

Pendle Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy

Further Options Report (Regulation 18) Addendum



Pendle Borough Council

December 2013

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Report for

Pendle Borough Council
Office of the Deputy Chief Executive
Planning and Building Control
Town Hall
Nelson
Lancashire
BB9 7LG

Main Contributors

Neil Watson
John Halton
Jonathan Dicken
Neall Bower

Issued by

.....
John Halton

Approved by

.....
Neil Watson

Pendle Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy

Further Options Report

Regulation 18 Further Options Report
(Regulation 18) Addendum

Pendle Borough Council

December 2013

Template designed by:

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

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 Report).

The addendum has been produced to document the assessment of the proposed changes made to the Pendle Core Strategy following consultation on the Preferred Options. It should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- **Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report**
Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd., October 2011
- **Publication Report (Regulation 19) Addendum**
Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd., September 2012

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1. Introduction

Pendle Borough Council appointed Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited¹F (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 has 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, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report was prepared to consider the sustainability of the Pendle Core Strategy (Issues and Options Report), with a second SA Report produced in October 2011 to consider the Preferred Options Report against the same sustainability objectives.

Following consultation on the Council's Preferred Options Report, Pendle Borough Council made a number of changes to the Core Strategy in preparing their Publication Core Strategy. The Publication Report (Regulation 19) Addendum was produced to document the assessment of the changes that had been made following consultation on the Core Strategy (Preferred Options Report) in line with Government guidance² which states that:

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

For a complete understanding of the sustainability appraisal of the Pendle Core Strategy up to this point, this addendum should be read in conjunction with:

- **Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report**
Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd., October 2011
- **Publication Report (Regulation 19) Addendum**
Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd., September 2012

¹ Hereafter referred to as Amec.

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

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

The aim of this additional SA/SEA stage is to determine whether there are likely to be any significant sustainability effects arising from the proposed changes to the Core Strategy (Publication Report) following a public consultation held between October and December 2012.

In light of comments received in response to this consultation, it was evident that some minor amendments would be required to the document. This, in itself, was not a problem as the Regulations state that these can be presented in a Schedule of Proposed Changes submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Core Strategy.

However, Government guidance clearly states that the Council should only submit a plan for Examination, which it considers to be sound. For the reasons outlined below, Pendle Council had to reconsider whether its Core Strategy could be considered to be sound:

- Two representations challenged the currency of the Burnley & Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which was adopted in May 2008. This is a key document in the evidence base, underpinning the requirement for new housing and eventually the amount of land that would need to be allocated for new house building.
- The practice guidance on preparing an SHMA indicates that a review should only be necessary every five years. However, comments made by the Inspector conducting the Examination of the East Hampshire Core Strategy make it clear that he felt that an SHMA that is almost five years old would not allow him to properly consider whether the Plan met objectively assessed need [see paragraph six of his letter of 23rd November 2012, accessible via the following weblink].

[http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/332B735DC756232280257AC900527E3E/\\$File/ID-17+Inspector's+Preliminary+Note+Nov+23+2012.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/332B735DC756232280257AC900527E3E/$File/ID-17+Inspector's+Preliminary+Note+Nov+23+2012.pdf)

These views were also reflected in correspondence between the Planning Inspectorate and Ribbles Valley Borough Council.

After careful consideration Pendle Council concluded that its Core Strategy would be unlikely to be found sound at Examination and should not be submitted to the Secretary of State at that time.

During 2013, key parts of the evidence base have been updated and the Core Strategy amended to reflect the new information that has emerged. The intention was to return to the Publication Stage, which immediately precedes submission to the Secretary of State. However, changes to the housing and employment land requirement and the inclusion of strategic sites for housing and employment, necessary to help demonstrate deliverability of the plan, have required the Council to take a 'step back' in the process and conduct a further public consultation under Regulation 18.

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.

2.2 Screening

Many of the policy amendments proposed in the Core Strategy (Further options Report) are minor in nature and therefore it is not considered proportionate to undertake a full re-assessment of the Preferred Options SA Report.

A screening process has been carried out to identify those policy amendments which could potentially result in changes to the assessments included in carried out for the Pendle Core Strategy (Preferred Options Report) and Pendle Core Strategy (Publication Report). Where the proposed policy amendment is considered likely to change the latest assessment 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:

Table 2.1 Summary Of Policy Amendment Screening

Policy	Reassessment required?
Policy SDP 1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	No reassessment required
Policy SDP 2: Spatial Development Principles	No reassessment required
Policy SDP 3: Housing Distribution	No reassessment required
Policy SDP 4: Employment Distribution	No reassessment required
Policy SDP 5: Retail Distribution	No reassessment required
Policy SDP 6: Future Infrastructure Requirements	No reassessment required
Policy ENV 1: Protecting and Enhancing our Natural and Historic Environments	No reassessment required
Policy ENV 2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	Reassessment required

Policy	Reassessment required?
Policy ENV 3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	No reassessment required
Policy ENV 4: Transport and Accessibility	No reassessment required
Policy ENV 5: Pollution	No reassessment required
Policy ENV 6: Waste Management	No reassessment required
Policy ENV 7: Water Management	No reassessment required
Policy LIV 1: Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery	Reassessment required
Policy LIV 2: Strategic Housing Site – Trough Laithe	NEW
Policy LIV 3: Housing Needs	No reassessment required
Policy LIV 4: Affordable Housing	Reassessment required
Policy LIV 5: Designing Better Places to Live	Reassessment required
Policy WRK 1: Strengthening the Local Economy	No reassessment required
Policy WRK 2: Employment Land Supply	Reassessment required
Policy WRK 3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye	NEW
Policy WRK 4: Retailing and Town Centres	No reassessment required
Policy WRK 5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture	No reassessment required
Policy WRK 6: Designing Better Places to Work	No reassessment required
Policy SUP 1: Community Facility Provision	No reassessment required
Policy SUP 2: Health and Well Being	No reassessment required
Policy SUP 3: Education and Training	No reassessment required
Policy SUP 4: Designing Better Public Places	No reassessment required

2.3 Assessment

Where policies have been re-assessed the amended policy was judged against the same matrices and sustainability objectives used for all previous rounds of sustainability appraisal. Details of this methodology are provided in Section 2.5 of the Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report (Amec, 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 five policies may change the sustainability assessment undertaken at the Preferred Options stage and that appraisals were required for two new policies. A total of seven 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.

3.2 Policy Re-assessment

3.2.1 Policy ENV 2: Achieving Quality In Design And Conservation

The policy seeks to deliver the highest possible standards of design, both in terms of built form and sustainability. New buildings are encouraged to be designed in such a way that they are capable of responding to future demands in a flexible way. They should also have a positive, or at least neutral, impact on climate change helping to contribute towards UK climate change targets by being designed in such a way that is consistent with the Government's zero-carbon buildings policy. The also policy acknowledges the need to enhance and preserve existing heritage assets, noting that good design should be informed by and reflect both local history and the sense of place. This is a general policy supported by other more specific Core Strategy design policies for housing (LIV5), employment (WRK6) and community facilities and the public realm (SUP4).

Conclusion: The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic values of areas and properties can be increased. If communities and neighbourhoods are desirable to live in the property value is likely to subsequently rise (Objective E4). This ties in with the social objectives where the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live in, where they feel safe and has easily accessible facilities including access to open space will improve the residents' quality of living (Objective C5). The policy also performs strongly against the environmental objectives. Sensitive design in new development, particularly where this is in keeping with Pendle's local heritage, can help to protect and enhance the local townscape and landscape (Objectives C1-4). The policy also recognises the important role design can have in fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by working towards zero carbon buildings incorporating energy efficient fabric and low carbon heat and power (Objective P2).

3.2.2 Policy LIV 1: Housing Provision And Delivery

The policy provides strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period. The broad locations and distribution of the housing allocation is set out in Policy SDP3 and a strategic housing site is identified in Policy LIV2. The policy seeks to deliver a minimum requirement of 4,350 (net) dwellings between 2015 and 2030, which equates to an average figure of 290 dwellings per annum.

Conclusion: The policy sets out the overall numbers of housing to be delivered in Pendle over the plan period. This amount of new housing is based on meeting the objectively assessed needs of the population. It therefore contributes to Objective H1 which looks to meet the housing needs of the whole population. The policy also requires the land is used in a sustainable way therefore moving significant towards Objective E4 and P4 which relate to the reuse of previously developed (Brownfield) land. The policy does not conflict with any of the sustainability objectives. However, it is noted that a balance is required between the delivery of the full housing requirement to meet the needs of the population and the aim to minimise the use of greenfield land. In poor economic conditions the development of brownfield land can be unviable and therefore pressure to release greenfield sites increases, especially when there is a need to meet housing delivery targets.

3.2.3 Policy LIV 2: Strategic Housing Site – Trough Laithe

This new policy identifies a strategic site to help meet the housing requirements of the borough in a timely manner; accelerating the delivery of new housing and helping to reduce recent undersupply.

Conclusion: The policy makes a positive contribution to achieving SA Objective H1, as it identifies an extensive site which can deliver a significant proportion of the borough's housing requirement early in the plan period. The policy has a potentially negative impact on Objectives E4 and P4, which aim to minimise the use of Greenfield land and reuse previously developed and derelict land. However, a balance needs to be achieved between delivering the housing requirement, meeting the identified housing needs of the population and minimising the uptake of Greenfield land. The scale of the allocated site is such that a Brownfield site of the same magnitude is not available within the borough. The policy is in general conformity with the social and economic SA Objectives. Whilst providing a strategic site will have a negative impact in terms of the loss of Greenfield land, mitigation and site specific requirements will ensure the provision of high quality landscaping and open space.

3.2.4 Policy LIV 4: Affordable Housing

The policy's primary aim is to encourage new residential developments to contribute towards meeting Pendle's affordable housing needs, by establishing a borough-wide target for affordable housing, based on that recommended in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013).

Conclusion: Blah There is general conformity between the policy and SA Objective H1 which seeks to meet the housing need. However, the current economic conditions reduce the likelihood of the affordable housing

requirements being achieved in the short term. The flexibility of the affordable housing targets through the negotiation process helps to ensure that general housing delivery does not stall from the imposition of a rigid requirement. However, this may risk the delivery of the full affordable housing requirement. This impact is a result of the economic situation rather than the policy. There is also general conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities. The provision of good quality, affordable housing will help to meet people's housing needs. There are clear links between improved housing conditions and a reduction in health inequalities. The policy is also consistent with SA Objectives E4 and P4 in terms of utilising Brownfield land as the policy includes a mechanism for financial contributions to be paid, as an alternative to on-site affordable housing provision. These contributions are to be used to acquire and refurbish redundant, empty properties thereby according with the objectives to reuse previously developed land and buildings. The policy is also consistent with SA Objective C5 which seeks to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities, and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle, through the requirement to make new developments 'tenure blind'.

3.2.5 Policy LIV 5: Designing Better Places To Live

In addition, to the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, this policy sets out the criteria that will be used to help ensure that new housing meets the identified needs of the local population and national design standards. The policy sets out a general borough-wide guide for the size and type housing that is needed and developers are encouraged to use the Building for Life standards.

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 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be designed in a sustainable way considering issues of energy efficiency, CO₂ emissions, and the provision of open space/Green Infrastructure. The policy also encourages development to use the Building for Life standards which considers issues of community and environment.

3.2.6 Policy WRK 2: Employment Land Supply

This policy sets-out the amount of employment land to be brought forward over the plan period, as informed by the Pendle Employment Land Review (2013).

Conclusion: The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic values of areas and properties can be increased. If communities and neighbourhoods are desirable to live in the property value is likely to subsequently rise (Objective E4). This ties in with the social objectives where the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live in, where they feel safe and has easily accessible facilities including access to open

space will improve the residents' quality of living (Objective C5). The policy also performs strongly against the environmental objectives. Sensitive design in new development, particularly where this is in keeping with Pendle's local heritage, can help to protect and enhance the local townscape and landscape (Objectives C1-4). The policy also recognises the important role design can have in fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by working towards zero carbon buildings incorporating energy efficient fabric and low carbon heat and power (Objective P2).

3.2.7 Policy WRK 3: Strategic Employment Site - Lomeshaye

This new policy identifies a strategic site that will help meet the employment land requirements of the borough (Policy WRK2) in a timely manner: offering greater certainty for developers and businesses looking to invest in the area; providing new job opportunities to help address projected increases in population and households and reduce high levels of out-commuting; increasing economic prosperity; and addressing both business needs and spatial requirements in the M65 Corridor.

Conclusion: This policy is especially relevant to the economic SA objectives and focusses on encouraging development and economic growth within the M65 Corridor. The site is well served by transport links and has a significant labour market available locally. It is also accessible from the nearby urban areas and those wards with relatively high levels of deprivation. (Objectives E1-4). The policy does not perform so well against some environmental SA objectives such as C4, E4 and P4 due to the site being Greenfield. There are no Brownfield sites of a suitable size within the M65 Corridor, so development on a Greenfield site is considered necessary to address local and sub-regional economic needs. Although the provision of a strategic site will have a negative impact in terms of the loss of Greenfield land, mitigation and site specific requirements will ensure the provision of high quality landscaping. The policy performs better against the environmental objective E3, which relates to reducing congestion and improving transport links due to the site's location in the M65 Corridor.

4. Summary

Pendle Borough Council published its Core Strategy (Preferred Options Report) in September 2011.

Following an assessment of the consultation responses and consideration of the implications of the National Planning Policy Framework, Pendle Borough Council revised and updated the document prior to issuing the Pendle Core Strategy (Publication Report) for public consultation in October 2012.

After careful consideration of the representations received and decisions taken by planning Inspectors, Pendle Council concluded that their Core Strategy would be unlikely to be found sound at Examination and should not be submitted to the Secretary of State at that time.

During 2013, key parts of the evidence base have been updated and the Core Strategy amended to reflect the new information that has emerged.

Whilst the intention was to return to the Publication Stage, ahead of submission to the Secretary of State, changes to the housing and employment land requirement, and the inclusion of strategic sites for housing and employment, require the Council to take a 'step back' in the preparation process and conduct a further public consultation under Regulation 18.

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.

Changes to five policies in the Pendle Core Strategy (Further Options Report), were considered significant enough to warrant re-assessment through the SA/SEA process. Following the reassessment, 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 adaptation of the commentary text, and a number of these have resulted in a more positive appraisal against the sustainability objectives. None of the proposed policy amendments have resulted in a more negative sustainability assessment. In addition, the two new policies allocating strategic sites for housing (LIV2) and employment (WRK3) have been assessed.

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

Appendix A

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
Policy SDP1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development		
<p>Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Pendle Local Plan and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans, will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted. 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.
Policy SDP2 – Spatial Development Principles		
<p>Settlement Roles</p> <p>Proposals for development will be supported in the settlements listed below, provided that they are of a nature and scale that is proportionate to the role and function of that settlement. Proposals for new development should be located within a settlement boundary as defined on the Proposals Map¹. Proposals to develop outside of a defined settlement boundary (i.e. within the open countryside) will only be permitted for those exceptions identified in the National Planning Policy Framework, or policies in a document that is part of the development plan for Pendle.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Key Service Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nelson (including Brierfield) Colne Barnoldswick Local Service Centres 	No significant change made to the policy. Acknowledgement that settlement boundaries may be reviewed in the Local Plan Part2: Site Allocations and Development Policies to release land for additional development.	No SEA update required.

¹ The settlement boundaries are defined on the Proposals Map. These may be amended as part of a future review of the Local Plan.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrowford • Earby <p>3. Rural Service Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence • Foulridge • Kelbrook • Trawden <p>4. Rural Villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barley • Blacko • Higham • Laneshawbridge • Newchurch-in-Pendle • Roughlee and Crow Trees • Salterforth • Sough • Spen Brook <p>Site Selection</p> <p>In order to ensure the best use of land and other resources, the location of new development will also be considered in accordance with the following sequential approach (in order of priority):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary • Other land within a defined settlement boundary • Land outside of a defined settlement boundary for appropriate rural uses². <p>The allocation of land for development in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will follow the sequential approach and prefer land of lesser</p>		

² Appropriate rural uses are defined in the Framework 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. The settlement boundaries will be reviewed as part of the preparation of Local Plan Part 2 to include additional land for development in areas where it is required.

New / Revised Policies		Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications																
environmental value.																			
Policy SDP3 – Housing Distribution																			
<p>New housing should be located in order of priority in line with the settlement hierarchy in Policy SDP1 and read in conjunction with Policy LIV1 on housing provision. Over the plan period the location of new housing should be guided by the following percentage distribution. The allocation of housing sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies should adhere to this distribution.</p> <table><tr><th>Spatial Area</th><th>Percentage totals by Spatial Area</th></tr><tr><td>M65 Corridor</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>West Craven Towns</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Rural Pendle</td><td>12</td></tr></table>		Spatial Area	Percentage totals by Spatial Area	M65 Corridor	70	West Craven Towns	18	Rural Pendle	12	<p>No significant change made to the policy. Percentage distribution changed slightly to take account of new evidence from the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). This change does not alter the direction or intention of the policy.</p>	<p>No SEA update required.</p>								
Spatial Area	Percentage totals by Spatial Area																		
M65 Corridor	70																		
West Craven Towns	18																		
Rural Pendle	12																		
Policy SDP4 – Employment Distribution																			
<p>Proposals for employment development should follow a sequential approach in line with the settlement hierarchy in Policy SDP2 and read in conjunction with Policy WRK2 on employment land provision. However, priority will be given to employment development located along the M65 Corridor serving the Key Service Centres of Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne.</p> <p>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.</p> <table><tr><th>Spatial Area</th><th>Settlement</th><th>Percentage of employment land to be provided</th><th>Percentage totals by Spatial Area</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">M65 Corridor</td><td>Brierfield</td><td rowspan="3">68.5</td><td rowspan="4">78.5</td></tr><tr><td>Nelson</td></tr><tr><td>Barrowford</td></tr><tr><td>Colne</td><td>10.0</td></tr><tr><td>West Craven</td><td>Barnoldswick</td><td>13.0</td><td>18.5</td></tr></table>		Spatial Area	Settlement	Percentage of employment land to be provided	Percentage totals by Spatial Area	M65 Corridor	Brierfield	68.5	78.5	Nelson	Barrowford	Colne	10.0	West Craven	Barnoldswick	13.0	18.5	<p>No change made to the policy.</p>	<p>No SEA update required.</p>
Spatial Area	Settlement	Percentage of employment land to be provided	Percentage totals by Spatial Area																
M65 Corridor	Brierfield	68.5	78.5																
	Nelson																		
	Barrowford																		
	Colne	10.0																	
West Craven	Barnoldswick	13.0	18.5																

New / Revised Policies				Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
Towns	Earby	5.5			
Rural Pendle	Rural Service Centres ³	2.0	3.0		
	Rural Villages ⁴	1.0			
Rural Pendle In the Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages development should be of a scale and nature that fulfils the need of local communities. In line with Policy SDP2, small scale employment development outside a settlement boundary, particularly where it 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 SDP5 – Retail Distribution					
New retail development should be in scale with the position a settlement holds in the retail hierarchy. In particular: Major retail developments should be located in the three main town centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none">NelsonColneBarnoldswick Retail provision for the towns of Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby should be located within the defined Local Shopping Centres. In Rural 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.				No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.
Policy SDP6 – Future Infrastructure Requirements					
The Council will work with partners to deliver the infrastructure necessary to support development in the borough.				No significant change made to the policy. Policy clarified to	No SEA updated required.

³ In Rural Service Centres the % of new employment land should be distributed amongst the four settlements by taking account of the needs of each settlement and the capacity to accommodate the level of growth.

⁴ In the rural villages the % of new employment land should be distributed amongst the nine settlements taking account of the needs of each settlement and the capacity to accommodate the level of growth.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>Developers will need to work with relevant utility and other infrastructure providers to ensure that sufficient capacity is available, or can be made available, to allow their scheme to proceed.</p> <p>New development will be expected to provide the necessary on site infrastructure to facilitate the proposed level of development and to contribute towards the mitigation of any adverse impacts in order to make the development acceptable in planning terms.</p> <p>In addition, subject to individual development viability, contributions may also be sought towards improving local infrastructure and services, having regard to the needs identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>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 competing requirements.</p> <p>To allow for future expansion, protect access for operational and maintenance requirements and to avoid potential conflict with neighbouring uses, development will not normally be permitted in the immediate vicinity of infrastructure assets, in particular those operated by a utility company.</p>	<p>ensure developers work with infrastructure providers to overcome any infrastructure capacity/provision issues at an early stage in the development process. This change does not alter the direction or intention of the policy.</p>	
Policy ENV1 – Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments		
<p>Biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>The biodiversity and geological assets of the borough will be protected and enhanced, with specific protection given to those sites which have been designated for nature conservation purposes, including areas of ancient semi-natural woodland. Where appropriate the Council and its partners will designate new sites to protect natural and geological features and also protect trees through the making of Tree Preservation Orders [TPOs].</p> <p>The impact of new developments on the natural environment (biodiversity and geodiversity) should be kept to a minimum. In exceptional cases where a development, including the extraction of minerals, is deemed necessary in socio-economic terms, but would have a negative impact on the natural environment, the developer will be required to undertake adequate mitigation measures. The Council will require that full compensatory provision is</p>	<p>No change made to the policy.</p>	<p>No SEA update required.</p>

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

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>should be in scale with, and have respect for their surroundings, and be in line with the AONB Management Plan objectives. Proposals in the AONB should have regard to the Forest of Bowland AONB SPG, or its replacement.</p> <p>The general extent of the Lancashire Green Belt in Pendle will be maintained. Development in the Green Belt will be restricted to that which does not affect the openness. Only in exceptional circumstances will other development be considered acceptable and only where it continues to maintain the openness of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Open space and green infrastructure Existing open spaces will be protected from development⁵⁶. The Council will encourage and support the improvements to the route ways 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 proposal⁷. Where this is agreed to be acceptable, compensation will be required in the form of alternative site provision or a financial contribution in order to continue to serve the local population.</p> <p>Historic environment and built heritage The historic environment and heritage assets of the borough, including their settings, will be conserved and where appropriate enhanced. This may be through the declaration of conservation areas or other heritage designations.</p> <p>In designated conservation areas proposals should have regard to the relevant character appraisal or management strategy.</p> <p>New development proposals should consult the Historic Environment Record, the Statutory Register of Listed Buildings and where appropriate the Lancashire Historic Landscape</p>		

⁵ As identified on the proposals map or in the Council's Open Space Audit. The Open Space Audit will be reviewed periodically to reflect changes in amounts, levels & types of provision.

⁶ Open spaces are defined as the following: Parks, Woodland, Natural Greenspaces, Green Corridors, Outdoor Sports, Amenity Greenspaces, Play Areas, Equipped Areas for Play, Allotments, Cemeteries, Civic Spaces. Policy SUP2 Health and Well-Being covers aspects relating to Built Sport and Recreation Facilities

⁷ These exceptional circumstances are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 74.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work to assess the impact of the development and show how the proposal fits within the landscape and townscape character. Policy ENV2 provides further guidance on the connections between design and heritage.</p> <p>Proposals that are likely to affect a heritage asset and/or its setting (including archaeological assets) should submit a heritage statement and/or an archaeological assessment.</p>		
Policy ENV2 – Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation		
<p>All new development should viably seek to deliver the highest possible standards of design, in form and sustainability, and be designed to meet future demands whilst enhancing and conserving our heritage assets.</p> <p>Designing to enhance our heritage and natural assets and sense of place</p> <p>Good design should be informed by, and reflect, the history and development of a place. The historic and natural environments contribute substantially to Pendle's 'sense of place' and bring enjoyment to many people. Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments should be practical and legible, attractive to look at, and seek to inspire and excite. • Proposals should contribute to the sense of place by respecting the built heritage and local context, including the townscape and distinct settlement characteristics of the locality. • Proposals should 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'⁸. • 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 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 	<p>Policy revised to incorporate the requirement for developers to work towards zero-carbon buildings, including the provision for the use of Allowable Solutions. The policy has taken elements from policy ENV3 which related the building design factors as these were considered to be more appropriately addressed in Policy ENV2.</p> <p>These changes were made in response to the government's zero-carbon buildings policy and its consultation on the approach to allowable solutions.</p> <p>This addition to the policy may have a sustainability impact.</p>	SEA update required.

⁸ Optimum viable use is a shorthand term for the best use we can put a usable heritage asset to. It will be a viable use that economically supports the assets conservation, whilst presenting the least threat to what matters about it: its heritage significance approach and a presumption against demolition.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>character and quality of the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Developments should be safe and secure for occupants and passers-by, reducing crime or the fear of crime. The Council will encourage buildings to obtain Secured by Design or similar standards.</p> <p>Designing for climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing society today. New development should be designed to have a positive or at least neutral impact on climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking to limit their vulnerability to the effects of climate change over time e.g. to flooding (see ENV7), higher temperatures or storms. • Including areas of green space, soft landscaping and tree planting to provide opportunities for rainfall capture, shading and cooling. • Adopting an innovative approach to the use of materials including the use of sustainable materials and where possible locally sourced materials. • Maximising the use of permeable surfaces (including hardstandings) and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where appropriate (see Policy ENV7). • Incorporating water saving and recycling measures where possible to minimise water usage. <p>Designing development to move toward a low carbon future</p> <p>As part of the response to climate change mitigation and adaption, new development should make a positive contribution towards meeting UK climate change targets by being designed in a way that is consistent with the Government's zero-carbon buildings policy.</p> <p>Developers will be required to meet the national standards for carbon reduction measures through on-site carbon compliance. In order to work towards a zero carbon development, they are also encouraged to achieve further on-site carbon reduction. Where they consider this not to be cost effective a contribution towards allowable solutions will be necessary to offset the development's remaining carbon emissions.</p>		

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>New development should work towards carbon compliance by addressing the following two stages:</p> <p>1. Fabric Energy Efficiency New development should be designed to the highest possible levels of sustainability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using materials that reduce energy demand (e.g. insulation etc) / increase the energy efficiency of the building. • using natural systems to maximise comfort in and around buildings. This should include consideration of passive solar design, natural ventilation and shading as appropriate. <p>2. On-site low-carbon heat and power New development will be required to incorporate on-site low carbon/zero carbon heat and power technologies in order of preference:</p> <p>a. The installation of, or connection to, an on-site decentralised energy network.</p> <p>The Council will expect any development to connect to an existing decentralised energy network where one exists on site and capacity is sufficient or can viably be increased. Where there is no on site network exists the preference will be for their creation, where viable. The development of decentralised such decentralised energy networks, which utilise renewable or low carbon technologies, will be encouraged.</p> <p>b. The on-site installation of renewable technologies</p> <p>Where the scale or density of the proposed development is not sufficient to support the creation of a decentralised energy network, or connection to one does not make the development carbon compliant it will be necessary, where feasible and viable, to install RLC generation equipment on site.</p> <p>This element of the proposal will also be assessed against Policy ENV3.</p> <p>Allowable solutions Allowable Solutions are essentially carbon reduction projects (such as improving the energy efficiency of an existing building or installing renewable technologies off-site) that are able to</p>		

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>deliver CO₂ savings equivalent to those remaining on the building, thus ensuring that the net CO₂ emissions resulting from the building are zero.</p> <p>Developers will have total flexibility in deciding which projects to finance, where these are and through which organisation. However, it is encouraged that Allowable Solution contributions should be used in the borough. Locally appropriate Allowable Solutions for this purpose will .</p> <p>General requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers should demonstrate consideration of the above, as applicable, through their Design and Access Statement. • Proposals should have regard to the Lancashire Landscape Assessment, Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work and show an understanding of how proposals fit within the landscape and townscape character. • Developers should comply with the requirements of the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD with regards to maximising the use of recycled and secondary materials. <p>These are the guiding principles for the design of all new development in Pendle. They are expanded upon in further design policies (Policy LIV5, WRK6 and SUP4) which outline the specific measures that will be expected in particular types of development, and through other Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).</p>		
Policy ENV3 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation		
<p>To help reduce our carbon footprint, increase energy security and reduce levels of fuel poverty the Council will encourage new developments that are appropriate to their setting and make a positive contribution towards increasing levels of renewable and low carbon energy (RLC) generation in Pendle.</p> <p>By supporting a mix of appropriate schemes the Council will aim to achieve the following generation figures by 2020: These are not fixed ‘targets’ but a positive generation aim. There are no minimum or ceiling figures set for individual or collective technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.4 MW of electricity • 11.8 MW of heat 	<p>This policy has been updated to remove the building design factors, which are now addressed in Policy ENV2. The changes to this policy do not have a sustainability impact.</p>	<p>No SEA updated required.</p>

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>The Council will support proposals for all RLC technologies where the proposal is of an appropriate scale for its setting, and where the development will not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have an unacceptable level of impact on the landscape and visual character of an area, either on its own or cumulatively, or • result in an unacceptable impact on the value of any ecological or heritage assets, or to residential amenity. <p>All proposals must be accompanied by appropriate supporting evidence – including landscape, visual and environmental assessments. Applicants must demonstrate that satisfactory mitigation measures can be employed to offset any potentially negative impacts that are identified, or that the positive benefits of the scheme outweigh these impacts.</p>		
Policy ENV4 – Promoting Sustainable Travel		
<p>Strategic transport</p> <p>The Council will support those strategic transport schemes as outlined in the most up-to-date versions of the Local Transport Plan and the East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan. In addition, the Council will lobby for, and give equal priority to the following strategic transport schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a strategic road link towards Yorkshire (the A56 villages bypass) • Reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line. <p>In supporting these schemes this policy will protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway for future transport use.</p> <p>Development accessibility and managing travel demand</p> <p>Proposals should follow the settlement hierarchy approach in Policy SDP2 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, employment and service developments near to each other to give people the opportunity to live and work within a sustainable distance.</p>	<p>No significant change made to the policy. The justification text has been updated to reflect the release of the draft East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan which identifies the options for the proposed Colne-Foulridge bypass.</p>	<p>No SEA updated required.</p>

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>Where a development is likely to have an adverse 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.</p> <p>New developments should comply with the existing maximum car and cycle parking standards until they are replaced in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.</p> <p>Travel demand should be managed in accordance with programmes and initiatives established by the Council's partner organisations. Opportunities for walking and cycling should be exploited where possible. 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.</p> <p>For major developments applicants should submit a travel assessment 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 such impacts.</p>		
Policy ENV5 – Pollution and Unstable Land		
<p>The Council will work with its partners to minimise air, water, noise, odour and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land, unstable land and hazardous substances.</p> <p>In particular, new development will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve air quality by minimising pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution, both during and after construction, particularly in any areas identified as having poor air quality. Criteria for assessing applications will be set out in the 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 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>improvements to water quality (see Policy ENV7);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies; and assess and minimise the risks associated with the use or storage of hazardous materials, and consider the implications when siting new development in the vicinity of such establishments. <p>New development should not be sited close to utility infrastructure assets (see Policy SDP6), or other potentially incompatible uses.</p>		
Policy ENV6 – Waste Management		
<p>The Council will support the provision of sufficient, well-located waste management facilities, as required by the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework [LMWLP] by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding existing waste management facilities, transfer stations and any additional sites located in Pendle that are identified in the LMWLP, unless compensatory site provision is made elsewhere. Supporting the more efficient use of existing waste management facilities and transfer stations. Exploring local opportunities for the co-location of complimentary activities so that their outputs (e.g. heat/materials) can be harnessed to generate low carbon energy (see Policy ENV3). Considering the sustainable transport of waste where it cannot be treated at source (e.g. via rail and water). <p>In all new developments, the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the inclusion of re-used and recycled materials, and in particular the on-site recycling and reuse of materials recovered through demolition and excavation. Require the use of sustainable waste management processes that seek to reduce the generation of waste and prepare waste for reuse, recycling or other forms of recovery, only requiring disposal as a last resort. 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
Policy ENV7 – Water Management		
<p>Development and flood risk</p> <p>The sequential and exceptions tests set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, will be applied to direct development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the vulnerability of the type of development proposed; its contribution to creating sustainable communities; and achieving the sustainability objectives of the Core Strategy. <p>The design of all new developments (see Policy ENV2) must consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The potential flood risk to the proposed development site. The risk the proposed development may pose to areas downslope / downstream. The integrated, or off-site, use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to help reduce surface water run-off from the development. The availability of an adequate water supply and disposal infrastructure. <p>The change of use of existing buildings, within Flood Zone 3, to residential uses, or uses which put life at risk, will not be permitted.</p> <p>Within Flood Zone 2 proposals should have regard to the sequential and exception tests set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>Any redevelopment within a designated flood zone should seek to eliminate or reduce the potential for flooding to occur, by demonstrating that further investigation of the extent of risk, and the feasibility of options for prevention or mitigation, have been considered.</p> <p>Surface water runoff</p> <p>Surface water should drain on a separate system, and only be connected to the combined/foul sewerage network as a last resort, when all other options have been discounted. In order, the priority for the management of surface water discharges are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to mimic the current natural discharge process Store for later use Discharge into infiltration systems located in porous sub-soils Attenuate flows into green engineering solutions such as ponds, swales, or other 	<p>No change made to the policy.</p>	<p>No SEA update required.</p>

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>open water features, for gradual release to a watercourse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Attenuate by storing in tanks or sealed system, for gradual release to a watercourse f. Direct discharge to a surface water sewer g. Controlled discharge into the combined sewerage network <p>Drainage proposals for development on Brownfield sites will be measured against the existing performance of the site, although it is preferable for solutions to provide runoff characteristics, which are similar to Greenfield behaviour. All new development will be required to include the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible, or viable. More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Brownfield development will be required to demonstrate that there will be a reduction of at least 30% in existing runoff rates, rising to a minimum of 50% in critical drainage areas⁹. • 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. • Development will not be allowed to increase the run-off rate from a site even if it is not viable to implement a SuDS scheme. <p>Water quality and resources</p> <p>Developers should ensure that water quality is not compromised and, 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.</p> <p>To help maintain the role of watercourses as valuable linear features in the urban and rural</p>		

⁹ The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2006 introduces the concept of critical drainage areas as "an area within Flood Zone 1 which has critical drainage problems and which has been notified... [to]...the local planning authority by the Environment Agency".

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>environment, and to reduce the risk of flooding the Council will normally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the restoration of culverted watercourses to open channels. • Resist proposals to build over an existing culvert. • Resist proposals to culvert a watercourse for land gain purposes, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonably practical alternative, or where a need for access can be demonstrated. 		
Policy LIV1 – Housing Provision and Delivery		
<p>A minimum of 4,350 (net) dwellings will be provided in Pendle between 2015 and 2030. Where evidence of further need or demand is identified additional dwellings will be provided.</p> <p>The delivery of new housing will be monitored in the Authority’s Monitoring Report (AMR). The Housing Trajectory will be updated along with the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to help maintain a five year supply of housing land.</p> <p>To ensure early delivery of the housing requirement a Strategic Site has been allocated in the Core Strategy (see Policy LIV2). The Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will be used to allocated specific sites to meet the remainder of the housing requirement. The distribution and location of the housing requirement is set out in Policy SDP3. Proposals on other, non-allocated, sites will be supported where they are sustainable and make a positive contribution to the five-year supply of housing land.</p> <p>Applicants should demonstrate the deliverability of their proposal by providing a statement with details of the availability, suitability and achievability of the scheme¹⁰. For major schemes (10 dwellings or more) this statement should include a financial viability assessment.</p> <p>Proposals should use land in a sustainable way by following the site selection approach outlined in Policy SPD2.</p> <p>Proposals should respond to the requirements set out in Policy LIV5 relating to the types and sizes of dwellings in order to meet the demands and aspirations of the people in the borough.</p>	<p>Policy rewritten to take account of the following new and updated evidence documents: Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), Pendle Development Viability Study (DVS) and updated Pendle Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).</p> <p>This new evidence indicated a need to significantly increase the housing requirement figure for the plan period (2015-2030) to 4,350 dwellings.</p> <p>It also indicates that the supply of deliverable sites needs to be significantly increased to enable a five year supply of housing land to be demonstrated.</p> <p>These changes are likely to have a sustainability impact.</p>	SEA update required.

¹⁰ Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework defines 'deliverable'.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>Support will be given to bringing empty properties back into use in addition to the provision of new housing. In-line with Policy LIV4 and where appropriate, empty properties could be brought back into use as part of the affordable housing supply.</p> <p>Within a Housing Regeneration Priority Area¹¹, proposals must demonstrate that they will not jeopardise the success of any Council project that is planned or underway in that area, and should ideally show how they will complement the regeneration work being undertaken. This could be done by explaining how the proposal meets the needs of the local community in terms of the sizes, types and tenures of the housing to be provided.</p>		
Policy LIV2 – Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe		
<p>The development of a strategic housing site at Barrowford will be supported subject to the following criteria being met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the site is adequately connected to the road and motorway network and is accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; the relevant infrastructure (e.g. utilities, open space etc) can be provided; a high quality landscaping scheme is developed incorporating the natural features of the site; the development will provide for ??% of affordable housing. 	<p>New policy to address the need for a Strategic Housing site in order to deliver the housing requirement at an expedient rate. This site is of a substantial size (c.12ha) and can accommodate 481 dwellings.</p> <p>The allocation of this site is likely to have a sustainability impact.</p>	SEA required.
Policy LIV3 – Housing Needs		
<p>Specific Housing Needs</p> <p>In order to help diversify the borough's housing stock, the Council will look to encourage the provision of housing and residential accommodation that helps to meet (but not limited to) the following specific housing needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing for families (with children) Older people Young people 	<p>This policy has been rewritten to take account of the findings of the new evidence base: the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).</p> <p>This updated evidence base does</p>	No SEA update required.

¹¹ Housing Regeneration Priority Areas are broadly defined on the Key Diagram. The five key areas which have been identified are: i) Brierfield Canal Corridor, ii) Railway Street area, Brierfield, iii) Whitefield, Nelson, iv) Bradley, Nelson, and v) South Valley, Colne. More details of the regeneration work that is planned for these areas, and their precise boundaries, can be found in the associated Masterplans, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) or Area Action Plans (AAPs). Other regeneration priority areas may be identified in the future (e.g. in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies) and this policy will also apply to those areas.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household with specific (support) needs (e.g. people with a limiting long-term illness, people with a disability) Minority and hard to reach households Housing for existing residents in rural areas (this may include both market and affordable housing - see Policy LIV4). Housing in the open countryside for agricultural or forestry workers where it is essential for them to live permanently at or near their place of work. Site provision for the Gypsy and Traveller communities including Travelling Showpeople. <p>Applicants should provide evidence of the specific housing need and how the development will help to address the need.</p> <p>The size, type and tenure of the dwelling should be the most appropriate for the particular need identified and should have regard to Policies LIV4 and LIV5.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Communities</p> <p>Where a need arises during the plan period, sites will be provided to meet the accommodation requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller community. Plots may also be provided for Travelling Showpeople. The site selection process should follow the criteria set out below.</p> <p>Proposals for the development of Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople sites, pitches or plots should follow the guidance set out in the DCLG Good Practice Guide on Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites or its replacement. In addition, sites should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be located in places which have access to employment, facilities and services including shops, schools, and health care provision. Be located and designed to respect the amenity and environment of the existing settled community. 	<p>not significant change the direction or intention of this policy. The changes will not have a sustainability impact.</p>	
Policy LIV4 – Affordable Housing		
<p>Targets and thresholds</p> <p>Proposals for new (general market) housing will be required to incorporate an element of affordable housing in order to contribute towards the achievement of a borough wide affordable housing needs target of 40% over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>It is recognised that a fixed target is not always deliverable due to changing economic</p>	<p>This policy has been rewritten to take account of the findings of the new evidence base: the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and the Pendle</p>	<p>SEA update required.</p>

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications																														
<p>circumstances and site specific viability issues. To ensure that the deliverability of new housing schemes is not restricted by efforts to secure the maximum level of affordable housing, the Council will use the targets set out in Table LIV4a¹² as a basis for negotiations with applicants to determine the amount of affordable housing to be provided on their scheme. As part of the negotiation process the Council will take account of the financial viability of the proposal, which should be demonstrated through the submission of a viability assessment by the applicant.</p> <p>Table LIV4a – Size threshold and area based affordable housing targets</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>M65 Corridor</th><th>M65 Corridor North</th><th>West Craven Towns</th><th>Rural Pendle</th></tr><tr><td><5 dwellings</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>5-14 dwellings</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>15-30%</td></tr><tr><td>15-49 dwellings</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>0-10%</td><td>25-30%</td></tr><tr><td>50-99 dwellings</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>0-5%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>100+ dwellings</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>0-5%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr></table> <p>Where a scheme is granted planning permission and work does not start within two years, the Council will require the viability of the scheme to be retested and where necessary the level of affordable housing to be provided can be renegotiated at this time.</p> <p>In the first instance affordable housing should be provided on-site and incorporated into the scheme so that it is ‘tenure-blind’.</p> <p>In circumstances, where the applicant has adequately demonstrated that it is not possible to provide the affordable housing on-site, the Council will require arrangements to be made to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide the affordable housing on an alternative site within the same settlement as the proposed development; OR2. Provide a financial contribution towards the cost of off-site provision¹³. <p>Where a financial contribution is provided this may be used for the acquisition and</p>		M65 Corridor	M65 Corridor North	West Craven Towns	Rural Pendle	<5 dwellings	0%	0%	0%	0%	5-14 dwellings	0%	0%	0%	15-30%	15-49 dwellings	0%	0%	0-10%	25-30%	50-99 dwellings	0%	0%	0-5%	0-25%	100+ dwellings	0%	0%	0-5%	0-25%	<p>Development Viability Study (DVS).</p> <p>The SHMA provides recommendations on the amount and tenure of affordable housing required. The DVS tests the affordable housing percentages to identify a deliverable level in each spatial area.</p> <p>These changes may have a sustainability impact.</p>	
	M65 Corridor	M65 Corridor North	West Craven Towns	Rural Pendle																												
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¹² These targets are derived from the Development Viability Study. It may be necessary over time to make changes to these targets as new economic information becomes available. The Local Authority's Monitoring Report will provide updated targets where appropriate.

¹³ Where a financial contribution is to be provided relating to a site in Rural Pendle the contribution should be used in the same settlement as the proposed development. Where this is not possible then it should be used in the next nearest rural settlement.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>refurbishment of redundant, empty properties to provide affordable housing. Such a contribution should be used in the same settlement as the proposed development.</p> <p>In all cases where affordable housing is provided a condition or planning obligation will be used to ensure that the housing remains at an affordable price for future eligible households or for any subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.</p> <p>Tenures, types and sizes</p> <p>Applicants should use the following percentages as a guide to determine the tenure split of the affordable housing to be provided as part of their development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social rented tenure: 30%¹⁴ • Affordable rented tenure: 20% • Intermediate tenure: 50% <p>It is acknowledged that there will be individual site circumstances where the tenure split may need to vary. In such cases, applicants will need to demonstrate the reasons for an alternative tenure split.</p> <p>Guidance on the types and sizes of new dwellings is contained in Policy LIV5.</p> <p>Rural needs</p> <p>Rural affordable housing should be provided in line with Table LIV4a and Policy SDP3. 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 instances, 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 and show that any potential impact on the environment can adequately mitigated.</p> <p>In Rural Pendle a Local Occupancy condition, or obligation, will be used, where appropriate, to restrict the tenancy of the affordable housing to local residents.</p>		

¹⁴ the opportunity to provide new social housing is likely to be limited due to the availability of funding to provide this tenure. As such affordable rented accommodation could be substituted for the social rented element of a scheme

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications																										
Policy LIV5 – Designing Better Places to Live																												
<p>The Council will require all new housing to be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to meet the needs of Pendle’s population, create sustainable communities, increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO₂ emissions and help to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>To achieve this, the Council will; require proposals to follow the design approach outlined in Policy ENV2; support proposals that are of a high quality and innovative design; and advocate the use of the Building for Life standards.</p> <p>The types and sizes of new dwellings to be provided should help to diversify the existing housing stock and achieve a better, more balanced mix of dwellings in the borough. Tables LIV5a and LIV5b set out an indicative guide, which could be used by developers to help design a housing scheme to meet the needs and aspirations of people living in Pendle.</p> <p>Table LIV5a</p> <table><tr><td>Property type</td><td>Percentage</td></tr><tr><td>Detached house</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-detached house</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>Terraced house</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Flat/masionette</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Bedsit/Studio/Room only</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Bungalow / Elderly housing</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Caravan or temporary structure</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p>Table LIV5b</p> <table><tr><td>Property size</td><td>Percentage</td></tr><tr><td>1 bed flat</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>2 bed flat / house / bungalow</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>3 bed house / bungalow</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>4 bed house</td><td>12.5</td></tr></table> <p>New housing should be developed at densities appropriate to their location taking account of townscape and landscape character and accessibility. In locations outside of conservation areas the standard density of 30dph should be used as a guideline. In areas of high accessibility, proposals should be developed at densities between 30 and 50dph.</p>	Property type	Percentage	Detached house	25	Semi-detached house	35	Terraced house	10	Flat/masionette	10	Bedsit/Studio/Room only	0	Bungalow / Elderly housing	20	Caravan or temporary structure	0	Property size	Percentage	1 bed flat	7.5	2 bed flat / house / bungalow	45	3 bed house / bungalow	35	4 bed house	12.5	<p>Policy rewritten to take account of government changes to housing standards and the move toward zero-carbon homes.</p> <p>These changes may have a sustainability impact.</p>	SEA update required.
Property type	Percentage																											
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New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>Provision for open space and/or green infrastructure should be made in all new housing developments. This may be in the form of private gardens, larger on-site communal open spaces or other green infrastructure assets. When determining the level and type of open space/green infrastructure to be provided, consideration should be given to the existing amounts and types of open space in the area and the density of the existing housing.</p> <p>Where improvements, refurbishment and/or extensions of the existing housing stock are proposed, the Council will encourage the use of the BREEAM for Domestic Refurbishments scheme.</p> <p>In regeneration areas consideration should be given to the refurbishment of existing properties in the first instance. This may include combining two dwellings into one in order to provide a different range of sizes of dwellings. Where demolition is required, the original building materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.</p> <p>In each spatial area there are different, broad design requirements which address local circumstances. These should be considered in conjunction with the overall borough-wide requirements.</p> <p>M65 Corridor</p> <p>Types and sizes – new developments should provide types and sizes of dwellings that help rebalance the housing stock in this area. In particular, the provision of new terraced housing should be limited.</p> <p>Density – as a general rule the inner urban areas would benefit from lower density developments. Higher density schemes will be acceptable where they are in areas of high accessibility or where there are specific design issues that require a higher density e.g. in certain conservation areas.</p> <p>Open space/green infrastructure – provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit), particularly in Nelson and parts of Brierfield.</p>		

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>West Craven Towns</p> <p>Types and sizes – new developments should provide types and sizes of dwellings that help rebalance the housing stock in this area. In particular, the provision of new terraced housing should be limited.</p> <p>Density – as a general rule the West Craven Towns would benefit from lower density developments. Higher density schemes will be acceptable where they are in areas of high accessibility or where there are specific design issues that require a higher density e.g. in certain conservation areas.</p> <p>Open space/green infrastructure – provision should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency (see Open Space Audit).</p> <p>Rural Pendle</p> <p>Types and sizes – A range of types and sizes will be required to meet locally identified needs.</p> <p>Density – lower densities may be appropriate depending on the surrounding built form, townscape and landscape character.</p> <p>Open space/green infrastructure – linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.</p>		
Policy WRK1 – Strengthening the Local Economy		
<p>New opportunities for economic development should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy. Proposals will be supported where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate expansion, or support investment, by businesses in the priority (growth) sectors identified in the Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle (2013), An Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire (2008) and The Lancashire Enterprise Partnership: The Way Forward (2011). 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 skill levels, particularly in young people. Promote sustainable working practises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to establish mutually supportive clusters of businesses in key economic sectors, including retailing. 	<p>No change made to the policy (updated references to new key documents).</p>	<p>No SEA update required.</p>

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enable home-working, particularly in rural areas. • Maximise access to work or training opportunities for those wanting to enter the labour market and upgrade their skills. • Deliver improved transport links, electronic services and digital connectivity. <p>Specifically, employment development in our three spatial areas should seek to address the following objectives:</p> <p>M65 Corridor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support regeneration activity in the Housing Regeneration Priority Areas of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne. 2. Seek to reduce levels of worklessness. <p>West Craven Towns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the locally important aerospace and advanced engineering sectors. 2. Promote diversification of employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector. <p>Rural Pendle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support sustainable development that helps to grow, diversify and strengthen the resilience of the rural economy; including proposals for home-working. 2. Promote the re-use of former agricultural buildings of traditional design and construction and home-working as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land. 3. Deliver accessible, reliable and affordable high-speed broadband services. 		
Policy WRK2 – Employment Land Supply		
<p>The Council and its partners will ensure that 56.6 hectares (gross) of land is brought forward for employment uses – Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 – over the plan period.</p> <p>The need for new site provision will be informed by an up-to-date Employment Land Review and annual monitoring. The employment land portfolio will be reviewed every three years to ensure that it provides an appropriate range of sustainable sites that are attractive to the market and that at least 30% of the existing 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, and B8) and other identified growth sectors, in the</p>	<p>This policy has been rewritten to take account of the findings of the updated evidence base: the Pendle Employment Land Review.</p> <p>This study shows that there the employment land requirement has increased to 56.6ha for the plan period (2015-2030).</p>	<p>SEA update required.</p>

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies and/or any Area Action Plans or Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>The provision of sites will follow the principles of the typology set out in Towards a Sustainable Employment Land Strategy (Genecon, 2005). All sites should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the identified needs and locational requirements of businesses, as set out in the most up-to-date Pendle Employment Land Review. • Help to diversify the local economic base. • Be well located in relation to the public transport infrastructure. • Be located on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. <p>Support will also be given to schemes that provide the infrastructure necessary for new start-up and micro-businesses to become established and for small and medium-sized enterprises to grow.</p> <p>The spatial distribution of new employment will be guided by Policies SDP2 and SDP4 and by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directing new employment development to locations that are accessible by a variety of means of transport, or support neighbourhood regeneration, thereby contributing to sustainable development objectives. • Identifying a range of employment sites in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies. • 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 Greenfield sites. <p>Major employment proposals, particularly those requiring good transport links, should be located in the M65 Corridor, unless the proposal needs to be in close proximity to one or more existing businesses (clustering), or will make a significant contribution to diversifying the mix of employment in a particular area.</p>	<p>This increased figure will require the allocation of additional employment land.</p> <p>These changes are likely to have a sustainability impact.</p>	

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>In the first instance employment uses should be directed to Protected Employment Areas or the Town Centres identified in Policy SDP5. Growth that meets identified local needs should, wherever possible, go to neighbourhood opportunity sites that are situated close to transportation hubs, or within high accessibility corridors.</p> <p>Within the Protected Employment Areas only employment generating development proposals falling within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 will be permitted, with the exception of a small allowance for the provision of public open space, shops and leisure facilities to serve the immediate needs of the area and reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Outside the Protected Employment Areas, existing employment sites and premises in accessible locations will be safeguarded where they are important to sustaining local employment and/or meeting regeneration objectives. Where isolated industrial uses cause nuisance or loss of amenity, alternative uses (including employment) may be considered appropriate, should the site become available.</p> <p>Proposals for speculative workspace should address the type and size of premises needed in the immediate area, in order to help redress any imbalances that exist.</p> <p>Where there is no reasonable prospect of a site allocated for employment use being used for that purpose, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings will be treated on their own merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable communities.</p> <p>Specifically employment land should be provided in accordance with the distribution identified in Policy SDP4 in the following broad locations, for the following purposes:</p> <p>M65 Corridor</p> <p>The Key Service Centres in the M65 Corridor will be the main focus for new employment initiatives in Pendle. Within this area access to employment, both in terms of labour market connectivity to sites and the possession of appropriate skills to enter the job market are key issues. New employment development should seek to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the role of Nelson as the core location for employment and establish the town centre as the focus for new office development. 		

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Encourage new employment development in Nelson and Colne town centres, which contributes to the improved efficiency of existing land and premises, minimising the need for additional land take-up. 3. Facilitate mixed-use development in Nelson and Colne town centres and where appropriate on Brownfield sites adjacent to transport hubs and the main accessibility corridors. 4. Promote mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities. 5. Enhance the role of the Protected Employment Areas, which will be the focus for employment in Use Classes B1, B2 and B8. 6. Improve labour market connectivity by taking advantage of sustainable transport links between existing employment locations both within, and outside, the M65 Corridor. <p>West Craven Towns Barnoldswick will be the main centre for employment growth in West Craven, with Earby playing a supporting role. In the first instance all major employment generating projects will be directed to Barnoldswick. Support will be given to new employment development that helps to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reinforce Barnoldswick's position as the focus for employment provision in the north of the borough. 2. Enhance the functionality of the area's existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry. 3. Reduce the local reliance on manufacturing and helps to strengthen and diversify the local economy. 4. Enhance the role of the Protected Employment Areas, which will be the focus for employment in Use Classes B1, B2 and B8. <p>Rural Pendle Outside the built-up areas new employment development will be supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supports existing agricultural activity. 2. Helps to strengthen and diversify the rural economy. 3. Supports the development of sustainable tourism, leisure or recreation. 4. Introduces, or improves, information and communication technology (ICT) networks, 		

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>to support business and community use.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Policy WRK3 – Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye		
<p>The development of a strategic employment site at Lomeshaye for B1, B2 and B8 uses will be supported subject to the following criteria being met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The site is adequately connected by a new road to the primary road and motorway network and is accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; and The relevant infrastructure can be provided. A high quality landscaping is developed, incorporating and enhancing natural environmental features, where appropriate. <p>Proposals for B1(a) office uses will normally be directed to town centres, transport hubs or high accessibility corridors, in line with Policies WRK2 and WRK4. Any planning applications for such uses will, therefore, be subject to a sequential test and should be accompanied by an impact assessment.</p>	<p>New policy to address the need for a Strategic Employment Site in order to deliver the employment land requirement at an expedient rate.</p> <p>This site is of a substantial size (c.28.4ha gross).</p> <p>The allocation of this site is likely to have a sustainability impact.</p>	SEA required.
Policy WRK4 – Retailing and Town Centres		
<p>The Town and Local Shopping Centres, identified in Policy SDP5, will be the primary focus for retail development in Pendle.</p> <p>To support the spatial development strategy (Policies SDP2 and SDP5), 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 address the sequential test and be located in the following order of priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Town and local shopping centres, where the development is appropriate in relation to the role and function of the centre, then 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 Out-of-centre sites, which are well serviced by a choice of means of transport. 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>All development within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre should seek to make a positive contribution to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding the retail function of the centre. • Improving the vitality and viability of the centre. • Improving the overall mix of retail and other land uses. • Supporting the creation of a comfortable, safe, attractive and accessible shopping environment. • Enhancing access to the centre by sustainable modes of transport, and encouraging multi-purpose trips. <p>The re-occupation of vacant floorspace, or the re-development of existing sites, within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre will be prioritised for all forms of retail development. The Council will also promote uses which help to create active street frontages and a vibrant public realm, such as shops, cafés, restaurants, cultural and leisure uses. Mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing may also be appropriate provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre.</p> <p>To help promote vitality, and maintain viability, we will seek to prevent high concentrations of non-shopping uses within the Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages¹⁵.</p> <p>Retail proposals on edge-of-centre or out-of-centre sites will generally be resisted. Any applications of this nature must follow the approach for site selection set out in The Framework. This includes sequential and impact test (paragraphs 24 and 26 respectively), which may also require the potential effects on centres beyond the borough boundary to be considered.</p> <p>There is limited potential to provide additional floorspace for convenience retail up to 2023 and beyond this date up to the end of the plan period. However, there may be a qualitative need to deliver greater consumer choice and enhance the vitality and viability of existing</p>		

¹⁵ The extent of the Primary Shopping Area and the Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages and relevant thresholds will be set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>centres. Where possible, any new convenience retail development should re-use existing sites and premises within a Town Centre or Local Shopping Centre.</p> <p>The provision of additional comparison retail floorspace within the town centres of Nelson and Colne will be supported, in order to help maintain and enhance their position in the shopping hierarchy.</p> <p>Within the settlements identified in Policy SDP1, the provision of small-scale retail uses that enable people to meet their daily needs for convenience shopping, within walking distance of their homes and places of work, will be encouraged, particularly where they relate to the re-opening of village or corner shops. 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.</p> <p>Proposals for hot food takeaways in close proximity to establishments that are primarily attended by children and young people will be resisted in support of initiatives to help reduce childhood obesity and improve the overall health prospects of young people.</p> <p>M65 Corridor</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In Nelson and Colne Town Centres, we will encourage socially inclusive uses that help to improve their vitality and viability in the early evening and into the night.</p> <p>This will be achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting uses that compliment and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities (including the existing ACE Centre) in Nelson town centre. 2. Enhancing the range of leisure and cultural facilities in Colne town centre, including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses). 		

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>Proposals should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic. 2. Exacerbate problems in areas where there is already a concentration of restaurants and cafes (A3 uses), drinking establishments (A4 uses), or nightclubs. <p>West Craven Towns Development in Barnoldswick Town Centre and the Local Shopping Centre of Earby should be consistent 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.</p> <p>All major retail applications should be located in Barnoldswick Town Centre, or on an edge-of-centre site in the town, whilst retail development in Earby will have a more localised role.</p> <p>Rural Pendle The Rural Service Centres (Policy SDP5) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community. Elsewhere any retail development must be sustainable and serve an identified local need, or a niche tourism market.</p>		
Policy WRK5 – Tourism, Leisure and Culture		
<p>Proposals associated with the provision of new or improved facilities for tourism, leisure and cultural activities, including accommodation for visitors, will be supported where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and the appreciation of the area's natural and built heritage. 2. Help to improve the quality and diversity of the existing tourism offer, and extend the tourist season. 3. Do not result in a significant increase in car usage and are readily accessible by public transport, and sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling). 4. Support conservation, regeneration and/or economic development objectives, including the promotion of cross-border initiatives. 5. Are of an appropriate scale and will not have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, local amenity or character of the area. 6. Achieve high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility. 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns</p> <p>New development aimed at attracting people into our towns will be expected to comply with a sequential approach, which prioritises sites and premises that are located alongside an existing, or complimentary, use:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within a designated town centre. 2. Adjacent to a transport hub. 3. In a high accessibility corridor. 4. Alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. <p>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 proposals should also have regard to Policies WRK4, SUP1 and SUP4, as appropriate.</p> <p>Rural Pendle</p> <p>Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects will be supported by promoting the re-use of existing buildings of traditional design and construction and by allowing extensions to existing business premises. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal provide a unique opportunity to preserve our industrial heritage, whilst creating new employment opportunities.</p> <p>New build schemes should typically be of traditional design although innovative contemporary schemes with high design values may also be acceptable. All new development should be at a scale that is appropriate and in keeping with the area in which they are located.</p>		
Policy WRK6 – Designing Better Places to Work		
<p>The Council encourages the provision of well-designed workplaces that meet the needs of businesses and their employees and contribute towards the aim of zero carbon growth in Pendle. Proposals should take account of the general design principles set out in Policy ENV2 as well as the criteria in this policy. In the case of mixed-used developments elements of Policies LIV4 and SUP4 will also be appropriate. To help minimise any negative impacts on their immediate surroundings developers should also have regard to the requirements of Policies ENV5 and ENV7.</p>	<p>No change made to the policy.</p>	<p>No SEA update required.</p>

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>All development proposals should seek to deliver the highest possible standards of design in terms of both their built form and sustainability, by meeting the highest level of the appropriate BREEAM scheme and the on-site energy requirements set out in Policy ENV3. Innovative projects that re-use and/or adapt existing workplaces for new employment uses will normally be supported.</p> <p>New build schemes should maximise the development potential of the site by building at an appropriate density and help to enhance the mix of uses in a particular area. They should incorporate high quality design features and layouts that contribute to the sense of place. As far as possible individual buildings and communal spaces should be designed to be adaptable and flexible to allow for multiple uses.</p> <p>Large mixed-use developments should be planned on a comprehensive and integrated basis within an overall Masterplan and include an appropriate phasing regime. Any development within a mixed-use area will need to be carefully designed and managed to ensure that residential and other occupiers in the area retain an appropriate level of amenity.</p> <p>Business parks should provide for safe access and freedom of movement throughout the site for both pedestrians and cyclists. To cater for the needs of the workforce, the provision of public open space, shops and leisure facilities may be appropriate on sites that are not located close to a town or local shopping centre. Within built up areas, development should normally be at a density consistent with the surrounding area. For sites on the edge of an urban area, the use of open space to help with the transition from urban to rural areas will be encouraged.</p> <p>Within town centres new workspaces should incorporate active frontages at ground floor level that contribute to the streetscape and help to promote vitality, particularly where they are situated within a designated shopping frontage. To help maximise the use of existing buildings, proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings will be encouraged.</p> <p>In rural locations the re-use and extension of existing buildings will be prioritised, particularly where these support farm diversification. New build should respect local distinctiveness, or be of a high quality and innovative design that incorporates the use of sustainable and green</p>		

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
principles.		
Policy SUP1 – Community Facilities		
<p>This policy sets out the general approach to the provision of community services and facilities¹⁶.</p> <p>The Council will work with partners to reduce levels of social deprivation and improve social inclusion throughout the borough. Coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies will help to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas of deprivation or need.</p> <p>Loss of provision The Council will resist the loss of community facilities that require a change of use application unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an appropriate alternative is provided, OR • evidence is presented that the facility is no longer required or financially viable and that the facility cannot provide for an alternative community use (including health and education facilities) identified as being needed in the area, OR • it can be proven the property has been vacant and actively marketed for a community use for over one year. <p>New provision New developments will be expected to contribute towards the provision of any community needs generated by the development, where viable (see Policy SDP6).</p> <p>New community facilities will be directed to settlements where there is an identified local need and/or a deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Schedule or by partners own plans, whilst having regard to the Spatial Development Principles (see Policies SDP2 and SDP6).</p> <p>Within settlements new facilities should be located in Town Centres or Accessibility Corridors</p>	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.

¹⁶ The community facilities and services covered by this policy include community centres, public halls, policing fire and ambulance services, youth centres, libraries, places of worship, arts and culture facilities including theatres and cinemas, leisure facilities including leisure centres and swimming pools and services provided by the voluntary sectors.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<p>or alongside Transport Hubs or existing community facilities. Where the size or type of facility is such that no suitable sites of this nature are available other accessible locations will be considered.</p> <p>The Council will aim to facilitate the co-location of services where opportunities arise to ensure better access to services and more efficient use of land and resources. In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2.</p> <p>M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New arts, culture and leisure facilities, particularly those which enhance the existing offers in Nelson and Colne will be supported, in line with Policies WRK4 and WRK5. <p>Rural Pendle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of new facilities or the diversification of existing community facilities to provide further key local services, where there is an identified need, will be encouraged. 		
Policy SUP2 – Health and Well-being		
<p>The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments which will improve the health and well-being of people in Pendle, and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of new or improved facilities for health, leisure and social care. • Give priority to directing such developments to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Schedule 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 the existing sub-standard housing stock and local environments including through provision or enhancement of open space, help to 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. 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
<p>The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority should be given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Schedule or partners' plans, or high levels of deprivation, whilst having regard to the principles set out in SDP2, SDP6 and SUP1. Facilities and services for the education and training of all age groups should be in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. Where possible, consideration of the 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. 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.
Policy SUP4 – Designing Better Public Places		
<p>The Council will work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces.</p> <p>Applicants should have regard to the general design requirements set out in Policy ENV2 and in addition:</p> <p>Public buildings</p> <p>Proposals should contribute to the quality of place by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing buildings which are adaptable and suitable for multi-use, both now and in the future. Designing sustainable buildings which meet the highest level of the appropriate BREEAM scheme as possible. 	No change made to the policy.	No SEA update required.

New / Revised Policies	Summary of changes and reason	SEA Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having regard to the relationship between the public building and associated or neighbouring public realm to achieve a quality sense of place and local identity. • Promoting a pattern of land use and location of facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play, to provide for an active and healthy lifestyle for all. • Re-using historic buildings, where appropriate, or by incorporating design elements in new developments that respond sympathetically to the built heritage, public spaces and key infrastructure elements, within the historic environment in which they are located. <p>Public realm</p> <p>Proposals should contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving connectivity to ensure ease of movement for all users. • Increasing the use of natural surfaces, trees, shrubs and planting. • Using materials which are in keeping with the established character of the area and ensure sensitive repair and maintenance regimes are put in place. • Enhancing the setting of any historic buildings or infrastructure in the immediate vicinity. • Seeking to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and encourage natural surveillance. • Increasing the use of public art, where appropriate, and in keeping with the place. • Ensuring advertisements contribute positively to the public space. The Design Principles SPD give more detailed guidance on the design of advertisements. 		

Appendix B

Assessment Matrices

Appendix B

Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects						
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period								
		Urban	Rural												
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community															
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	No direct impact on housing provision numbers or location but requires good quality design which will encourage good quality design which will improve residents living conditions within Pendle.						
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing market trends.						
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle															
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities						
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.						
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 improving science innovation within the Borough.						
Key															
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) 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	+	+	+	Through good design principles which have regard for Pendle's historic landscape and built character the tourist potential of the Borough could be improved indirectly.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs and transport linkages.
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.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving road safety.
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 reference in 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 to reducing the need to travel.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages the re-use of historic buildings rather than demolition and therefore reflects positively against this objective criterion.
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 concentrating office development within town centres.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy responds directly to this SA objective. It encourages good quality design which complements the existing townscape and historic character of Pendle.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy requires community safety to a central consideration to the design of new development by being safe and secure for occupants and passers-by thus reducing crime or the fear of crime. Creating an environment which feels safer to the local community will improve the general quality of life within the Borough.
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	<p>In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.</p> <p>In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p> <p>In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to basic services.</p> <p>Access to basic services is primarily addressed through policies SDP1-4 and ENV4.</p>
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires development to support inclusive communities in terms of accessibility for all users and encourages development to be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 conservation areas covering 14% of the Borough's area. The diversity of Heritage Assets across Pendle is also recognised with the Victorian skyline in some of the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within rural areas. The policy requires development to respond positively to its local context through building design and layout which reflects and enhances the qualities of the local area.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	<p>The policy outlines that new development will be required to provide the best design solution and use materials appropriate to its setting.</p> <p>Good quality contemporary design will also be permitted where it enhances the character and quality of the environment.</p>
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	+	+	+	The policy outlines that the re-use of historic buildings should be considered favourably and should be accessible to all members of the community and be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.
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	+	+	+	Ensuring that proposals protect or enhance the natural environment is a part of the way the policy enhances the Borough's natural assets and sense of place.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	Through good design principles, developments should create communities which are accessible and welcoming to all and be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.
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	+	+	+	Through the implementation of good design principles Pendle should be able to reflect the history and heritage of the Borough and create unique neighbourhoods and communities which have a sense of 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	The re-use of historic buildings is considered as part of the policy, but overall it is not directly relevant to the provision of new leisure, art and culture facilities.
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	As part of the need to ensure zero carbon development buildings will need to incorporate renewable technologies on site as part of carbon compliance or possibly contribute to renewable energy technologies as an allowable solution off site.
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips. Good design will indirectly address an appropriate mix of uses and access to the local transport network.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	This objective is a key focus of the policy. Creating zero carbon development is a significant way to reduce and minimise greenhouse gas emissions.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The second half of the policy specifically relates to climate change mitigation and adaption and moving towards a low carbon future which increases our ability to adapt to climate change.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy requires developers to use an innovative approach to materials including sustainable materials and locally sourced materials which can include recycled materials.
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires developers to use an innovative approach to materials including sustainable materials and locally sourced materials which can include recycled materials.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites									
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy promotes the re-use of historic buildings and a presumption against demolition.
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	The policy makes no reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality. This issue is more directly relevant to Policy ENV7 Water Management.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The second half of the policy focuses on climate change and reducing the risk of flooding. Policy ENV7 is more directly relevant, but designing hardstandings that use permeable surfaces and installing SuD's where appropriate is outlined within the policy.
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.	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy promotes water saving and recycling measures where possible to minimise water usage.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Through good quality design the policy will indirectly help to improve the character and quality of the local environment. However, this objective is primarily addressed through policy ENV1.
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	Through good quality design the policy will indirectly help to improve the local environment. However, this objective is primarily addressed through Policy ENV1.
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	+	+	Trees can be provided as part of a well designed development, however this objective is primarily addressed through Policy ENV1.
Conclusion: The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic values of areas and properties can be increased. If communities and neighbourhoods are desirable to live in the property value is likely to subsequently rise (Objective E4). This ties in with the social objectives where the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live in, where they feel safe and has easily accessible facilities including access to open space will improve the residents' quality of living (Objective C5). The policy also performs strongly against the environmental objectives. Sensitive design in new development, particularly where this is in keeping with Pendle's local heritage, can help to protect and enhance the local townscape and landscape (Objectives C1-4). The policy also recognises the important role design can have in fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by working towards zero carbon buildings incorporating energy efficient fabric and low carbon heat and power (Objective P2).									

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide appropriate numbers of housing across the borough to meet the objectively assessed housing need. There is no specific reference to urban or rural distribution – Policy SDP3 covers the distribution of new housing.
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>>	0	0	+	+	?	+	This policy requires new developments not to prejudice regeneration projects and ideally they should complement the on-going and proposed regeneration projects.
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Poor housing can be a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Improving the quality of the housing stock (through increased provision) will contribute 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	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no specific reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. The location of new housing may impact on the ability to access such facilities. Policy SDP3 looks at the distribution of new housing.
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses. However, the determination of the housing requirement figure has taken account of the economic growth scenarios.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional' category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) 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	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.
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	Reducing unemployment levels is not a direct objective of this policy. However, the need to deliver new homes over the plan period may increase employment opportunities in the building industry or at least safeguard some jobs.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs since it does not refer to residential location.
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.
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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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving road safety for users.	
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.	
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The 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	+	+	+	+	The policy requires development to use land in a sustainable way and follow the sequential approach in Policy SDP2. It also supports the reuse of vacant properties. If the areas of PDL are greater in Pendle than surrounding authorities or they have weaker policies, it may be cheaper and easier for developers to build elsewhere, thus reducing the likelihood of appropriate numbers of new homes to be built.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) 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 development 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to housing design standards.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to crime or anti-social behavior.
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	<p>In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.</p> <p>In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p> <p>In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to heritage issues. However, it does make reference to the reuse of empty properties. Some early 20 th century terraces may have some historic interest.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to local environmental quality.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to local environmental quality.

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.	
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.	
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.	
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources										
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use or production of renewable energy.	
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management. The policy supports the reuse of vacant properties thereby reducing potential waste from demolition.
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	<p>The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.</p> <p>Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.</p> <p>The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.</p>	>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	<p>The policy requires development to use land in a sustainable way and follow the sequential approach in Policy SDP2. It also supports the reuse of vacant properties.</p> <p>If the areas of PDL are greater in Pendle than surrounding authorities or they have weaker policies, it may be cheaper and easier for developers to build elsewhere, thus reducing the likelihood of appropriate numbers of new homes to be built.</p>	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	<p>There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.</p>	>	>	0	+	+	?	+	<p>The requirement to use land in a sustainable way by reusing PDL, will reduce the pressure to build on agricultural land both within the rural areas and on the urban fringe. However, it is acknowledged that the government's drive to deliver new housing may result in the development of some greenfield sites.</p>	
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	<p>In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:</p> <p>Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.</p>	
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	<p>Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.</p>	

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0		0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	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	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.
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: The policy sets out the overall numbers of housing to be delivered in Pendle over the plan period. This amount of new housing is based on meeting the objectively assessed needs of the population. It therefore contributes to Objective H1 which looks to meet the housing needs of the whole population. The policy also requires the land is used in a sustainable way therefore moving significant towards Objective E4 and P4 which relate to the reuse of previously developed (Brownfield) land. The policy does not conflict with any of the sustainability objectives. However, it is noted that a balance is required between the delivery of the full housing requirement to meet the needs of the population and the aim to minimise the use of greenfield land. In poor economic conditions the development of brownfield land can be unviable and therefore pressure to release greenfield sites increases, especially when there is a need to meet housing delivery targets.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>>	0	0	+	+	0	+	The policy allocates the site at Trough Laithe, Barrowford for a housing development of nearly 500 homes. This will provide a significant proportion of the borough's housing requirement which can be delivered in the short term.
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	0	0	+	+	0	+	This policy does not make specific reference to addressing issues of market failure, however the provision of a significant number new dwellings will help to diversify the housing stock providing a better mix and more choice in the market.
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. However, poor housing can be a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Improving the quality of the housing stock (through increased provision) will contribute to reducing health inequalities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. However, indirectly the development of this site would need to ensure the relevant infrastructure is provided and this could include access to services and facilities.
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) 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.
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of the Pendle.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
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. Indirectly the site is located adjacent to a business park which may provide jobs for the residents of the new housing.
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.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although the development of this site may increase the amount of traffic, the policy requires that adequate connections to the road and motorway network are made and that the relevant infrastructure required by the development is provided. This would include the need to mitigate any adverse impacts from the development including the potential for increased congestion. Therefore the net effect would be no impact.
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.
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	+	The policy requires that the site is adequately connected and accessible by public transport.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) 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	-	The policy allocates the site at Trough Laithe, Barrowford for housing development. This is a greenfield site and therefore moves away from this SA objective to reclaim derelict land, optimising the use of brownfield sites.
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 development 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	0	+	+	0	+	The policy requires that a high quality landscaping scheme is developed incorporating features of the site. Although this is not specifically related to sustainable buildings it would form part of a sustainable design for the site.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to crime or anti-social behavior.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing access difficulties. The policy does require that the site is accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.
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 makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not make explicit reference to the historic and contemporary heritage of the area. The site is located adjacent to a conservation area and a listed building. The policy requires that a high quality landscaping scheme is developed incorporating the natural features of the site. This landscaping could also mitigate against any negative impacts on the heritage asset. However, to fully assess the conformity with this SA objective details of the design of the development will be required.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to specific design issues.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to improving access to heritage or cultural assets.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	<	<	0	-	-	-	-	Although the policy requires that the development of the site needs to provide the relevant infrastructure including open space, the development in itself will see the loss of a substantial amount of greenfield land.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.
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 development of this site could help to create a new neighbourhood and sustain facilities and services within Barrowford.
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use or production of renewable energy.

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) 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	0	+	+	0	+	The policy requires that the site is adequately connected and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites									
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	<p>The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.</p> <p>Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.</p> <p>The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.</p>	<<	0	0	-	-	-	-	The policy allocates the site at Trough Laithe, Barrowford for housing development. This is a greenfield site and therefore significantly moves away from this SA objective to reclaim derelict land, optimising the use of brownfield sites. However, there are no brownfield sites of the same magnitude in the borough which could provide the level of housing required.
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 site is classified as Grade 4: poor quality agricultural land. The development of this site will not impact on the parts of the borough with good quality soils.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	<p>In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:</p> <p>Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	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	+	The policy requires that the relevant infrastructure should be provided at this site including new open space. It also requires a high quality landscape scheme is developed incorporating the natural features of the site. Both these requirements could provide opportunities for the creation of new habitats.
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 increasing tree cover. However, the policy requires that a high quality landscape scheme is developed incorporating the natural features of the site. This could include the provision of additional trees.
Conclusion: The policy makes a positive contribution to achieving SA Objective H1, as it identifies an extensive site which can deliver a significant proportion of the borough's housing requirement early in the plan period. The policy has a potentially negative impact on Objectives E4 and P4, which aim to minimise the use of Greenfield land and reuse previously developed and derelict land. However, a balance needs to be achieved between delivering the housing requirement, meeting the identified housing needs of the population and minimising the uptake of Greenfield land. The scale of the allocated site is such that a Brownfield site of the same magnitude is not available within the borough. The policy is in general conformity with the social and economic SA Objectives. Whilst providing a strategic site will have a negative impact in terms of the loss of Greenfield land, mitigation and site specific requirements will ensure the provision of high quality landscaping and open space.									

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide affordable housing as part of new housing developments, where viable, in order to meet the needs of the population. The policy aims to work towards securing 40% affordable housing over the life time of the plan.
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	0	0	?	+	+	+	Most affordable housing is to be provided on tenure blind developments although there are alternative mechanisms one of which would allow a financial contribution to enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties although the timescales for delivery of such investment is uncertain. .
H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Poor housing can be a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Allowing people to access to good quality affordable housing to meet their housing needs will help to reduce health inequalities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
E1To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) 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.
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
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.
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.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	<p>The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	<p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.</p> <p>This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.
c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) 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	?	?	?	+	The policy makes no specific reference to optimising the reuse of Brownfield sites. The majority of affordable housing will be provided on new development sites. The policy does however, offer an alternative mechanism of requiring a financial contribution to enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties. This would be accord with the SA criteria of reclaiming derelict buildings. The timescales for delivery are uncertain.
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 concentrating office development 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to sustainable housing design standards.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to crime or anti-social behaviour.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to heritage issues. However, it does make reference to the reuse of empty properties. Some early 20 th century terraces may have some historic interest.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Tenure blind developments may provide the opportunity to build new communities, reinforce community links and creating a sense of belonging for all members of the community.
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Tenure blind developments may provide the opportunity to build new communities, reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities.
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	<p>There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.</p> <p>The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.</p> <p>This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	<p>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%.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management. The policy supports the reuse of vacant properties thereby reducing potential waste from demolition.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites									
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	<p>The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.</p> <p>Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.</p> <p>The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.</p>	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The purpose of this policy is not to consider the type of land to be developed. This policy ultimately has only a slight impact on encouraging the use of Brownfield land over Greenfield by way of allowing a financial contribution for affordable housing to be used to acquire and refurbish empty homes in certain circumstances.
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	<p>In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:</p> <p>Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing

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

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

There is general conformity between the policy and SA Objective H1 which seeks to meet the housing need. However, the current economic conditions reduce the likelihood of the affordable housing requirements being achieved in the short term. The flexibility of the affordable housing targets through the negotiation process helps to ensure that general housing delivery does not stall from the imposition of a rigid requirement. However, this may risk the delivery of the full affordable housing requirement. This impact is a result of the economic situation rather than the policy.

There is also general conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities. The provision of good quality, affordable housing will help to meet people's housing needs. There are clear links between improved housing conditions and a reduction in health inequalities.

The policy is also consistent with SA Objectives E4 and P4 in terms of utilising Brownfield land as the policy includes a mechanism for financial contributions to be paid, as an alternative to on-site affordable housing provision. These contributions are to be used to acquire and refurbish redundant, empty properties thereby according with the objectives to reuse previously developed land and buildings.

The policy is also consistent with SA Objective C5 which seeks to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities, and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle, through the requirement to make new developments 'tenure blind'.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live															
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)				Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
						Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period				
						Urban	Rural								
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community															
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs		Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings				>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes explicit reference to the type and size of housing to be delivered to ensure that it meets the needs of the community. The policy encourages housing to be well designed ensuring good quality.		
b) Address market failure		This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.				>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy does not specifically address market failure but seeks to diversify the housing stock to achieve a better more balanced mix of dwellings (including type and size), thereby increasing the attractiveness of the housing market in area. The policy also encourages the refurbishment of existing properties in regeneration areas and encourages the use of the BREAAAM for Domestic Refurbishment scheme. This should help to improve the standard of these dwellings an increase the likelihood of them being reoccupied.		
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle															
a) Reduce health inequalities		The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Increased energy efficiency will reduce fuel poverty which will contribute to improved health. Indirectly, the provision of appropriate housing will increase opportunities for independent living and longevity of tenure which would enhance mental health. There is evidence which suggests that better designed homes, lower densities and provision of open space should contribute to improved health.		
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities		The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy does not include specific reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. However, the policy promotes the use of the Building for Life standard which includes an assessment of how well neighbourhoods are connected and provide access to services and facilities. This could include access to health and social care facilities.		
Key															
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Improving housing stock may lead to visual improvements in residential areas which could improve visitors' perceptions of Pendle but these are likely to be very slight and would be an indirect effect of this policy.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
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.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) 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.
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.
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 consider streets, parking and pedestrianisation.
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the use of rail freight transport.
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.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The 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	+	+	?	+	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. This is applicable in urban regeneration priority areas therefore the objective is to achieve this in the earlier stages of the plan.
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 encouraging the use of Building for Life standards.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Evidence suggests that mixed housing densities, better design and improved access to open space will deliver community benefits including reduced social unrest, health and crime. The policy requires developments to use the Building for Life Standards. These look at environment and community including issues of security.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not include specific reference to improving access to local food shops and services. However, the policy promotes the use of the Building for Life standard which includes an assessment of how well neighbourhoods are connected and provide access to services and facilities. This could include access to local food shops and services.
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy no longer makes explicit reference to providing physical access to those with disabilities. This is because the government is in the process of reviewing housing standards and have indicated that issues of space and access for those with disabilities will be considered in a new set of standards or Building Regulations.</p> <p>However, the thrust of the policy is to design housing in a sustainable way which meets the needs of the population. It encourages the use of Building for Life standards which include an assessment of the types of housing required and may include issues of access.</p>
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	<p>This policy makes reference to the need to consider issues of townscape and landscape character with regards to housing density. It also makes a clear link to Policy ENV2 which covers issues of heritage and conservation in more detail.</p> <p>In addition this policy encourages the use of the Building for Life standard which looks at issues of character, spaces and context (which includes landscape).</p>

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to the use of architectural design. These issues are covered in Policy ENV2.
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 specific to improving access to building or landscapes of historic or cultural value. However, access and connections to places are considered as part of the Building for Life standards.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	Open space and green infrastructure are to be incorporated into all new developments in the form of private gardens, large on-site communal open spaces or other green infrastructure assets. For new housing in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns open space should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency. In rural areas, linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing noise and light pollution.
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages developments to use the Building for Life standards which includes a requirement to consider the community. A mix of house types and density may lead to an increased sense of belonging, or result in an increase in antagonism between different social groups. The positive use of green open spaces can provide a quality environment and help to ensure that the overall benefits are positive.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
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.
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Although this policy does not make explicit reference to the use or production of renewable energy it does require new homes to be designed in a sustainable way so that they are energy efficient. It also makes links to Policy ENV2 which sets out an approach zero-carbon development which may include the use/production of renewable energy.
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no reference to minimising the length and number of trips required it does encourage the use of the Building for Life standards which consider public transport and proximity to facilities.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires that all new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO ₂ emissions thereby helping to reduce / minimise greenhouse gas emissions.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires that all new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to climate change.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy states that in regeneration areas, where demolition is required the original buildings materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy states that in regeneration areas, where demolition is required the original buildings materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites									
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the location or type of land required by new housing.
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction or consumption.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	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	+	+	+	+	The provision of new open space and green infrastructure within new housing developments will provide the opportunity for new habitat creation.
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. Indirectly the provision of Green Infrastructure could increase the tree cover within the borough.
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 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be designed in a sustainable way considering issues of energy efficiency, CO ₂ emissions, and the provision of open space/Green Infrastructure. The policy also encourages development to use the Building for Life standards which considers issues of community and environment.									

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
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	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective with Pendle proposing to bring forward 56.6ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8) within the plan period.
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	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to enhance the functionality of the areas existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry.

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) 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	+	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to support the development of sustainable tourism, leisure and recreation.
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	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically aimed at supporting the formation of new businesses and the expansion of existing companies, thereby strengthening the local economy. In turn this will help reduce unemployment levels.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy requests that sites are well located in relation to public transport infrastructure and that locations are accessible by a variety of means of transport. Major employment proposals are therefore encouraged to locate along the M65 corridor.
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 increasing levels of participation and attainment in learning. However the justification text notes that proposals which improve opportunities for training and education will be supported (Policy SUP3 looks in more detail at education and training and its links to employment)
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 reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
E3. 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).	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible to help reduce reliance on the car and which are easy to get to by a variety of transport modes.
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increase investment or the use of 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	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy promotes the introduction and improvement of information and communication technology (ICT) networks, to support business and community use.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy sets out specific aims to strengthen and diversify the local economy. It supports development which is of an appropriate scale and character and does not have an adverse effect on the natural environment.
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	+	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage new employment development in Nelson and Colne town centres, which will increase the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take up.
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	+	+	+	The policy seeks to develop the role of Nelson as the core location for employment and establish the town centre as the focus for new office development.

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
d) 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.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving public safety.
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	<p>In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.</p> <p>In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p> <p>In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to local facilities.
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value										
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to provide development which is of an appropriate scale and character, which does not harm the rural or landscape character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.	
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings and landscapes of historical/cultural value.	
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	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to re-use existing sites and premises, protecting values landscapes and land covered by environmental designations from development. In urban areas development on Brownfield land is encouraged over Greenfield.	
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 reducing light and noise pollution.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply										
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		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to create more jobs and make them more accessible, which will help to improve community well-being.	
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	+	+	+	The policy promotes mixed use development to support neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or deliver schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.	
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing facilities for leisure, culture and art.	
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources										
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy.	
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development 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	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages major employment proposals requiring good transport links, to be located in the M65 corridor. The policy also encourages all new employment development to be accessible by a variety of means of transport.	

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	-	+	+	+	The policy aims to focus employment in urban areas and in particular areas that are easily accessible to the local community. This will help reduce the number of car journeys and therefore CO ² emissions.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites									
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. The policy aims to facilitate mixed-use development in Nelson and Colne town centres and where appropriate on Brownfield sites adjacent to transport hubs and the main accessibility corridors.
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no water quality.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply									
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Within rural areas the policy supports development which does not have an adverse impact on landscape character or the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.
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	+	+	+	+	Within rural areas the policy supports development which does not have an adverse impact on landscape character or the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.
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:									
<p>The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging economic development within the main settlements of the M65 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford) together with the West Craven towns of Barnoldswick and Earby. The policy supports employment development within rural areas where it is sustainable and helps to grow or diversify the rural economy. To minimize development on Greenfield land the policy also supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and encourages home-working (Objectives E1-4).</p> <p>The policy performs well against environmental SA objectives particularly in the rural areas where it supports development which does not harm the landscape character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance. The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. It also seeks to locate development in close proximity to residential areas on sites that are readily accessible by a choice of means of transport to help reduce the need to travel and use of the car. In turn this will reduce CO₂ emissions and help to address climate change. (Objectives C3, C4 and P1, P2, P4, P7).</p> <p>Against the social SA objectives the policy performs well against Objective C5 by encouraging mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.</p>									

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing 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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
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	>	+	+	+	+	The policy is directly seeking to provide high quality employment space for businesses in Pendle to expand. It would also provide the opportunity for inward investment in the area.
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	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide high quality employment land for existing businesses to relocate and expand thus ensuring knowledge is retained in the borough.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) 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 the tourism potential of the Borough.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	A strategic employment site would expand the opportunities for employment in the area both through expansion of existing businesses and the creation of new ones. Nearby rural areas may also see a reduction in unemployment due to ease of access to the site.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The site is located in the M65 corridor and therefore the greatest levels of accessibility through a variety of transport modes. It would also increase wealth and reduce levels of deprivation in some of the inner urban areas.
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 specific reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in 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).	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide a strategic employment site which would provide sites for local businesses to expand and also provide opportunities for inward investment. These objectives are directly linked to better paid and higher quality jobs.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although the development of this site may increase the amount of traffic, the policy requires that adequate connections to the road and motorway network are made and that the relevant infrastructure required by the development is provided. This would include the need to mitigate any adverse impacts from the development including the potential for increased congestion. Therefore the net effect would be no impact.	
b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to increasing the levels of investment and use of 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	+	The development should see improvement of transport links to the area from the surrounding urban area. To what extent these improvements are found in the rural areas or trans boundary are uncertain.	
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is in the M65 corridor so would not support 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	-	The site at Lomeshaye is a Greenfield site and therefore this policy is in direct conflict with this SA objective.	

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
c) 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	<p>The policy states that proposals for B1(a) office uses will normally be directed to town centres, transport hubs or high accessibility corridors, in line with Policies WRK2 and WRK4. Any planning applications for such uses will, therefore, be subject to a sequential test and should be accompanied by an impact assessment.</p> <p>Therefore whilst such uses are not completely unacceptable they will be required to provide an assessment of which sequentially preferable sites are not more appropriate.</p>
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	+	The policy requires that a high quality landscaping scheme is developed in order to ensure that any potential negative impacts of the development are mitigated.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	<p>The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to making streets and public spaces safer.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes not specific reference to reducing the numbers of people who find access to local food shops or services difficult.
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 makes no specific reference to providing access for those with disabilities.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to the historic and contemporary heritage of the area. The proposed site is located adjacent to an existing employment site with no heritage issues pertaining to the site.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to the use of architectural design. Other policies in the development plan are i.e. ENV2 more applicable to this objective.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	<	<	0	-	-	0	-	The creation of a strategic employment site at Lomeshaye would see the loss of a Greenfield site. However this would in some way be mitigated by the requirement for a high quality landscaping scheme incorporating and enhancing natural environmental features, where appropriate.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	<	<	0	?	?	?	?	Development of such uses will increase the light and noise pollution in the area. Mitigation in the form of landscaping will be necessary, but it unclear how much this will reduce the impact that is caused.
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to create more jobs and make them more accessible, which will help to improve community well being.
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	+	+	+	The policy promotes employment related mixed use development which will improve the range of local employment opportunities.
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	The policy makes no specific reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure are and culture.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to the production or use of renewable energy. This objective is better related to Policy ENV2.
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 actively seeks to locate a strategic site in the M65 corridor thus providing a site that is well served by a mix of transport modes and public transport. The effect to which this would occur trans boundary is unknown.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to the reduction or minimising of greenhouse gas emissions. This objective is better related to Policy ENV2.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference contributing to the ability to adapt to climate change. This objective is better related to Policy ENV2.

Key

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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period			
		Urban	Rural							
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery										
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	<p>There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.</p> <p>There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.</p> <p>The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to reducing waste from construction.	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	<p>The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites										
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	<p>The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.</p> <p>Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.</p> <p>The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.</p>	<<	0	0	-	-	0	-	Lomeshaye is a Greenfield site, however brownfield sites of sufficient size are not available in the M65 corridor.	
b) Protect good quality soil resources	<p>There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This site is classified as Grade 4: poor quality agricultural land. The development of this site will not impact on the parts of the borough with good quality soils.	

Key

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		Urban	Rural						
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to water quality.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to flood risk.
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to water abstraction and consumption.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires development to provide relevant infrastructure and to ensure that a high quality landscaping is developed, incorporating and enhancing natural environmental features, where appropriate. Both these requirements could see open space or habitat creation.
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 specific reference to increasing tree cover.

Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye

Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geographic Scale			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		Pendle		Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

This policy is especially relevant to the economic SA objectives and focusses on encouraging development and economic growth within the M65 Corridor. The site is well served by transport links and has a significant labour market available locally. It is also accessible from the nearby urban areas and those wards with relatively high levels of deprivation. (Objectives E1-4)

The policy does not perform so well against some environmental SA objectives such as C4, E4 and P4 due to the site being Greenfield. There are no Brownfield sites of a suitable size within the M65 Corridor, so development on a Greenfield site is considered necessary to address local and sub-regional economic needs. Although the provision of a strategic site will have a negative impact in terms of the loss of Greenfield land, mitigation and site specific requirements will ensure the provision of high quality landscaping. The policy performs better against the environmental objective E3, which relates to reducing congestion and improving transport links due to the site's location in the M65 Corridor.

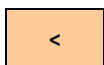
Key

<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positive Impact	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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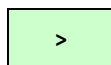
		Sustainability Appraisal Objective																	
		H1	H2	E1	E2	E3	E4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
Core Strategy Policy (Publication Report)	SDP1	>	?	>	>	?	?	?	?		<		?	<	<	?		?	?
	SDP2								>		>		>	>		>			
	SDP3	>>	?			?			>				>	>					
	SDP4			>	>>		?						>	>					
	SDP5				>	>	>		>				>	>					
	SDP6																		
	ENV1		>	>			>			>>	>	>	<	>		>>		>	>>
	ENV2	>		>			>	>>	>	>>	>	>>	>	>>	>	>		>	>
	ENV3			>	>		>					?	>>	>>					<
	ENV4				>	>>	>		>		>	>	>	>		<			<
	ENV5		>								>>			>		>			>
	ENV6		>	>	>	>							>	>	>>				
	ENV7													>			>>	>	>
	LIV1	>	?				>									>			
	LIV2	>				>	<				<	>	>			<			>
	LIV3	>>	>>									>							
	LIV4	>	>				?					>				>			
	LIV5	>>	>>				>	>		>	>	>	>	>>	>				>
	WRK1	>	>	>>	>>	>	>					>		>		>			
	WRK2			>>	>>	>	>>			>	>	>	>	>		>			>>
	WRK3			>>	>>	>	<				<	>	>			<			>
	WRK4	>		>>	>>	>	>>		>		>	>>	>>	>		>>			
	WRK5			>>	>>	>	>>			>>	>>	>>	>>	>		>>			
	WRK6				>	>	>>	>>	>	>>	>	>>	>	>		>>			>
	SUP1			>		>	>>	>	>			>>	>						
	SUP2	>	>>		>				>		>	>	>						
	SUP3			>	>>	>			>			>	>						
	SUP4		>	>			>	>>		>>	>	>>	>	>	>			>	>



Move away significantly



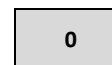
Move away marginally



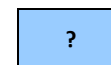
Move towards marginally



Move towards significantly



No Impact



Uncertain or mixed impact

Core Strategy Policy

Policy SDP 1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
Policy SDP 2	Spatial Development Principles
Policy SDP 3	Housing Distribution
Policy SDP 4	Employment Distribution
Policy SDP 5	Retail Distribution
Policy SDP 6	Future Infrastructure Requirements
Policy SDP 7	Sequential Approach to Development
Policy ENV 1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments
Policy ENV 2	Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation
Policy ENV 3	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation
Policy ENV 4	Promoting Sustainable Travel
Policy ENV 5	Pollution and Unstable Land
Policy ENV 6	Waste Management
Policy ENV 7	Water Management
Policy LIV 1	Housing Provision and Delivery
Policy LIV 2	Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe
Policy LIV 3	Housing Needs
Policy LIV 4	Affordable Housing
Policy LIV 5	Designing Better Places to Live
Policy WRK 1	Strengthening the Local Economy
Policy WRK 2	Employment Land Supply
Policy WRK 3	Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye
Policy WRK 4	Retailing and Town Centres
Policy WRK 5	Tourism, Leisure and Culture
Policy WRK 6	Designing Better Places to Work
Policy SUP 1	Community Facilities
Policy SUP 2	Health and Well-Being
Policy SUP 3	Education and Training
Policy SUP 4	Designing Better Public Places

Sustainability Objectives

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