites				
develo brown	courage the opment of field land in	derelic	t land and bu	ildings ir	ecords 48 ha of Pendle, of whitable for housin	ch											no explicit references	erence	to the
green	ence to field	only sit	te officially cla	assified a	ne in Colne, is that being fremediation.	he	0	0	0	0	0	0	()					
		previou		d (Browi	sing built on nfield) land, as ne RSS target.	in									This policy makes no explicit reference to soil				
b) Pro quality resoul		classifi 1 and 2	ied at Grade	3. There	al land in Pendl is none in Grad s for 5.1% of th	des	0	0	0	0	0	0	(This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.			to soil	
P5. To	o improve water	quality a	nd meet the r	equirem	ents of the Wat	er Fra	mework	Directive											
quality	sure water / meets the standard		6 the 63.1km lassified:	of water	ways in Pendle	,	0	0	0	0	0	0	(This policy quality.	makes	no explicit refe	erence	to water
		Good - Bad -		– 57.1%	, Poor – 9.1%,				-	-		-							
Key																			
> >	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	^	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Posi		-		Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



							Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
	ustainable velopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	^	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	ı Preve	ention.
Obj	ectives and Criteria			ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A	4	
P6. F	Reduce the risk of	of floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources													
numb prope floodii surfac	educe the er of rrties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead L		thority	ty Council as the will be responsib October 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit ref operties at risk		
abstra	educe water action and umption	over th	e last few yea on in the num	rs, prim		dily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to red water abstraction and consumption			to reducing	
P7. T	To protect and er	nhance b	iodiversity and	d proteo	ct European site:	s												
delive Lanca	entribute to the ery of the ashire and UK eversity Action services.	Systen agains		ak dow	n Reporting n performance targets down in	ito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit re BAP targets.	eference	e to
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ards	+	Pos Imp		-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. Z	m S	p to od	m, lan I	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundaı	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 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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			marginally		marginally		significantly								



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	ustainable evelopment	Kev	, Raseline Ir	ofo and	Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	>	m s	d d	n, Ian	ative	Comm	entary	y, Including	Prever	ntion
	jectives and Criteria	1.09		vailabl			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerr Beyond PI Period	Cumulative			setting of Ad		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	whole co	mmunity			•						•				
quality	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004 home	peen a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tota puilt, wh	irst year that the ase. Between al of 11 affordab ch equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m requirements		o explicit refere	ence to	housing
b) Ade failure	dress market	follow	information is ving the cance ramme in 2010	llation o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m current housi		o explicit refere ket trends.	ence to	addressing
H2 To	o improve health a	and red	uce health ine	qualities	in Pendle							<u>I</u>						
,	duce health alities	Pend Engla rate f	and average. A rom heart dise	out rema Although ease and	for males in ins higher than the early death I stroke has falle ingland average	en,	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	land use and an active and health inequa	locatio health llities ir	ference to pror n of facilities w ny lifestyle. This n areas which o erefore limited o	hich pro could l currently	ovides for help reduce have poor
health	prove access to a and social facilities	2009			, although the a slight decrease	е	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			o explicit refere d social care fa		improving
Key <<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Mov	<u>'</u>	+	Po	sitive		_ 1	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair
	significantly		away marginally		towards marginally		tow	ards nificantly			act			Impact		No impact		Officertail



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available) Repender Objectives and Criteria Repender Objectives Available) Repender Objectives Objec								Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesca	le						
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets a) Increase the number of growth 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%. b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle b) Maximise 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			Kev E	Baseline Info	o and	Target (Where	e	Pen	dle	y.	m.	o to	m, Ian	ative					
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%. Description of 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%. Description of new businesses. This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses. This policy makes no explicit reference to in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update) This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region. This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the increasing innovation the science base within the region. 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	Obje	ectives and						Irban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Rec	ductio		g of Ac	lverse
number of growth 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%. 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) In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within 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 o 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	E1. T	o encourage bu	ısiness w	hich is approp	riately	located to maxim	nise the	e benef	fits on loc	al, natio	nal and	global m	arkets						
in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update) In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of Pendle In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism related businesses has increased marginally since In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism related businesses has increased marginally since In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism related businesses has increased marginally since	numb	er of growth	busines change of just 1	s stock betwe in the VAT re 3.71%. By co	en 199 gistered mparisc	8 and 2008, with d business stock		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				it refere	ence to the
tourist potential of Pendle 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	existir and s	ng innovation cience base	in the w professi many n	ithin 'science onal 'category eighbouring a	and ted . This uthoritie	chnology was lower than		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	increasing innovation the science base within region.				
	touris	t potential of	tourism jobs has workford busines	sector (2004) s remained sta ce employed i ses has incre	. Whils atic the n touris	st the number of proportion of the prince that the proportion of the small states are the proportion of the proportion		>	>	0	+	+	+	+	developei public bui	cy seeks to work with partners and ers to achieve well designed, high q ildings and spaces which is positive			
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve vards nificantly	+	Posit Impa		-	Nega Impa		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



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. b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high								Geog	graphic S	Scale	Tii	nesca	ale							
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market a) Reduce unemployment levels who should be a control 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. b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high			Kev F	Raseline Inf	o and	l Target (Whe	re	Pe	ndle	>	E s	o to	n, an	ative		Comn	nentar	v Includina	Preve	ention
unemployment levels If the direct of the cultent teression 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. b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high The direct letession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Obje	ectives and	NOY I					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year		Long Terr Beyond Pl	Cumul						
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. Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses. Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses. O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	E2. T	o secure econon	nic inclus	sion and deve	lop and	d maintain a hea	lthy I	abour m	narket											
of interest of the physical accessibility of jobs. Interest of the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	unemp	oloyment	heralde through fared re level re	ed an increase nout the count elatively well a emains signific	e in une try. Per and the cantly b	employment levendle has however unemployment pelow the region	er	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			•		icit ref	ference to
unemployment	physic of jobs location transp to area	cal accessibility is through the on of sites and port links close				s been develope	ed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					rence t	0
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	·	rm rs	up to riod	rm, Plan d	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	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. 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).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to jobs.

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	stainable elopment	Key	Base	line Info	and T	arget (Where	Р	endle		. Y	rm s	p to od	m, Ian	lative		tary, Includi		
Ob	jectives I Criteria			Avail		•	Urba	n R	ural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	Reducti	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
E.3 T	o develop str	ategic tra	anspor	t, commun	ication	and economic in	frastructu	ire										
conge	duce traffic estion and ve safety		umbei	3 and 2005 r of childrer		was a 2.7% fall n roads in										akes no explic raffic congestic		nce to the
tor roa	ad users	from 20	05 on d in P	wards with endle 10 (2	the fol	has continued lowing figures 16 (2007), 11												
			umbei	3 and 2005 r of childrer		was a 2.7% fall n roads in	0		0	0	0	0	0	0				
		from 20	005 on ed in P	wards with endle 10 (2	the fol	has continued lowing figures 16 (2007), 11												
level of invest and us	rease the of the timent in se of rail 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		akes no explic rail or freight t				
Key <<	Move away significantly		a۱	ove way arginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move		+	Posi		-	Nega Impa	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



						G	eogra	aphic S	cale		Tir	nesca	ale	0					
	ustainable velopment	Key	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where		Pend	lle		۲	E s	up to riod	'm, an	lative	Comi	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ention,
_	ectives and Criteria			ailable		Urba	an	Rural	Trans	Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
links, home	orove transport ICT, working, and travel plans	to imp		ıfluence	cted to continue s such as cleane	r a)	0	0	0		0	0	0	This policy green trav		s no explicit ref s etc.	ference	to ICT,
E4. To	o deliver urban/ru	ural rena	aissance			•	•					'	•						
	pport rural sification	Emplo	from the Busing syment Survey an upward tre	introdu		0		0	0	0		0	0	0	This policy diversifica		s no explicit re	ference	to rural
Key		-				•		<u> </u>					<u> </u>		•				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move	-	+		Positiv	-	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places

		Geogra	phic So	cale	Ti	mesca	le		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and	Pendle	е	. 2	E s	up to riod	erm, Plan d	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land.
	Steadily increasing trend over last five years.								
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 BREAAM scheme as possible.

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



		Geogra	aphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ile	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pend	lle	>	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C1. To Reduce crime a	nd the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social beh	aviour							
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 amenitie	es							
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.



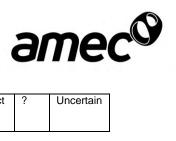
		Geogr	aphic S	cale	1	imesc	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and	Pen	dle	. Y	rm 's	p to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rura I	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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.

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				marginally		marginally		significantly								



			Geographic Scale			Timescale						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	·	rm 's	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
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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Objectives and Criteria	1.0, 2		ilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of		
C4. To protect an	d improve lo	cal environme	ntal qual	ity												
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	plans in p Barrowfo Gardens, Public sa	place: Alkincoa rd, Heyhead, N Victoria and V	ats, Ball G Marsden, Valverde parks in	Valley n. Pendle remains	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	and appe	arance reen sp ent to ir	to sustain or in of the public r aces – and ind crease the us	ealm – cludes tl	which could ne
b) Reduce light and noise pollution		ber of complai etween 2004/0		t noise has risen 09/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit re d noise polluti		to
C5. To dev	elop strong a	and positive re	lationship	os between peop	le from dif	ferent bad	ckground	ds and co	ommunit	ies and to	value t	ne diversity	, of cult	ural traditions	found ir	n Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	Create a see of local area as a place to live, and 50.5% of fairly satisfied libering for all libering for the local area as a place to live, and 50.5% of fairly satisfied libering for all libering for the local area as a place to live, and 50.5% of fairly satisfied libering for all libering fo				>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	the relation the public reached the public reached the public wellbeing. The policing land use cycling, let	onships realm alm, whi s's sens y also s and fac eisure, r	es proposals t between publ and improve to ch will have a e of belonging eeks to promo ilities which er ecreation and	ic buildi he chara positive and co te a pa ncourag play, to	ngs and acter of the e impact on mmunity ttern of es walking,
Vari												an active	and he	althy lifestyle f	for all.	
Key Move awa significant		Move away marginally		Move towards marginally	t	Move owards	+ v	Pos	itive act	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	imesca	le	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ry	rm 's	p to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline In	fo and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	٦.	rm 's	p to	m, Ian 	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Av	railable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	'satisfied' with sports events service has	le 'very satisfied' and s / leisure facilities and seen a significant er results recorded in	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect and enhance public buildings which will include buildings of arts and culture.
Culture	2004 and 2008 (PL/									The policy also encourages the use of public art in the public realm.
P1. To minimise the re	equirement for energy	use, promote efficient er	nergy use a	ind increas	se the u	se of e	nergy	from rer	ewable	sources
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy		om year to year the lation of renewable and ggies in Pendle remains	>	>	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	transport to access	sing sustainable modes of	of O	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of trips.
Key				•			•	•	•	•
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria Pendle Urban Rural Fig. Pendle Fig. Pendle Urban Rural Fig. Pendle Fi								Geog	raphic	Scale	1	imesc	ale	4					
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. D) O + + + + (8.2 tonnes) averages. 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. D) O + + + + (8.2 tonnes) averages 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 building by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. D) O + + + + (1.8 tolse oncourages 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 building lit 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			Key	Raseline Inf	o and	Target (When	,	Pen	dle	\ \ \ \	٤ "	و د د	n, an	ative	Com	menta	ry Including	n Prove	antion
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. 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. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings. The policy encourages th	Obje	ectives and	Rey				C	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumul					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%. 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%.	P2. T	o address the r	need to li	mit and adapt	to clima	te change													
domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport has between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport has between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%. domestic, commercial and transport has between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduc	minimi greenl	ise house gas	5.63% This is and we	from 7.1 tonne the second lovell below the C	es to 6.7 west fig ounty (8	tonnes in 2008 ure in Lancashir	re	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	a level as scheme, greenhou buildings It also en flexible b thereby r	s possib thereby ise gas courage uildings educe e	le of the approreducing or mi reducing or mi emissions from es the design of which will have emissions in the	priate B inimising n new proof adapta e a long e future	REEAM g ublic able, ler life and from the
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P3. T	o ensure the su	stainable	e managemen	t of exis	sting natural reso	ources	s through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minim	nisation i	ecycling an	d recov	ery		
arising consti demo	duce waste g from ruction, lition and stic sources	househ and 20 head. I There I compo 2010/1 The co	07/08, achievin 2010/11 this has been a 52 sting rate betw 1, far exceedir mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head being the to had fa .81% in yeen 20 ang the to for recyption is slight	etween 2004/05 arget of 380kg plen still further. crease in the 04/05 and arget of 10%.	per	>	>	0	0	÷	+	+	reducing developm which inc waste. The polic adaptable longer life	waste. In waste. In waste. In waste. In waste. In waste. In waste waste. In waste waste waste. In waste. I	es no explicit re However, the p be built to BRI riteria for minin encourages the le buildings wh ereby reduce t ild replacemen	oolicy er EEAM s nising co design ich will he need	ncourages tandards, onstruction of have a
-,	,	betwee	eń 2004/05 and	2010/	ased by 86.48% 11. As a result the recycling to 20	he	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	of recycle the policy BREEAM encourag aggregate	ed and so encount standar ing the es. The ich doe	es no explicit re secondary mate rages developr rds, which incl use of recycled policy also refe s explicitly pro	erials. H ments to udes cri d and se ers usei	lowever, be built to iteria for econdary rs to policy
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Obj	ectives and Criteria			ailabl			rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P4. T	o reduce contam	nination,	regenerate de	graded	l environments, r	maintain	soil re	esources	and mir	imise (develop	oment or	green	field sites				
develo brown	ncourage the opment of nfield land in	derelic	t land and bui	ldings i	ecords 48 ha of n Pendle, of which uitable for housing											no explicit reference.	erence	to the
green	rence to ifield	only si	te officially cla	ssified	ne in Colne, is th as being of remediation.	ie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
		previo		d (Brow	sing built on nfield) land, as i the RSS target.	n												
b) Pro quality resour	•	classif 1 and	ied at Grade 3	. There	al land in Pendle is none in Grad ts for 5.1% of the	es	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy quality.	makes	no explicit ref	erence	to soil
P5. To	o improve water	quality a	nd meet the re	equiren	nents of the Wate	er Frame	ework	Directive										
quality	nsure water y meets the standard	were c	elassified: – 42.9%, Fair		rways in Pendle %, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy quality	makes	no explicit ref	erence	to water
Vo.		<u> </u>				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			I				
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P6. F	Reduce the risk o	of flooding	ng and conserv	e wate	r resources					•			•	•				
numb prope floodii surfac	educe the er of rties at risk of ng from the and ground sources	Lead		ıthority	ty Council as the will be responsit October 2012.		>	>	0	+	+	+	+	the number However, to be built to criteria for	r of pro he polic BREEA minimis	no explicit refeperties at risk or encourages was standards, with the use of SUI	of floodi develop which in ater run-	ing. pments to ncludes
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Policy Area: Poli	cy SUP4 Designing Better Public Place	s							
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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	3							
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 > Move	>>	Move	· .	+	Positive	.	_ [Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	۲.	rm	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	nwno	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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_multi-purpose public buildings are build to recognise_sustainability standards (BREEAM) and are adaptable, therefore able to adapt to climate change_thereby increasing their potential lifespan and reducinge the_negative environmental impacts_arriving fromef demolition and replacement by having a longer useful life as needs change. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm_to helptherefore 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.

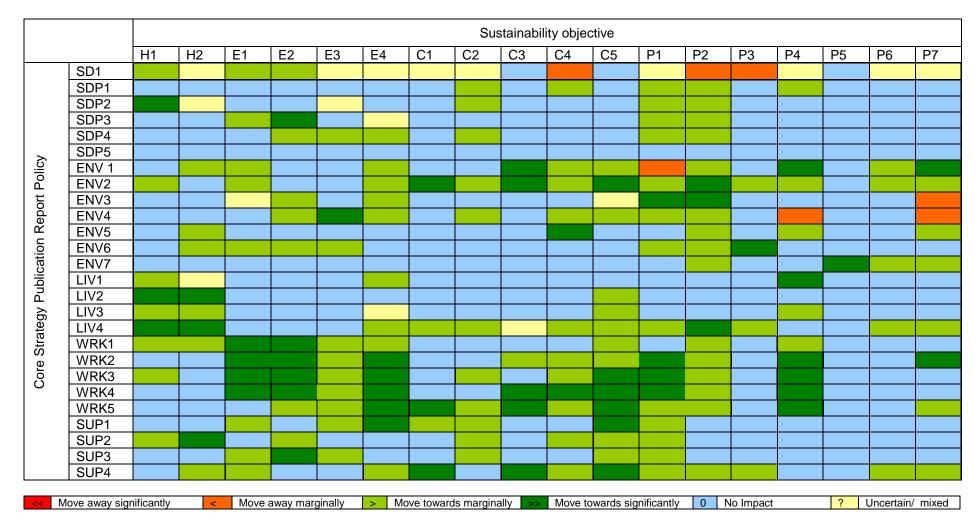
It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on preserving and enhance public buildings and improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm_{1.2} improvingImproving the sense of place and local character which will have a positive impact against community wellbeing and neighbourhood identity. The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities which that encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play which will improve the well-being and health of people within Pendle.

Key

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Appendix C Pendle Publication Core Strategy Summary Appraisal



Pendle Core Strategy Publication Report summary appraisal