

## **Pendle Borough Council**

## **Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy**

Preferred Options Sustainability Report



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

21 October 2011

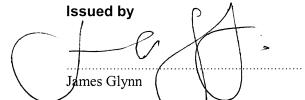


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# Pendle Borough Council

# Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy

Preferred Options Sustainability Report

21 October 2011

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited





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1	Draft Final Report	31 August 2011						
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## 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy

The current development plan for Pendle Borough consists of the following documents:

- Policy 29 of the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (Adopted 2005);
- The Replacement Pendle Local Plan (Adopted 2006);
- Bradley Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (Adopted 2011);
- The <u>Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan</u> (Adopted 2001) partly replaced by the <u>Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework</u> (Core Strategy Adopted 2009); and
- North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (Published September 2008).

The current development plan will be replaced by the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF), of which the Core Strategy is a critical element. This will provide the spatial vision, strategic objectives, spatial strategy and spatial policies for Pendle. The Core Strategy will have a major influence on development in Pendle over the next 15 years as it will outline:

- WHAT development should take place;
- WHERE it should be located;
- **HOW** much is needed;
- WHEN it is required; and
- WHO will make it happen.

Site Allocations and detailed development management advice will be the subject of other Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

The Core Strategy must be consistent with national planning policy guidance and in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West and will bring together the elements of the Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy<sup>1</sup>, strategies produced by the Council and by other organisations that have development, land use and other spatial implications for Pendle. It will also set the local framework for other development plan documents that may subsequently be prepared. A separate Minerals and Waste Core Strategy has been prepared which deals with the development of minerals within Lancashire as a whole.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 3 Pendle Partnership, (2008). *Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy*, Nelson, Pendle Partnership.



The Core Strategy sets out a vision of the future development of the borough. This is set out below:

"By 2026 Pendle will be a dynamic and beautiful location with a commitment to carbon reduction. Improved links across the Pennines and south to the Manchester City Region will support a growing business sector and help to create accessible sustainable communities that are attractive places to live, learn, work, play and visit.

In the M65 corridor an expanded office and business sector has diversified the economic base and helped to foster growth in the established manufacturing sector. Improvements in education and training have created a more knowledgeable and skilled workforce, generated increased entrepreneurial activity and attracted new business opportunities to the area. This new employment underpins increased shopping activity in a revitalised Nelson town centre, which is complemented by the attractive retail and leisure destination of Colne. A balanced housing market offers an appropriate mix of good quality housing, providing for affordable homes and aspirational moves. A greener urban environment, and improved public realm, enhance the setting of our heritage assets and encourage residents to live more healthy and active lifestyles.

A better connected West Craven will have stronger links with the M65 Corridor, helping to support existing businesses and facilitate the diversification of the local economy. Improved connectivity will ensure that the market town of Barnoldswick continues to be a focus for advanced manufacturing centred on the aerospace industry.

Protecting and enhancing our high quality landscapes will see Rural Pendle become an increasingly attractive destination for tourism and leisure. The diversification of traditional agricultural practices and the establishment of new rural industries will create new employment opportunities. Improvements in broadband will enable the electronic delivery of services in remote rural areas and facilitate home-working. New affordable housing will allow young people to live in the communities where they were brought up. These initiatives will support additional facilities and improved service provision in our larger villages, reducing the need to travel and creating sustainable rural communities."

The Strategic Objectives of the Core Strategy are identified as:



Table 1.1 Agreed Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective	Description
1	Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations.
2	Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities.
3	Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn work, play or visit.
4	Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation.
5	Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market.
6	Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration.
7	Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres.
8	Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and health care facilities and their services are fully accessible.
9	Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity.
10	Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity.
11	Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment.

The preparation of the Preferred Options and subsequent public consultation is considered by the Council to be in accordance with the detailed guidance as set out by the Department for Communities and Local Government's (CLG) publication Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) and CLG's Plan Making Manual.

## 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal

Pendle Borough Council appointed AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited<sup>2</sup> (formerly Entec UK Ltd) to undertake a sustainability appraisal of the 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Hereafter referred to as AMEC E&I UK.



As a tool to assess the Preferred Options, the Council identified a series of Sustainability Objectives. These were set out in a Scoping Report produced for Pendle Borough Council in 2006 and are generic to all Local Development Documents (LDDs) being produced by or on behalf of the Council. The Scoping Report was subject to consultation for 5 weeks between 30 October 2006 and 4 December 2006 and changes were made to it in response to the comments received although no further consultation took place.

Each stage of the Core Strategy is accompanied by a Sustainability Report which informs, but does not dictate, the emerging policy options. The development and appraisal of options is therefore an iterative process, with the options being revised to take account of the appraisal findings and consultation responses.

This report presents the findings of a sustainability appraisal into the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report for Pendle Borough Council. It is designed to inform people of the potential social, environmental and economic implications that might arise as a result of trying to address the issues that the Borough faces in planning its future development and the preferred options that the Council has identified to deal with those options. These sustainability effects may be positive or negative, temporary or permanent and others may occur only in the long or short term. The report provides a commentary on the key sustainability issues and problems arising with recommendations on how each of the Preferred Approaches could be further improved, e.g. through mitigation measures.

## 1.3 Requirement for SEA/Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents

The requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) stems from European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment whilst the requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for LDFs is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The requirements of the Directive are reproduced within Box 1.

#### Box 1 What the SEA Directive Requires (Directive 2001/42/EC)

The Environment Report should provide information on (Article 5(1) and Annex 1):

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

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

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

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

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



SA (incorporating the requirements of SEA) is required for all DPDs including the Core Strategy, site specific allocations and policies, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), and Area Action Plans (AAPs). The Pendle Core Strategy will form part of the statutory development plan for the area and is required to have an SA as part of the process of ensuring that it will contribute to sustainable development.

#### Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations 1.4

Table 1.2 indicates where information required by the SEA Directive (Annex I) can be found in this report.

Table 1.2 Comparison of the Contents of this Report with Requirements of the SEA Regulations (an Environmental Report)

Information Requirement of the SEA Directive (as defined by Annex I)	Section in Report		
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 1,1 and Table 1.1		
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and how it will change without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 3.3		
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Table 4.1		
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme	Section 3.2		
including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive.	See also Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)		
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Table 3.1 and Appendix B		
The likely effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects,	Section 4.2		
permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these issues.	Appendix C		
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 4.3		
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 3.2 and Section 4.1.		
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.	Section 5		
A Non-Technical Summary of the information provided.	See Non Technical Summary		



#### 1.5 Structure of the SA Report

This SA Report is structured into the following sections:

- Section 1 Introduction;
- Section 2 Methodology;
- Section 3 Context and Baseline;
- Section 4 Review of Preferred Approaches; and
- Section 5 Monitoring Proposals.

#### 1.6 **How to Comment on the SA Report**

This SA Report will be subject to a consultation period running from 28 October through to 12 December 2011 alongside the Preferred Options Core Strategy. Representations on the SA of the preferred options can be made online at www.pendle.gov.uk or by post to:

**Planning Policy & Conservation Pendle Borough Council Town Hall** Nelson Lancashire **BB97LG** 



#### **Methodology** 2.

Sustainability appraisals are an effective way of helping to ensure that sustainable development principles are taken into account in the decision making process. By looking in detail at proposals across a broad range of sustainability areas, the appraisal process exposes their strengths and weaknesses and helps with the development of recommendations for their improvement. There is no adding up of scores and the outputs will not indicate whether the options overall are 'sustainable' or not, rather they will identify the diverse strengths and weaknesses of the options and/or policies and expose the nature of any irreconcilable conflicts. As well as helping to enhance the options and/or policies the appraisal provides a basis for informed discussion between stakeholders around a set of shared goals.

#### 2.1 **Steps in the Appraisal Process**

The sustainability appraisal should involve the following steps:

- Gather information to support the appraisal this will include qualitative and quantitative material on the social, economic and environmental context of the geographical areas to which the strategy relates and the opportunities and constraints imposed by these factors;
- A review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies, identifying objectives, targets and indicators to inform the sustainability objectives for the SA;
- Identify draft sustainability objectives identifying the scope and nature of what is meant by sustainability;
- Considering reasonable options and alternatives these will be developed from the start of plan making and should be subject to SA at this stage to ensure that any adverse effects of proposals are identified as early as possible;
- Consultation on the objectives with stakeholders involving the public and stakeholders in identifying and refining options can also help to ensure that options that could be considered 'reasonable alternatives' are satisfactorily defined and covered in the sustainability appraisal;
- Carry out a first appraisal using the objectives to consider the performance of the Plan options;
- Produce an initial SA Report setting out the appraisal findings and recommendations on the objectives and options;
- Use recommendations to inform the subsequent strategy's development, arriving at a preferred strategy;
- Carry out a second appraisal to review the sustainability implications of the preferred options, identifying how it has developed from the earlier options appraised;



Production of the final SA Report, setting out the baseline, methodology used, results, and evolution of the strategy through the objectives, options, and preferred options stages.

#### 2.2 Information Base

The SEA Directive, the requirements of which are included within the guidance on Sustainability Appraisal<sup>3</sup>, published by the former Officer of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) specifically requires the establishment of an information base identifying the key environmental conditions of the study area. It is only with a knowledge of baseline conditions that an assessment can be made as to the significance and likely effect of options and policies and that the success or otherwise of these policies can be monitored during implementation.

#### 2.3 Scoping and the Identification of Sustainability **Objectives**

The SA framework set out below in Table 2.1 consists of a number of objectives which are being used to appraise the LDF core strategy topic areas in a consistent manner. The SA objectives cover all social, environmental and economic aspects of development. objectives were subject to consultation as part of the Scoping Report and were used in the SA of the Core Strategy Issues and Options Report.

#### **Pendle Borough Council Sustainability Objectives** Table 2.1

#### **Sustainability Objectives**

#### Housing and Human Health

H1: To help meet the housing needs of the whole community

H2: To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle

#### Regeneration, Training and Jobs

E1: To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global

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

**Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources** 

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ODPM, (November 2005). Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, HMSO: London as updated by CLG Plan Making Manual (September 2009).

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#### Table 2.1 (continued) **Pendle Borough Council Sustainability Objectives**

#### **Sustainability Objectives**

- C3: To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value
- C4: To protect and improve local environmental quality
- C5: To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle

#### **Physical Environment**

- P1: To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use, and increase the use of energy from renewable sources
- P2: To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change
- P3: To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling, and recovery
- 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

#### 2.4 **Pendle Core Strategy Issues and Options**

In 2008 Pendle Borough Council published an Issues and Options Report which contained 133 options based around 11 key topics. Consultation took place on this document to see what stakeholders in Pendle thought about the issues and to try to identify a way forward.

The Issues and Options Report was accompanied by a sustainability appraisal which considered the positive, negative or neutral effects of each of the options being considered against the sustainability objectives. The timescale of the likely effect was also considered and where appropriate, the spatial extent of the effect. The temporary or permanent nature of effects was also considered.

The detailed assessments were recorded in matrices which were published in the Initial Sustainability Report in June 2008 along with a Non-Technical Summary. This report is on the Pendle Borough Council website:

http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/856/local\_development\_framework/824/development\_plan\_doc uments dpds/3

#### **Pendle Core Strategy Preferred Options** 2.5

Following consultation on its Issues and Options, Pendle Borough Council has now identified a series of Preferred Options. These are available for public consultation between 28 October and 12 December 2011 and will be accompanied by this Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal.



This appraisal document considers each of the preferred options in turn against the Sustainability Objectives identified above. These objectives have been broken down into criteria to provide further guidance on the likely social, environmental, and economic implications of each of the options. These are set out in Table 2.2 below.

#### Table 2.2 Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

#### Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

- H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community:
  - Will it provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs;
  - Will it address market failure.
- H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle:
  - Will it reduce health inequalities;
  - Will it improve 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:
  - Will it increase the number of growth businesses;
  - Will it build on the existing innovation and science base in the region;
  - Will it maximise the tourist potential of Pendle.
- E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market:
  - Will it reduce unemployment levels;
  - Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment;
  - Will it increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning;
  - Will it provide better paid and higher quality jobs.
- E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure:
  - Will it reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users;
  - Will it increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport;
  - Will it improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
- E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance:
  - Will it support rural diversification;
  - Will it reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites";
  - Will it concentrate office development within town centres;
  - Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings.
- C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour:
  - Will it make streets and public places safer for the community.



#### Table 2.2 (continued) Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

#### **Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria**

- C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities:
  - · Will it reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult;
  - Will it provide physical access for those with disabilities.
- C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value:
  - Will it respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use;
  - Will it use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development;
  - Will it improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.
- C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality:
  - Will it ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces;
  - · Will it reduce 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:
  - Will it create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community;
  - · Will it support community development and neighbourhood identity;
  - Will it protect and enhance 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:
  - Will it maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy;
  - Will it minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport.
- P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change:
  - Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions;
  - Will it contribute to the 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:
  - Will it reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources;
  - Will it promote the use of recycled and secondary materials.
- P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources, and minimise development on greenfield sites:
  - Will it encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield;
  - Will it protect good quality soil resources.
- P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive:
  - Will it ensure water quality meets the WFD standard.



#### Table 2.2 (continued) Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

#### Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria

P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources:

- Will it reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources;
- Will it reduce water abstraction and consumption.
- P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites:
  - Will it contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans;
  - Will it protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide
    opportunities for new habitat creation;
  - Will it increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland.

A matrix provides for a commentary to be provided against each preferred option. This can be useful in explaining the rationale for the appraisal, any assumptions made together with recommendations to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects. An example of the matrix is shown in Table 2.4. The completed assessments are included in **Appendix A**. The direction and severity of effects are recorded using the categories and symbols shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Possible Alignments between the Options / Policies and the Sustainable Development Objectives

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Move away significantly	The proposed option/policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	<<
Move away marginally	The proposed option/policy detracts from the achievement of he objective but not significantly.	<
No impact	The proposed option/policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Move towards marginally	The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	>
Move towards significantly	The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective.	>>
Positive impact	The proposed option/policy has a positive effect on the achievement of the objective.	+
Negative impact	The proposed option/policy has a negative effect on the achievement of the objective	-
Uncertain	The proposed option/policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

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There may be scope for some cumulative or trans-boundary effects, to occur for example on an environmental resource or a geographical area. The impact of such effects could be positive or negative in nature. The implications of these effects will be identified and are reported as part of this SA Report(s).



Table 2.4 **Sustainability Appraisal Matrix** 

Policy	y Area:																	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where					Geographic Scale				ile			Commentary, Including Prevention,				
	Availa	Available)				Pendle			rm 0-5 rs	Up to eriod	Ferm I Plan od	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effe			Effects		
					Urk	oan	Rural	Trans- boundary	Short Term ( Years	Medium Up to Plan Period	Long Term Beyond Plan Period	Cun						
H1. T	o help meet the	housing i	needs of the wi	hole cor	nmunity	•								•				
quality	priate good y housing to residents'																	
b) Add failure	dress market																	
H2. T	o improve health	n and red	uce health inec	qualities	in Pendle													
a) Red	duce health alities																	
health	prove access to and social acilities																	
Key		•				•					•	•	•	-				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	tov	ove wards gnificantly	+	Posi Impa		-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



### 3. **Key Sustainability Issues - Implications** for the Core Strategy

#### Plans, Programmes and Strategies 3.1

The Core Strategy is one of a number of strategies prepared to guide the future of Pendle in both a local and regional context. These documents were identified within the Scoping Report (29 September 2006). Following the receipt of consultation responses to Pendle Borough Council's Scoping Report it was recognised that a number of additional strategies are synergistic with the Core Strategy and these strategies have also been considered. An assessment of the implications of the documents for the SA process was set out in the Scoping Report.

All plans, programmes and strategies recognise either implicitly or explicitly the need for a sustainable, holistic approach to development. There are contained within them a number of key issues that are identified consistently and which are ultimately reflected within the SA Framework (which consists of objectives and criteria) and which should be recognised in the development of the Core Strategy DPD. (The SEA Directive requires that the relationship with other plans and programmes and their objectives to be identified, including those considerations that have been taken into account during preparation). The extent to which the review has influenced the development of the SA Framework is reported in **Appendix B**.

The review of plans, programmes and strategies is an iterative one and those reviewed subsequent to the publication of the 2006 Scoping Report or those identified by consultees as missing from the report have been included in **Appendix B**.

In reviewing the other plans, programmes and strategies, a number of environmental protection objectives and issues have been identified which the Pendle Core Strategy should take into account throughout its preparation. These are identified within the following table. The same environmental protection objectives have informed the identification of the SEA Objectives which have been used to assess the performance of the Core Strategy.



Table 3.1 Requirements and Constraints for the Core Strategy

Requirements for the Core Strategy	Constraints for the Core Strategy
Address CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and stabilise greenhouse gas emissions (Kyoto Agreement, EU Directive 2009/28/EC Renewable Energy, UK Air Quality Strategy).	No development should take place in zones likely to flood (EU Directive on Floods 2007/60/EC, PPS25).
Reduce waste and promote re-use and recycling (Directive on the Landfill of Waste (1999/31/EC, Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC, PPS10).	Development should not take place in protected landscapes, designated nature reserves and European and nationally designated sites (EU Landscape Convention).
Protect and enhance important and protected species and habitats' (Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC and 2006/44/EC).	Development must be sensitive to the historic built environment, scheduled Ancient Monuments and the wider historic environment (Convention on the Protection of Archaeological heritage).
Protect and enhance important endangered species and habitats (Conservation of Natural Habitats Directive & Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC).	Development should be located in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling and the use of sustainable modes of transport thereby reducing the need to travel.
Avoid the harmful impacts of noise and poor air quality on human health (Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC & Air Quality Framework Directive 2008/50/EC).	New residential development should include a mix of both market and affordable housing (PPS3).
Promote sustainable development (PPS1).	Economic development should not compromise a continued reduction of CO2 emissions.
Enhance the vitality and viability of town centres (PPS6).	New development must promote energy efficiency, (EU Directive 2009/28/EC Renewable Energy, PPS1 and PPS22).
Ensure the needs of rural communities are met (PPS7).	
Increase the employment rate (Programme for Government).	
Promote a high quality of design in new development (PPS1).	
Protect and enhance the landscape (European Landscape Convention).	
Protect and enhance the cultural heritage of the region. (Convention on the Protection of Archaeological heritage and PPS5).	
Enhance and protect biodiversity (EU Natural Habitats Directive etc).	

#### 3.2 **Key Sustainability Issues**

An essential part of the appraisal process is the identification of the current state of the environment and its likely evolution. It is only with knowledge of existing conditions and a consideration of their significance, that the issues which the emerging Core Strategy should address can be identified and its subsequent success monitored. The establishment of environmental characteristics is a requirement of the SEA Directive.



The SEA Directive and ODPM guidance 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (2005) both require that difficulties encountered with data collection be identified. Clearly there is a wide range of information available which can be used to profile the current state of the environment. Sometimes this information is collected by a range of national and regional organisations which may use different data sets making comparisons difficult. Furthermore, the baseline data relative to this wide range of data sets is not always consistent. Finally certain information has not been collected over a sufficient time period to make the identification of trends possible. The information has come from a variety of sources including the County Council, Audit Commission and Office of National Statistics (ONS).

A full baseline analysis was included within the Scoping Report (Appendix C) and this was updated in the Issues and Options Report (Appendix B). A further update has been included as **Appendix C** of this report, with full citations of data source documents listed in **Appendix D**.

## 3.3 Quality of Life in Pendle Borough

The Borough of Pendle is located in north-west England on the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The product of local government reorganisation in 1974, it is one of twelve district councils in Lancashire and together with Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley, and Rossendale it forms part of the Pennine Lancashire sub region. The borough itself is fully parished, with five town councils and 14 parish councils.

Pendle comprises the former municipal boroughs of Nelson and Colne, the former urban districts of Barnoldswick, Barrowford, Brierfield, Earby and Trawden, together with various parishes previously administered by Burnley and Skipton Rural District Council.

The area was transformed in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century when rapid urban and industrial expansion, fuelled by the rise of the textile industry, saw the population increase rapidly from 10 000 to over 70 000. Today the Borough of Pendle administers an area of 169.4 km<sup>2</sup>, which in 2009 had an estimated population of 89 300.

Pendle remains predominantly rural, with two-thirds of the population concentrated in just four contiguous settlements – Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford – in the south of the Borough. To the north Barnoldswick and Earby are the largest settlements in rural West Craven, which prior to 1974 had been part of the historic West Riding of Yorkshire. Between these two areas small villages and hamlets nestle in the shadow of Pendle Hill and the species rich habitats of the upland moors.

#### 3.3.1 Economy and Regeneration

Despite being in decline nationally in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Pendle retains a high level of manufacturing. Over one-quarter of all Pendle employees (26.9%) work in manufacturing compared to just over 10% nationally (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2009/10). Current strengths are in advanced manufacturing. The presence of the headquarters of the North West Aerospace Alliance (a highly successful business led support agency) in Nelson epitomises the importance of aerospace to the area. In contrast to its established strengths in manufacturing Pendle, like much of Pennine Lancashire, has only limited strengths in the service sector.



A large number of smaller businesses in Pendle play an important part within the supply chain for the advanced manufacturing sector and the majority of employees work on the shop floor. This is reflected in the employment figures by occupation, which shows that Pendle has a lower than average number of residents employed in managerial and professional occupations (36.0%), compared to the North-West (41.2%) and UK (44.6%). In contrast, a higher than average percentage of residents work as process, plant and machinery operatives, or in elementary occupations (24.3%), compared to the North-West (19.8%) and UK (17.8%) (ONS: Employment by Occupation, January-December 2010).

The importance of smaller businesses in the local economy is reflected in the number of micro enterprises to be found in Pendle. Over two-thirds (67.2%) of all businesses operating in the Borough are classified as micro enterprises (i.e. employing less than 5 people) and only 9.2% employ 20 or more people. Of these 1 450 are based in urban areas, compared to just 550 in rural areas (ONS March 2010 – Business: Local Units by Employment Size Band: Urban/Rural, March 2010).

Between 2002 and 2008 the number of workplaces in Pendle increased steadily year-on-year and up to 2005 this was at a greater rate than that being experienced nationally. The onset of the economic recession has seen the number of businesses in Pendle fall by 5.2% between 2008 and 2010. This is approximately half the rate of decline recorded for Lancashire (12 districts), but slightly higher than the North-West regional trend (ONS: UK Business Activity, Size and Location, 2008 and 2010). Pendle's strength in manufacturing is reflected in the fact that the proportion of manufacturing workplaces is 5% higher than that recorded for England (ONS: Annual Business Inquiry, 2008).

Pendle has a lower percentage of economically active residents than the regional and national comparators (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2009-10). Looking specifically at gender, economic activity amongst females at 67.0% is less than the figures for the North-West (68.3%) and England (70.2%).

At £18 740 median gross annual earnings are just 87.8% of the national figure (£21 342) and are also below those in the county (£19 535) and the North-West region (£20 005) (ONS: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010). Annual earnings for males (£21 550) are significantly higher than those for females (£13 942), but this trend is mirrored nationally.

Educational attainment in Pendle is significantly below the county and national averages with poor GCSE results and high absence levels. Almost 14% of people in Pendle have no qualifications (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2010). Although improving over recent years, for the 2009/10 academic year, the percentage of pupils in the authority achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C was 70.9%, well below the England average of 76.1% (ONS: 2009/10). Likewise, the number of working-age people in the Borough with qualifications is falling and is below county and national averages.

The high number of people under-performing in their education has had an impact on employment in the Borough. The employment rate is the third worst in Lancashire and well below the national average.

The number of JSA claimants is relatively low. The total claimant count rate for Jobseekers Allowance in the authority (3.3%, June 2011) is higher than the Lancashire County (12 districts) average (2.9%), but below that for the North-West (4.1%) and UK (3.7%). At the ward level there are some high claimant count rates, reaching in excess of 7% in parts of Nelson and Colne.



Of these claimants the number aged 18-24 is much higher than that experienced nationally. The problem with getting young people in Pendle working is further highlighted by the proportion of 16-18 year olds (9.9%) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Connexions, March 2010).

#### **Implications for the Assessment of Significance**

The assessment should consider opportunities to encourage a balanced economy and support a rage of skilled and unskilled jobs to match the labour market.

#### 3.3.2 Housing

A significant element of the area's physical infrastructure continues to date back to the Victorian era. This is particularly true for housing, with over half of the local housing stock (54.0%) built before 1919, a figure almost more than twice the national average (23.6%). Much of this is within the private rented sector (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

Terraced houses, built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century to house workers for the textile mills, form the bulk of Pendle's housing stock (58%), double the national average (29%). This limits the choice of housing types throughout the borough, but particularly within the urban areas. Terraced homes offer poor thermal efficiency and limited outdoor space. They fail to meet the housing aspirations of many local people and have resulted in areas of low demand (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

Conversely, just over 12% of housing is detached, which is over 10% below the national average and the percentage of households occupying maisonettes or apartments is only 6.5% which is roughly one-third of the national average of 18.8% (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

Of the 39 620 dwellings in the Borough, 89% are in private ownership. The majority of these (71%) are owner-occupied with just 18% in the private rented sector and 11% owned by Housing Associations. However, 36.3% fail the Decent Homes Standard and 22.1% contain a Category 1 Hazard.

It is estimated that there are 2 600 vacant dwellings, equivalent to 6.6% of the housing stock within Pendle, which is higher than the national average (4.1%). In 2006 the estimated proportion of long-term vacant properties at 4.5% was significantly above the average for England (approximately 1.5%), but this figures has reduced slightly to 4.26% in 2011. In some inner urban areas long-term vacancy rates are as high as 10% (Pendle Council: Housing Stock Condition Survey, 2009).

At £105 680 the average price for a house in Pendle is almost £40 000 below the regional average (£151 355), whilst the national average is more than double that figure at £232 628. (CLG: Land Registry data, Q1 2011).

Some 9.2% of Pendle's households contain five or more people compared to just 6.8% in Lancashire and England. It is estimated that there are between 300 and 400 overcrowded dwellings within the Borough. This data should be treated with caution, but both the statutory and bedroom standard calculations reveal that the highest levels of overcrowding are to be found in the inner urban wards of Nelson.



Homelessness figures appear high when compared with other districts in Pennine Lancashire, but are below both the regional and national averages. In March 2009 there were 115 homeless households in Pendle, equivalent to 3.2 out of every 1 000 households in the borough.

In recent years the lack of affordable housing has emerged. The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a need for 858 affordable units per annum in Pendle. This need is also apparent within the inner urban areas where house prices are traditionally low. Whilst house prices have risen in these areas until recently, income levels have remained low.

A general lack of investment in housing has seen those who are more socially mobile move out of the area. The knock-on effects can be seen in declining town centres, loss of facilities, lower quality employment opportunities and poor levels of educational attainment.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) divides districts into Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) to allow for more accurate statistical analysis between areas. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 reveals that of the 57 LSOAs in Pendle, 17 (30%) are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country and 21 (37%) are in the 20% most deprived.

In terms of the living environment indices 9 LSOAs are in the worst 1% in England; over 15% of all LSOAs in Pendle. A further 5 LSOAs are in the worst 10%. In total, 29 of the 57 LSOAs in Pendle fall within the worst 20% in the country, meaning that over 50% of all LSOAs in the Borough suffer from a deprived living environment.

Current monitoring of new housing provision shows that over the last three years the number of new housing completions has failed to meet the annual requirement of 190 dwellings. Indeed, as of 1 April 2011 the deviation from the housing requirement figure stood at 221 dwellings. Pendle is therefore just over one year behind where it should be in terms of housing delivery. Even with a stock of planning permissions equating to 878 dwellings, this under performance in delivery is expected to continue over the next few years due to the slow recovery of the economy (Pendle Council: Housing Land Monitoring Report, 2010/11).

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment for Pendle was adopted in March 2008 and the study looks at the amount of land which is potentially available for new housing development in the future. The study was updated in 2010 and now shows that there are a total of 3 650 (net) dwellings which can potentially be provided over the 15 year period (Pendle Council: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Update, 2010)

The Burnley and Pendle Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment is an assessment of how the local housing market operates, particularly in terms of need and demand in local communities. It was adopted in May 2008 and provides an up to date focus for the Borough.

#### **Implications for the Assessment of Significance**

The assessment of options/policies should consider opportunities to ensure appropriate provision and access to appropriate services and affordable housing for all. It should look for options that support the maintenance and improvement of health and healthy living.

#### 3.3.3 Population, Human Health and Other Social Issues

In 2009 the population of Pendle was estimated at 89 300 (ONS: Mid-year Population Estimates, 2009) representing a modest increase since the previous mid-year calculation in



2008. Most of these people live within the main towns of the Borough, resulting in high population densities.

It is anticipated that the population of Pendle will increase steadily to reach 94 600 by 2033; an increase of 5 300 in just over 20 years (ONS: Sub National Population Projections, 2008).

The gender split for Pendle reflects that of Lancashire, the North West, and England with slightly more females than males.

The age structure reveals that Pendle has a high proportion of young people with 26.2% of the population made up of 0-19 year olds compared to the Lancashire average of 24.0% and the national average of 23.9% (ONS: Mid-year Population Estimates, 2009). As a consequence Pendle must have fewer people within another age group. High levels of out-migration make a significant contribution to the fact that the number of 20-44 year olds is 3.5% less than the national average. It is a concern that so many young people are relocating away from the area in adulthood. The largest group is that aged 40-49, accounting for 14.22% of the population. Whilst our aging population is currently of a similar size to the rest of the country, it can be expected to rise given the increase in live births and over deaths.

The general pattern that emerges from this analysis is one of a growing number of younger families in the deprived inner urban wards and higher numbers of older people in the outer urban and rural wards.

The health of both younger and older residents in the borough remains relatively poor, but has improved significantly in recent years. Low birth weights remain common and infant mortality is high compared to other areas. Deaths and hospital admissions for children aged up to 15 years old are higher than expected and life expectancy is slightly below the national average.

The ethnic mix is similar to other authorities in Pennine Lancashire, but there is a wide variation in its geographical distribution. In 2009 the majority ethnic group was White British (84%); substantially lower than the comparable figure for Lancashire (93%), and slightly lower than that for England (88%) (ONS: Mid year Population Estimates, 2009).

There is a significant Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population (16%), a figure that is almost doubled in the 0-5 year's age group. The BME population is largely of Pakistani heritage (13%), the majority originating from the Kashmiri region. The Whitefield, Bradley and Brierfield wards contain the highest proportion of BME families.

The age profile of the BME community in Pendle is very different to that of the white population, with approximately half of people in BME families being under 17 years old compared to just 22% for white families. The BME population in Pendle is therefore characterised as having a higher proportion of younger people in the community and being resident in the most deprived wards.

The religious split within Pendle reflects the ethnic heritage of its residents; the two main religions being Christianity and Islam. Three religions that are particularly under-represented in Pendle compared to the rest of the country are Hinduism, Judaism and Sikhism.

Pendle has seen an overall reduction in crime and the crime rate is now lower than both the Lancashire and national average. Between 2003 and 2010 the rate of crime in Pendle has reduced year-on-year and there are now 25 less crimes per 1 000 population. In particular, criminal damage has reduced by nearly 5 instances per 1 000 population since 2007 and the number of robberies has more than halved in the same period.



#### **Implications for the Assessment of Significance**

The assessment of options/policies should consider opportunities to address issues of deprivation through opportunities for healthier lifestyles and opportunities to develop relationships between people of different ethnic groups. Consideration of measures which will assist in continuing the reduction in crime statistics e.g. secured by design should be a consideration as part of the future planning policy context.

#### 3.3.4 Environmental Issues

#### **Landscape Character**

The Borough of Pendle is covered by three landscape character areas. To the north, around Barnoldswick, the landscape is classified as 'Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill'. It is an area of rolling landscapes with numerous river valleys and upland features dominated by Pendle Hill. Extensive semi-natural and ancient woodland, is found on main valley bottoms, side valleys and ridges. The remainder of the land is mostly in agricultural use, with permanent pasture and hay meadows, mostly improved, for dairy and livestock farming, with rough grazing at higher elevations.

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

Between these two areas the landscape is classified as 'Lancashire Valleys'. This is a predominantly urban area with a strong industrial heritage, associated with cotton weaving and associated textile industries. The fabric of the built environment largely comprises Victorian stone buildings, which are well-integrated into the landscape. Redundant and underutilised mill buildings can be found throughout the area, whilst large country houses and associated parklands are located on the northern valley sides away from major urban areas. The primary lines of communication, such as the M65 motorway, the Colne-Preston rail link, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, flow from east to west along the line of the valley carved by Pendle Water.

There is some remaining agricultural land in the zone of transition between the urban area and the rural uplands. Field boundaries, regular to the west and irregular to the east are degraded around the urban areas, formed by hedges with few hedgerow trees and, at higher elevations, of stone walls and post and wire fences. Small woodlands are limited to cloughs on the valley sides. Marked changes inconsistent with character are associated with urbanisation and farming practices, resulting in the loss of meadows. The loss of industrial heritage features along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal are not considered to be consistent with the traditional character of the area.



#### **Water Quality**

Pendle has a relatively high level of good biological quality river length, with 64% of river length being considered good, compared to the national mean of 54% (Audit Commission: Data Profile, 2005).

The chemical quality of rivers is not as high, with 43% of the length being considered to be good, compared to 63% nationally. However, 100% of Pendle's 63 km of Main River length is classed as good or fair chemical quality, meaning that they have low levels of organic pollution and adequate levels of oxygen. This compares to just 92.1% across the North West (Environment Agency: General Quality Assessment, 2006).

#### **Flooding**

Whilst there have been many incidents of flooding in Pendle going back over many years, in different locations and from different sources and types of events, there have been relatively few in recent years.

Ten flood reaches are identified in the Burnley and Pendle Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2010). Within these 1 100 residential properties and 1 000 commercial premises are identified as potentially being at risk from a 1 in 100 flooding event, including over-topped flood defences.

Recent flood defence works in the lower catchments of Pendle Water, Hendon Brook, and Walverden Water have helped to minimise the future risk of flooding in Barrowford and Nelson.

In the north of the Borough, several flooding incidents have been recorded along tributaries of Earby Beck (Wentcliffe Brook and New Cut) in recent years, flooding parts of Water Street and the centre of Earby.

#### **Air Quality**

In 2010 an Air Quality Management Area was designated on the heavily trafficked Windsor Street in Colne. Air quality is approaching thresholds in the vicinity of M65 Junction 13, but elsewhere it is generally good.

Just over 16% of economically active residents travel to work on foot or cycle, which is higher than both the Lancashire and national mean. A contributory factor is the fact that almost 60% travel less than 5 km to work which is considerably higher than the Lancashire and national (40%) averages. Despite this almost 70% of the resident population continue to travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike), which although lower than the comparable figure for Lancashire is higher than the national average.

#### **Previously Developed Land**

There is considerable potential to reuse vacant or derelict land in Pendle, but little funding available to help achieve this. It is estimated that 68% of previously developed land may be available for redevelopment (NLUD, 2009/10). In 2010/11, almost 94% of new homes were built on previously developed land in Pendle, far in excess of the figure recorded nationally, and higher than for the other Pennine Lancashire authorities.



#### Waste

Almost 98% of Pendle residents are served by fortnightly kerbside collections. On average Pendle residents produce 361.04 kg of waste per head. Of the total tonnage of household waste collected 38.2% is sent for recycling, composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion.

#### **Built Environment**

Pendle contains many attractive and important buildings and a wealth of industrial archaeology. There are 23 conservation areas throughout the Borough, three Grade 1 listed buildings, and 21 listed at Grade 2\*. In total 71.5% of users surveyed were satisfied with the parks and open spaces (PBC, 2011). Of the eleven municipal parks, eight have achieved a Green Flag Award.

Street cleanliness was identified as the most important priority for improvement in the local area by local residents in the 2011 perception Survey (PBC/NHS, 2011).

#### Special Protection Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The northern fringe of the South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) lies within Pendle. This area is designated as both a Special Protection Area (Birds) and a Special Area of Conservation (Habitats) under European Directives. It contains a number of habitats including broadleaved and mixed woodland, and species-rich neutral grassland which are identified in the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and are subject to habitat management plans. All 10 of the SSSI units within Pendle, which cover a total area of 1589 ha, are classified as unfavourable/recovering, as a result of previous overgrazing and air pollution.

#### **Implications for the Assessment of Significance**

The assessment should look for opportunities to encourage protection of the existing high quality environment and to improve areas where the environment is under pressure.

#### 3.3.5 **Key Sustainability Issues**

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

- Regeneration, Training and Jobs Pendle is still heavily dependent on manufacturing as a primary source of employment, and although unemployment is not high compared to the regional average, further shifts away from manufacturing may have a greater adverse impact on Pendle than might otherwise be expected. Qualification levels within Pendle are low, and there is an urgent need to address this to take full advantage of growing market sectors within the region and off-set the mismatch between traditional skills and new job opportunities;
- Housing and Health The designation of the area as a Housing Market Renewal pathfinder identified that housing is a very significant issue. Poor quality properties and high vacancy rates in parts of the Borough need to be addressed to deliver sustainable communities. Housing issues are further compounded by high levels of deprivation, poor health, high levels of health inequality and low life expectancy;
- Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources There are pockets of high levels of deprivation within Pendle. In these deprived areas there are a significant number of younger people primarily from the BME community. Racial tensions appear to



be lower than in other parts of East Lancashire, but remain a potential issue. Crime rates have fallen significantly, but personal safety on the streets, particularly after dark, is still an issue;

• Physical Environment - Pendle's towns are set within an attractive environment, with hills dominating the skyline to the north and south. The South Pennine Moors are recognised internationally as being of ecological importance. Urban and rural development has, however, eroded away at the character of the area. Local water quality remains good, but there remains a risk of flooding in some parts of Pendle Borough, which may constrain future development in these areas. The industrial legacy of Pendle has left a wealth of industrial archaeology, illustrating the areas role in the development of the textile industry. Whilst the best examples of this legacy should be preserved there is also a large amount of previously developed land, arising from economic restructuring and land use changes. Its redevelopment will be a key to urban regeneration and the future protection of Greenfield sites.

## 3.4 Summary of Key Baseline Issues and Trends

The SEA Directive and SA Guidance requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area that would take place without the plan or programme to be considered (in this case the Core Strategy) should be identified. This is useful in informing assessments of significance, particularly with regard to the effect that conditions may already be improving or worsening and the rate of such change. The information, contained within Table 3.2, has been summarised from the above text but primarily from the baseline data identified in the technical appendix to this SA Report.

Table 3.2 Trend Summary

#### **SA Objective Trend Summary** Housing and Human Health H1. To help meet the housing Pendle was identified as a Housing Market Renewal area due to issues of acute low needs of the whole community. demand reflecting the significant issues affecting the Borough in establishing a desirable housing stock, particular within the inner urban areas. The annual requirement for affordable housing in Pendle is 858, baseline data illustrates that no new affordable units were provided in 2010 (compared to 10 in 2008-09 and 30 in 2007/08). House prices are identified as being below regional and national averages. House prices for the quarter April-June 2011 illustrate a 5.9% increase in house prices as part of an annual increase of 17.3% which is the highest increase in house prices when compared to neighbouring authorities. This belies an 18.2% decrease in detached properties against a 25% annual increase in terraced housing. As of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010 there were 1,673 households on council and housing association waiting lists with 361 lettings made to new social tenants. At this rate it would take 4.63 years to clear the housing waiting list. Some 9.2% of Pendle's households are identified as being overcrowded and some 6.6% of the housing stock is identified as being vacant. It is evident that there are significant housing issues within Pendle. There is a need to address the variation in housing provision across the Borough and to direct a more balanced housing provision within the main urban areas otherwise the imbalance between central urban areas and edge of town/rural will continue to develop.



#### Table 3.2 (continued) Trend Summary

#### **SA Objective**

#### **Trend Summary**

H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle.

Average life expectancy for males in Pendle is lower than the National Average. For females the rate is equivalent to national rates. The health of younger and older residents remains low when compared to national rates but has improved in recent years. Over the last ten years all cause mortality rates have fallen, early death from cancer has risen and is similar to the National Average. Early death from heart disease and stroke has fallen but remains worse than the England Average. Approximately 17.8% of Year 6 Children are classified as obese and a lower percentage than average of pupils spend at least three hours per week on school sport. Levels of teenage pregnancy and tooth decay are worse than the England Average.

An estimated 22.2% of adults smoke and 24.3% are obese. The rate of hospital stays for alcohol related harm is higher than average.

Within the 2010 IMD, 17 LSOAs in Pendle are within the most 10% health deprived output areas in England.

Pendle's fertility rates is high, for every 100 women in the borough an average of 239 children will be born (compared to the national average of 199). Infant mortality rates within the Borough are amongst the highest in the country.

In broad terms the trend is one of improvement in line with the England Average, albeit the health of people in Pendle in generally worse than the England Average.

#### Regeneration, Training and Jobs

E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.

Some 26.9% of all employment is through manufacturing compared to 10% nationally, reflecting the Boroughs industrial heritage. In particular Pendle benefits from its role supporting the aerospace industry and its transport links to via the M56. There is a need to ensure that the economic basis for the borough is diversified and the need to commute outside of the Borough is reduced.

Skills and training within the borough is identified a key issue with 63.9% of pupils achieving a minimum of 5 A\*-C GSCEs. Whilst this is below the national average it does represent a 20% increase between 2001/02 and 2008/09. However there are issues a ward level, particularly Bradley and Craven which has rates of attainment at around 40%. It should also be noted that Pendle does have a higher percentage of population (30.3%) qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above compared to the North West and English Average.

E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.

Unemployment rates within Pendle have reduced and are now below the regional and national averages. The current economic downturn has resulted in a greater decrease in employees compared to workplaces suggesting that some workplaces are reducing staff numbers to remain viable.

As identified above, manufacturing accounts for a significant percentage of the employment within Pendle and this is reflected in the higher percentage of employees within Soc 2000 5 (skilled trades occupations) and 8 (process plant and machine operatives) when compared with the National Average. Pendle also has a lower percentage of its workforce within the category of managers and senior officers when compared to North West and GB averages.

In 2008 there were a total of 2906 workplaces in Pendle. It is within the wards which cover the two main towns of Nelson and Colne that have the greatest number of workplaces, it is also these central urban wards which display higher levels of deprivation within employment, education, skills, training and development. It is anticipated that given the existing economic circumstances this existing situation is likely to remain static or decline.



#### Table 3.2 (continued) Trend Summary

#### **SA Objective**

#### **Trend Summary**

E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.

The Borough is has access to the national motorway network with direct links to the M56. Cars are identified as the most popular means of getting to work with 70% either driving to work or being a passenger. There are three railway stations within Pendle (Colne, Nelson, with includes a bus interchange and Brierfield). All three stations have seen an increase in passenger numbers year on year from 2004/05 to 2008/09. However public transport is underused by residents with train and bus usage below the national average. It is anticipated that with rising fuel costs there may come a 'tipping-point' which makes public transport a more desirable option.

Within the Borough some 8.1% of the population work from home, compared to 9% for Lancashire and 9.2% for England. The development of improved broadband and IT networks may make this a more desirable option. Funding through BDUK may help to facilitate the improvement of existing networks particularly within the rural areas of the Borough.

E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance.

Data from the Business Register Employment Survey illustrates an upward trend in rural employment. Across the borough there has been an ongoing strategy to reclaim 600ha of derelict land by 2010, in 2010/11 almost 94% of new homes in the borough were developed on previously developed land. There is 64ha of brownfield land within the Borough, 3 ha has planning permission and 14 ha are identified as having 'known potential' for development.

#### Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources

C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce antisocial behaviour. There has been a reduction in notifiable offences recorded by the police in the last three years. Criminal damage has reduced by nearly 5 instances per 1000 population since 2007 and the number of robberies has almost halved in the same period. Pendle now has a crime rate lower than the average for both Lancashire and England. However the perception of crime i.e. those who believe that anti-social behaviour and drug use/dealing is a problem in their area is higher than the Lancashire and England averages, in addition 61% believe that the crime rates are the same or that there is more crime than in 2009.

C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities

Pendle is identified as having a high density of cultural amenities, such as libraries and cinemas. However its local amenities score is brought down by its low concentration of national heritage sites and its low share of employment in hotels and restaurants. In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing developments were within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery and 96% within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.

C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.

The borough has some 314 listed buildings (3 Grade I, 21 Grade II\* and 290 Grade II). In addition there are 23 Conservation Areas. Baseline data indicates that there are no buildings at risk within the borough. Of the 11 municipal parks, eight have achieved a Green Flag Award.

C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality.

Public satisfaction with parks within Pendle remains high with a number awarded Green Flag Awards.

There is one Air Quality Management Area within the borough associated with the heavily trafficked Windsor Street in Colne. Air quality is also approaching thresholds in the vicinity of Junction 13 of the M56. It is likely that unless road traffic reduces or clear fuels are introduced, this issue is likely to worsen.

Street cleanliness remains a key concern for local residents when responding to perception surveys of the borough.

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.

The 2008/09 Place Survey identified that 52.4% of the respondents believed that people of different background did get on well together, compared to 74% for Lancashire and 76.4% for England. The Perception Survey for Pendle indicates that this figure is now 48% (2010).

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#### Table 3.2 (continued) **Trend Summary**

#### **SA Objective Trend Summary** Physical Environmental Between 2005 and 2008 Pendle's gas consumption from 1,048GWh to 928 P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy GWh. This level of decrease accords with reductions identified at a regional and national level. There has also been a similar reduction in levels of use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources. electricity use over the same period. Over the period 2006-2007 use of renewables has increased from 6.58 GWh to 8.89 GWh. The growth in population forecast for the borough is likely to place additional pressures on the need for increased energy usage within the borough. It is important that opportunities to promote renewable energy generation can therefore be promoted. P2. To address the need to limit and Data not available to make an assessment. adapt to climate change. P3. To ensure the sustainable There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between management of existing natural 2004/05 and 2007/08. There has also been an increase of 52.81% in resources through consideration of composting between 2004/05 and 2010/11. depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery. P4. To reduce contamination, There is an emphasis upon developing previously developed land and regenerate degraded environments, remediating contaminated sites. This emphasis is likely to remain as a maintain soil resources and minimise means of protecting Greenfield sites from inappropriate development. development on greenfield sites. 64% of river length within Pendle is identified as being 'good' in terms of P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water water quality compared to the national mean of 54%. The chemical quality of Framework Directive. rivers within the borough records a lower score of 43% compared to 63% nationally. P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and The impact and likelihood of flood events is likely to increase as a result of conserve water resources. climate change and if development pressure increased within the borough. Where appropriate the borough needs to promote the adoption of SuDs techniques. P7. To protect and enhance All 10 SSSI units within Pendle are classified as unfavourable/recovering as biodiversity and protect European a result of previous overgrazing and air pollution. sites



#### **Preferred Options Appraisal** 4\_

Pendle Borough Council commenced preparatory works on its LDF with the collection of a substantial evidence base and the SA Scoping Report in November 2006. The Council is now issuing its Preferred Options Paper for consultation between 28 October 2011 and 12 December 2011.

This section incorporates the requirements of ODPM SA guidance and outlines the options identified and a comparison of the social, environmental and economic issues considered in determining the preferred options. It also briefly considers the alternative options considered and rejected. A full assessment of the approaches chosen and rejected is set out in the Core Strategy document.

The findings build upon the recommendations identified within the Initial SA undertaken for the Issues and Options Report. This SA has been undertaken against the 26 policies identified in the Preferred Approaches Report. Detailed appraisal results for each option are contained within **Appendix A**.

#### **The Options Appraisal** 4.1

#### 4.1.1 **Policy SPD 1 Spatial Development Principles**

# **Summary Details:**

The policy sets out the location priorities and development principles in order to support sustainable growth in Pendle. It seeks appropriate development in key locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy but it is not the purpose of the policy to provide any comment on the scale or nature of development. It is also not the intention of the policy to set out specific timescales or types of development. It is a broad overarching policy which considers the general location of development.

#### **Sustainability Implications:**

By concentrating development of all types in key areas it should improve the accessibility of employment, retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with SA objectives E2, C2, P1, and P2.

There is uncertainty with regards to the effects of the policy on SA objective E3 which seeks to reduce congestion since there is a risk that concentrating development in key settlements might increase congestion depending on where within those key settlements development is situated.

Similarly there is uncertainty with regard to conformity with SA Objective E4. The policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres and rural villages but notes that proposals must be within a settlement boundary which might restrict farm or other rural diversification schemes. Policy SDP6 provides more explicit guidance on this matter and should either be cross referenced or the policy clarified here too.



The policy does not specifically promote Greenfield development so does not necessarily conflict with SA Objective P4. However this land is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated.

Furthermore it should be noted that it is not the purpose of the policy to look at the type of land for development, policy SDP6 provides more detail on a sequential approach.

# **Rejected Options**

Concentration (Issue 1a - Option 1) - Although this option is closely aligned to the proposed approach, it does not recognise the important interconnections between Nelson and Brierfield in terms of employment, housing, education and retail. Although the option would help to meet housing need within the urban areas with a range of economic benefits including reducing the need to travel and access to goods and services, it does not contribute towards meeting rural needs.

**Regeneration (Issue 1a - Option 2)** - Concentrating development within key service centres of Nelson and Colne was considered to be sustainable than focusing development within rural areas. However there remains a need to support rural service centres and this option should to define settlements of a scale of Rural Service Centres as villages. People may be attracted into the rural areas which would have a reduced environmental benefit resulting from an increased need to travel.

**Dispersal (Issue 1a - Option 3)** - Closely aligned to the proposed approach, this option seeks to meet need in urban and rural regeneration areas. This would have the greatest social and economic benefits. In terms of rural housing it would seek to meet the needs only of those people who live in rural areas rather than attracting new residents away from the towns. The identification of rural hamlets within the settlement hierarchy of this option was not considered appropriate as growth in these areas cannot be justified.

# 4.1.2 Policy SDP 2 Housing Distribution

#### **Summary Details**

This policy sets out a key principle for development in terms of the distribution of housing across the borough. It does not provide detail on how that development should be implemented as this is considered in other policies within the Core Strategy, e.g. Policy LIV1.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy has positive implications in terms of helping to meet SA objective H1 and the sustainable location of housing helping to move towards objectives E2b, E3a, C2a and P1b.

The policy directs new housing provision towards urban areas therefore protecting rural areas from excessive housing development which does potentially have some potential positive impacts on the environmental objectives.

The policy principles set out here could have significant negative implications on the environment but this is mitigated through more detailed policies elsewhere in the Core Strategy.



# **Rejected Options**

Focus new housing development in the Key Service Centres (Issue 1b - Option 1) - This option would help meet housing need within urban areas whilst restricting housing development elsewhere in the borough. Although the option has a range of economic benefits including reducing the need to travel and access to goods and services, it would not contribute toward meeting rural needs.

**Key Service Centres, Local Service Centres and Rural Service Centres (Issue 1b - Option 2)** - Closely aligned to the proposed approach, this option has greater benefit for providing rural housing but this is not targeted towards where there is a need. This means that some rural needs may remain unmet. It may attract people into the rural areas and therefore has a reduced environmental benefits resulting from the need to travel.

Concentrate new housing development in areas of regeneration need (Issue 1b - Option 3) - This option seeks to meet housing need in both urban and rural regeneration areas. This clearly has the greatest social and economic benefits. In terms of rural housing it will seek to

clearly has the greatest social and economic benefits. In terms of rural housing it will seek to meet the needs only of those people who live in rural areas rather than attracting new residents away from the towns.

Ralanca the distribution

Balance the distribution of new housing by directing it to areas where there is a proven need (Issue 1b - Option 4) - This option would deliver housing across the borough in rural and urban areas according to need, although it will not necessarily be accompanied by wider regeneration benefits in that no consideration has been given to issues of regeneration, land supply, and infrastructure capacity.

**Distribute housing evenly across the borough (Issue 1b - Option 5)** - This option would not accord with the principles of sustainable development. Although the option would deliver housing across the borough, there is no mechanism to ensure supply and demand or need is balanced. This may undermine regeneration initiatives elsewhere by encouraging investment away from those areas where it is needed. It would also lead to increased levels of development within rural areas which may provide less accessibility to key services and facilities required by communities.

Concentrate new housing where demand is strongest (Issue 1b - Option 6) - This option would not accord with the principles of sustainable development. The option offers a thoroughly market led approach to the distribution of housing. This may deliver the highest financial returns and lead to the greatest level of growth but it would not necessarily ensure supply and demand or need is balanced. This may undermine regeneration initiatives elsewhere by encouraging investment away from those areas where it is needed. It may also result in homes that are less accessible in terms of the key services and facilities required by communities.

# 4.1.3 Policy SDP 3 Employment Distribution

#### **Summary Details**

Policy sets out that employment distribution should follow a sequential approach in line with the settlement hierarchy, with priority given to the M65 Corridor and the Key Service Centres of Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne. Further detail is provided in Policy WRK2 on employment provision.



# **Sustainability Implications**

This policy distributes most employment developments to the areas of greatest demand which will increase the likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created and thus would contribute to SA objectives E1 and E2. Concentrating development in the main urban areas which will increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them and the number of trips should be reduced, with an associated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with SA objectives E2, P1 and P2.

However, the drawback of locating most development within key settlements is that it might increase congestion, depending on where within those key settlements development is situated. This would be contrary to SA Objective E3a.

The policy allows for some employment development in rural areas and specifically indicates that development outside of the settlement boundary may be appropriate where it aids rural diversification. This is directly related to SA Objective E4a which looks at supporting rural diversification.

The policy does not explicitly consider the type of land that should be developed (i.e. brownfield or greenfield) as this is considered in the sequential approach to development in Policy SDP6. However, in some areas the infrastructure capacity may restrict new employment developments to brownfield sites in the short term.

# **Rejected Options**

Focus employment opportunities in the borough's Key Service Centres (Issue 1d -**Option 1**) - This option is reflected in the proposed policy. However, land availability dictates that a more balanced distribution is required in order to meet local needs in a sustainable manner.

Distribute employment sites throughout the borough, based on an assessment of need (Issue 1d - Option 2) - This option is reflected in the policy and is aligned with the findings of the Employment Land Review (ELR) which suggests that the need for employment land is in the M65 corridor. Although the ELR identifies land in the M65 Corridor it may not be sufficient to meet the needs. Therefore, although need is a major factor in determining the proposed distribution, the availability of land does not allow this option to be followed precisely.

Distribute employment sites throughout the borough, based on market attractiveness (Issue 1d - Option 3) - It is considered that this option would be unlikely to address Pendle's regeneration needs, or promote sustainable patterns of development.

Seek to evenly distribute employment opportunities across Pendle (Issue 1e - Option 4) -This option would not adequately address the issue of employment need and would not take into account the current distribution of employment land.

#### 4.1.4 **Policy SDP 4 Retail Distribution**

#### **Summary Details**

The retail hierarchy aims to promote sustainable development by location retail and service provision in the areas that are most accessible to the largest proportion of the Borough's



population. As such, the policy seeks to concentrate retail development in the three main town centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick.

# **Sustainability Implications**

Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community and will reduce the number of trips required reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions which is consistent with SA Objective E2, E3, P1 and potentially P2; although restrictions on retail facilities in rural communities which do not already have shops will perpetuate the need to travel to rural service centres to buy basic provisions.

The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however, it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA Objective E4. However, other aspects of this policy conflict with SA Objective E4 since the policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres but makes no reference to opportunities in villages or outside settlements which might restrict farm retail schemes or meet community needs for a small shop. This also poses a conflict with SA Objective C2 since the policy does not allow for retail facilities to be built as part of new developments whether in rural or urban locations.

#### **Rejected Options**

Concentration: Town Centres (Nelson, Colne); District Centre (Barnoldswick); Local Shopping Centres (Brierfield, Barrowford, Earby) (Issue 1g - Option 1) - This option concentrates development within the larger centres using a three level hierarchy. This would be of benefit to the greatest number of people. Nevertheless, the option demoted Barnoldswick to a district centre and did not recognise its importance as a town centre to the West Craven area. Furthermore, the option restricted retail development to the more urban areas.

Limited dispersal: Town Centres (Nelson, Colne, Barnoldswick); Local Shopping Centres (Brierfield, Barrowford, Earby) (Issue 1g - Option 2) - Although this option is closely aligned to the proposed approach, it does not take account of the rural retail needs.

#### 4.1.5 Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements

# **Summary Details**

The policy provides for the delivery of infrastructure necessary to facilitate development in the borough.

# **Sustainability Implications**

Policy SDP5 provides a framework for ensuring that infrastructure is delivered, which will support development permitted by other policies. The policy does not actually deliver any development itself and therefore has no direct effect on any element of the sustainability appraisal.



# **Rejected Options**

Focus developer contributions on the delivery of physical infrastructure improvements (Issue 2a - Option 2) & Focus developer contributions on the delivery of social infrastructure requirements (Issue 2a - Option 3) - Although both options were considered sustainable, each option focussed on a specific aspect of the infrastructure improvements required, i.e. either the physical or social delivery, rather than providing a more holistic approach.

Agree the need for contributions on a site-by-site basis, after carefully considering the particular circumstances of each application (Issue 2b - Option 1) - The SA concluded that there was no clear relationship between the mechanism for collecting developer contributions and any of the sustainability objectives. It is considered that this approach does not give developers enough certainty about development costs.

Apply a standard calculation to all applications (based on an agreed formula), in order to determine the appropriate level of contribution (Issue 2b - Option 2) - This option is largely included in the policy in the future proposal to adopt a Community Infrastructure Levy tariff. In sustainability terms, the appraisal concluded there was no clear relationship between this mechanism for collecting developer contributions and any of the sustainability objectives.

# 4.1.6 Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development

#### **Summary Details**

The policy sets out a sequential approach to development prioritising the use of previously development land and derelict buildings as well as the use of other land within existing settlement boundaries, over the use of Greenfield land where there is a proven need. The policy seeks to achieve a balance between achieving sustainable development on the right types of land and not unduly restricting development that may bring employment and housing opportunities to the borough.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy delivers a number of indirect benefits including concentrating development in existing settlements which should improve accessibility to jobs, retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with SA Objectives E2, E3, C2, P1, and P2. However, should people still choose to drive, it may increase congestion which would conflict with SA Objective E3.

The policy supports the reuse of vacant buildings which will reduce the amount of waste generated if they are to be reused rather than demolished in accordance with SA Objective P3.

This policy promotes redevelopment on previously development land and therefore limits the likelihood of development on agricultural land (i.e. grade 3 and above). It is therefore in accordance with SA Objectives E4 and P4. The policy does however allow development on Greenfield land in the most exceptional circumstances, as this may facilitate necessary rural development, although it still requires that Greenfield sites should be well located in relation to jobs, services and infrastructure and will normally be on the fringes of settlements rather than in open countryside. The intention of this policy is not to unduly restrict rural diversification



schemes, other policies in the Core Strategy allow such schemes as exceptions to this general policy approach, as such there should be no conflict with SA Objective E4a.

# **Rejected Options**

Direct development in order of preference towards previously developed land and vacant buildings, within existing settlement and other land within the settlement boundary (Issue 1c - Option 1) - Although this option received the majority of the support during the Issues and Options consultation it was not identified as the most sustainable. This option offers the greatest level of environmental benefit by concentrating on brownfield sites and other sites within settlement boundaries; however it does not necessarily deliver social or economic benefits unless housing need is concentrated entirely within urban areas.

In no order of preference allow development on both previously developed and greenfield land within settlements, where this will meet a proven need (Issue 1c - Option 3) - This option was not considered to offer a sustainable approach and would not help meet the previously development land targets for housing.

Allow development to take place anywhere - on both previously developed and greenfield land - within settlement boundaries, where this will meet a proven need, but do not allow development beyond these limits (Issue 1e - Option 2) - Although this option promotes substantial economic benefits in permitting development anywhere within settlement boundaries where there is a proven need, it may result in the development of some greenfield urban land nor does it ensure that sites are accessible. As such, this option was not identified as the most sustainable option. Policy SDP6 takes a balanced, sequential approach to new development requiring that previously developed land is considered first.

Allow fur urban extension on greenfield land outside existing settlement limits, where a suitable need can be demonstrated (Issue 1e - Option 3) - Although this option promotes substantial economic benefits by focussing on sites where there is a need, this is offset against potential adverse environmental effect depending upon the chosen location. As such, it was not identified as the most sustainable option. Policy SDP6 takes a balanced, sequential approach to new development requiring that previously developed land is considered first. However, the proposed policy does allow for greenfield development where there is a proven need and therefore partly incorporates this option.

# 4.1.7 Policy ENV 1 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments

# **Summary Details**

The policy seeks to protect and enhance the Borough's natural and historic environments by ensuring the new development respects the status of different landscapes, sites, species and habitats.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy has no specific impacts on the economic and housing SA objectives. It will however have an indirect impact on the location of future development by encouraging stricter controls on development within rural areas. This includes open countryside and areas of specific landscape/historic importance or value (The Forest of Bowland AONB, South Pennine Moors SSSI, and Lancashire Green Belt). In urban areas buildings and areas of historic and



environmental importance will also be protected which is likely to lead to development on brownfield sites rather than greenfield land (SA Objective E4).

The policy performs strongly against the environmental SA objectives and aims at protecting and enhancing local biodiversity, creating new habitats including woodland, existing landscapes, open spaces, improving green infrastructure and protecting the Borough's historic environment and built heritage (SA Objectives C3, C4 and P7).

The policy does need to address the potential negative impact renewable energy development can have on the open countryside/ protected areas (SA Objective P1). The policy also performs strongly against the social objectives as the protection and enhancement of areas of open space, open countryside and sites such as the Forest of Bowland AONB will encourage people to use their local facilities for recreation and increase interaction and the quality of life across the community (SA Objective C5).

#### **Rejected Options**

Protect areas of open space only in areas where there is an identified deficiency in provision (Issue 9a - Option 2) - This option was not considered sustainable in that it would allow sites in areas where there is a current 'surplus' of open space to be re-designated or redeveloped for an alternative use. It received limited support during the Issues and Options consultation.

**Protect only good quality open space (Issue 9a - Option 3)** - This option may result in unequal levels of open space provision across the borough and would reduce the overall amount of opens space in Pendle. It was not considered to be the most sustainable option.

Only require major new developments to make provision or a financial contribution towards open space provision, in areas where there is a relative deficiency, when compared to the average for the borough as a whole (Issue 9b - Option 1) - This option is addressed through Policy LIV 4, which considers the provision of open space in new housing developments, and Policy ENV 1, which considers the protection of open space. It was considered the most sustainable option as it protects all open space.

Increase the use of Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas (Issue 10a - Choice 5) - This option has been included in the proposed policy as one potential measure which can be used to help protect, conserve and enhance our historic environment, however, it is not the only toll that can be used.

Focus policy on building-in beneficial features for our natural heritage as opposed to conservation and 'no net loss' (Issue 10b - Choice 1) - The proposed policy is closely aligned to this choice but takes into account the need for mitigation measures in some circumstances.

Widen boundaries of designated sites to include buffer zones around the protected areas (Issue 10b - Choice 2) - This choice will be taken forward as part of the Land-use Allocations DPD, which will consider specific designated sites.

Require mitigation measures to be put in place where development will result in adverse impacts on biodiversity and conservation (Issue 10b - Choice 3) - This choice is incorporated into the proposed policy, which also recognises the need to provide beneficial, built-in features to new developments.



Only permit agriculture or forestry related developments in the open countryside (Issue 10c - Option 1) - This option would offer the greatest level of protection to the countryside, but would restrict development in those rural areas with identified needs. This option scored lowest in the SA.

Restrict development generally within the open countryside whilst permitting development related to identified local needs for homes, jobs and community facilities (Issue 10c - Option 2) - Policies ENV1 and SDP1 are closely aligned with this option.

Restrict development generally within the open countryside whilst permitting development related to tourism, renewable energy and innovative rural enterprises (Issue 10c - Option 3) - Policies ENV1 and SDP1 are closely aligned with this option, although they recognise the need to take a flexible approach.

# 4.1.8 Policy ENV 2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

# **Summary Details**

The policy seeks to deliver the highest possible standards of design, in form and sustainability and for development to be designed to meet future demand whilst enhancing and preserving heritage assets. Good design should be informed by and reflect history and sense of place. Furthermore, new development should be designed so as to have a positive or at least a neutral impact on climate change. This is a general policy supported by other more specific Core Strategy design policies (LIC4, WRK5, and SUP4).

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on the economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic value of areas and properties can be increased. If communities and neighbourhoods are desirable to live in the property value is likely to subsequently rise (SA Objective E4).

This ties in with the social objectives were the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live, where they feel safe and have easily accessible facilities including access to open space, will improve the resident's quality of living (SA 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 landscapes. The policy also recognises the important role design can have on fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by incorporating sustainable construction methods and promoting renewable energy and water/energy saving technologies (SA Objectives C1-C4 and P2).

#### **Rejected Options**

New development should use appropriate materials so that it remains in keeping with the established character of the area in which it is located (Issue 3a - Choice 1) - This choice has been included in the proposed policy and was the most supported choice in the Issues and Options consultation. However, this and the following choices where not seen as mutually exclusive in that development can use appropriate materials but still be innovative in design.



New development should, wherever possible, employ the highest standards of innovation and design, with limited reference to their wider setting (Issue 3a - Choice 2) - Innovative design has been included in the proposed policy. This and the previous choice where not seen as mutually exclusive in that development can be innovative in design but in keeping with character.

New developments should be accessible to all members of society and meet appropriate security standards (i.e. Secured by Design) (Issue 3a - Choice 3) - This option has been included in the proposed policy and scored highest in the SA by ensuring that new development is accessible to all.

Require all new developments to use a set proportion of recycled and/or materials from sustainable sources (Issue 4e - Option 1) - Although considered to be the most sustainable option in the SA, this option has not necessarily been considered in that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD includes requirements in this respect. The proposed policy does reference that developers should meet these requirements.

Only require major developments to use a set proportion of recycled and/or materials from sustainable sources (Issue 4e - Option 2) - This option has not necessarily been considered in that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD includes requirements in this respect. The proposed policy does reference that developers should meet these requirements.

Do not require new developments to use a set proportion of recycled and / or materials from sustainable sources (Issue 4e - Option 3) - This option has not necessarily been considered in that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD includes requirements in this respect. The proposed policy does reference that developers should meet these requirements.

Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design throughout Pendle (Issue 10a - Choice 1) - General criteria are included in the proposed policy, whilst more detailed criteria are included in the associated design DPDs.

Identify areas where detailed criteria, requiring higher standards of design, will apply i.e. Conservation Areas, Town Centres, Neighbourhood Renewal Areas etc (Issue 10a -Choice 2) - This choice is not proposed in that the Council want to strive to improve design quality in all areas of the borough, particular with regards to designing in response to climate change. The SA has supported higher design standards across the whole borough.

Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design, but only require these to be met in Conservation Areas (Issue 10a - Choice 3) - This choice is not proposed in that the Council want to strive to improve design quality in all areas of the borough, particular with regards to designing in response to climate change. The SA has supported higher design standards across the whole borough.

Establish detailed criteria which require higher standards of design, but only apply these in the immediate vicinity of listed and locally important buildings (Issue 10a - Choice 4) -This choice is not proposed in that the Council want to strive to improve design quality in all areas of the borough, particular with regards to designing in response to climate change. The SA has supported higher design standards across the whole borough.

Increase the use of Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas (Issue 10a - Choice 5) - This choice is covered in Policy ENV1.



#### 4.1.9 Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

# **Summary Details**

The policy sets out the overall approach to renewable and low carbon energy in the borough and seeks to support renewable and low carbon energy (RLC) developments that contribute to meeting the Renewable Energy Strategy targets. All new residential and commercial developments will be required to generate 10% of their predicted energy use from renewable or low carbon sources, where viable. In rural areas, the policy provides a presumption in favour of development for wind farms and in urban areas, development of community or district heating schemes will be encouraged.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives. In rural areas in particular there is encouragement for wind farm developers to invest, and in urban areas Pendle hopes to benefit from the promotion of community or district heating systems (SA Objectives E1 and E2). The promotion of wind farms in rural areas is likely to have a range of impacts depending on the sensitivity of the receiving environment and help address climate change and security of supply.

In terms of the environmental SA objectives, the policy offers protection to areas of local landscape, biodiversity and historical importance. Mitigation measures will need to be considered carefully to limit any negative impacts on the local community or the environment.

# **Rejected Options**

Require all new residential developments and non residential developments over a specified threshold, to incorporate renewable energy technologies to contribute towards their projected energy requirements (Issue 4a - Option 1) - Although considered sustainable, this option was not taken forward as it is felt that by setting a threshold smaller schemes will not make their fair contribution to overall generation targets. Improvements in technologies and financial incentives such as the feed in tariffs should make it possible for all developments to incorporate RLC generation technologies. Both the SA and Issues and Options consultation response supported the option proposed in the proposed policy for all developments to contribute.

Where on-site provision is not feasible require developers to make a contribution to initiatives aimed at reducing the areas carbon footprint (Issue 4a - Option 3) - Judged sustainable, this option has been included in the proposed policy to allow the greatest flexibility whilst still achieving overall RLC generation and carbon reduction aims. This approach is supported by the SA as it would ensure the highest possible levels of RLC generation are achieved.

Be broadly supportive and fulfil sub-regional targets (Issue 4b - Option 1) - With the pending cancellation of RSS, national targets reflecting EU commitments have been chosen as a basis for the targets. Although there is no requirement for individual local authorities to meet these targets, it is considered that Pendle should focus on working towards these aspirational targets.

Identify specific areas of search for the determination of renewable energy schemes (Issue 4c - Option 2) - This option could be restrictive if it limited development to specific areas. The evidence base suggests that most areas are suitable for some renewable energy



developments of a suitable scale. The proposed policy does however suggest what may be the most appropriate types of technologies in certain areas.

Encourage specific renewable technologies in preference to others (e.g. wind farms or biomass) (Issue 4c - Option 3) - Whilst this was the most popular option supported in the Issues and Options consultations, it is considered contrary to national policies which state that Core Strategies should be supportive and not unduly restrictive with regards to the use of different technologies.

In relation to the options identified under Issue 4c 'How can we accommodate stand-alone renewable energy schemes in Pendle?', the SA concludes that is it unknown whether any of the options will actively encourage stand-along renewable energy schemes and result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough. On balance, it is felt that the benefits of delivering renewable energy are likely to be off-set against environmental benefits.

# 4.1.10 Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility

#### **Summary Details**

As well as setting out the approach to managing travel demand and development accessibility, the policy supports strategic transport schemes as outlined in the most up-to-date Local Transport Plan and specifically the longer strategic transport schemes relating to the A56 villages bypass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy proposes the implementation of two large scale infrastructure projects which include the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton rail link. This has positive impacts on the economic SA objectives as these projects would potentially create jobs for Pendle and when implemented would ensure towns and villages are more easily accessible thus encouraging businesses to invest within the Borough (SA Objectives E3 and E4)

Environmentally the two large scale infrastructure projects will potentially have some adverse impacts on the local landscape and areas of biodiversity and environmental importance. This is dependent on their routes which will be carefully assessed to avoid areas of environmental importance and mitigation measures should be applied were appropriate (SA Objective P7).

Equally, in the long term the reduction of traffic congestion and reliance on using the car should have a positive impact on the fight against climate change and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (SA Objectives P1 and P2).

In relation to the social SA objectives, the policy performs well as it seeks to improve linkages between communities by providing a better public transport network and pedestrian and cycle networks (SA Objectives C2, C4 and C5).

# **Rejected Options**

Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line for the construction of a road only - the potential A56 Villages Bypass (Issue 11a - Option 2) - This option does not offer a flexible approach to solving the transport issues in the borough.

Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line for the reopening of the railway only (Issue 11a - Option 3 - Although there was significant support for this option, it does not



offer a flexible approach to solving the transport issues in the borough and there are potential issues around the deliverability of this scheme.

Protect the route of the former Colne-Skipton railway line as a green lane for cycling, horse riding and walking (Issue 11a - Option 4) - Although considered to be a sustainable option, it is not considered as a comparable alternative to the bypass or railway.

In relation to the three rejected options set out above, the SA concludes that on balance reusing the railway line as a new transport corridor offers many sustainability benefits to both users of a new route and the villages which currently suffer from traffic. Its redevelopment as a road would have a more significant environmental effect on the existing villages however the broader environment would benefit more of the railway were redeveloped for trains or as a cycle/footpath.

Require all new developments to submit transport assessment/travel impact statements (Issue 11b - Choice 1) - The proposed policy requires that major developments should submit a transport assessment/travel plan.

Establish thresholds for developments that will be required to submit travel impact statements (Issue 11b - Choice 2) - The proposed policy incorporates this choice by requiring only major development to submit a travel plan.

Require large scale employment generating development or those which will generate a 'significant' amount of movement, to submit a green travel plan (Issue 11b - Choice 3) -The proposed policy requires major developments to submit a travel plan and this could incorporate green travel options.

Only require developers to address the immediate transport requirements related to their development (Issue 11b - Choice 4) - Choosing this option may have implications for the highways network. The requirement in the proposed policy for major developments to submit a travel plan should identify and help to mitigate any adverse travel impacts.

Require developers to contribute to improvements to the public transport infrastructure, where deficiencies are identified (Issue 11b - Choice 5) - This choice has been included in the proposed policy as part of a wider approach to addressing public transport improvements.

Support measures that help to increase the number and frequency of public transport services (Issue 11b - Choice 6) - This choice has been included in the proposed policy as part of a wider approach to addressing public transport improvements.

Reduce the number of long-stay car parking spaces in town centres (Issue 11b - Choice 7) -The designation of long stay car parking facilities should be considered as part of the Land-use Allocations DPD and as such has not been considered in the proposed policy.

Promote car-free, higher density residential development, in areas with excellent public transport facilities (Issue 11b - Choice 8) - Although not covered in the proposed policy, it is partially covered by Policy LIV4, which promotes a range of densities including higher densities in areas of high accessibility.

Accept that travel by private car is inevitable in the immediate future (Issue 11b -Choice 9) - Although this choice received a reasonably high level of support, it is not considered a long term sustainable option. The proposed policy does take into account that new development may increase traffic levels and therefore aims to limit the impact.



**Relax existing car parking requirements (Issue 11c - Option 1)** - Although this option was heavily supported in the Issues and Options consultation, it is not considered the most sustainable. The proposed policy takes a balanced approach which continues to apply the existing car parking standards.

Set more restrictive requirements for car parking and reduce the level of on-street parking (Issue 11c - Option 3) - Although supported by the SA, this option was not supported in the Issues and Options consultation. The proposed policy takes a balanced approach which continues to apply the existing car parking standards.

# 4.1.11 Policy ENV 5 Pollution

#### **Summary Details**

In seeking to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land and hazardous substances, the policy sets out the requirements that new development in particular should adhere to.

#### **Sustainability Implications**

The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives; however it does refer to the remediation of contaminated sites which will have the potential to provide previously undevelopable land as a feasible brownfield option for future development (SA Objective E4). The performance against the environmental SA objectives is mixed. In the short term, as the process of remediation may have negative impacts on air quality, designated sites, water quality, noise, light pollution, etc. But in the long term the positive impacts of reducing pollution and the number of contaminated sites will outweigh these short term adverse impacts (SA Objectives C4, P2, P4, and P7). This ties in with the social SA objectives as the policy focuses on improved air and water quality and reduced noise levels which is positive as it will improve resident's health and quality of life.

# **Rejected Options**

The rejected options should be read in conjunction with those options rejected in the development of Policy ENV6 (see below).

# 4.1.12 Policy ENV 6 Waste Management

# **Summary Details**

The policy supports the requirements of the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Framework (LWMDF).

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy has a positive impact on some of the economic SA objectives as the provision of new waste management facilities outlined within the LMWDF is encouraged, which will generate new jobs and business within Pendle (SA Objective E1 and E2). The policy also aims to encourage the provision of energy from waste facilities and increase recycling across the borough. This has positive impacts in terms of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill from within Pendle, addresses climate change and provides an alternative form of renewable energy (SA Objectives H2, P1, P2 and P3).



# **Rejected Options**

The rejected options below also apply in part to Policy ENV5 above.

**Encourage non-polluting forms of transport (Issue 4f - Option 1)** - This option is principally addressed through Policy ENV4 and was considered to offer the most sustainable solution.

Encourage non-polluting forms of energy generation (Issue 4f - Option 2) - This option is principally addressed through Policy ENV3.

Require developers to submit Air Quality Assessments (Issue 4f - Option 3) - This option would have a limited impact on the SA objectives and could be controlled through the use of planning conditions.

Require developers to minimise dust from building works (Issue 4f - Option 4) - This option would have a limited impact on the SA objectives and could be controlled through the use of planning conditions.

Encourage better vehicle utilisation on new development projects (Issue 4f - Option 5) - This option is limited in its scope as it can only apply to new developments rather than the general population.

# 4.1.13 Policy ENV 7 Water Management

#### **Summary Details**

The policy applies the sequential and exceptional tests sets out in PPS25 to all development in areas at risk of flooding.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy does not have a direct impact on the economic objectives but will potentially have an influence on the location of future development, which through the implementation of the sequential and exception tests outlined in PPS25 should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk.

Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's built environment, watercourses, and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to SA Objectives P2 and P6 which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding.

#### **Rejected Options**

**Rely on national guidance in PPS25 (Issue 4g - Alternative Choice) -** This option provides insufficient detail for the local application of water management policies. The Core Strategy needs to retain a local policy for the Flood Risk SPG to 'hang' off.

**Encourage better water conservation in new developments (Issue 4g - Choice 1)** - Although this option is integral to the proposed policy, it is considered that supporting measures are also required to effectively reduce flood risk and improve water quality in order to meet the Government's ambition for a reduced per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030 from the current 150 litres per person per day.



**Encourage the naturalisation of watercourses (Issue 4g - Choice 2)** - The naturalisation of watercourses, although desirable, is impracticable in many urban areas. The opening up of culverted watercourses is supported by the proposed policy.

Encourage the installation and reinstatement of natural landscaping (Issue 4g - Choice 3) - Permitted development rights for the hard landscaping of front gardens has recently been removed; furthermore, the use of SUDS also helps permeability reducing run-off.

**Require developers to submit Drainage Impact Assessments (Issue 4g - Choice 4)** - A Drainage Impact Assessment is frequently undertaken in parallel with a Flood Risk Assessment as a precursor to the design of on-site drainage. PPS25 requires all developments to provide effective and robust drainage systems that do not increase the risk of flooding or pollution, including appropriate allowances for climate change scenarios.

The rejected choices under Issue 4g all scored equally high against the relevant SA objectives but they are not mutually exclusive in sustainability terms. All contribute to the management of water resources but undertaking multiple approaches would have the greatest benefits.

# 4.1.14 Policy LIV 1 Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery

#### **Summary Details**

The policy provides strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period and its phasing, whilst the broad locations and distribution of the housing allocation has been set out in Policy SDP2. The policy seeks to deliver a minimum housing requirement of 3 000 dwellings between 2011 and 2026, which equates to an average figure of 200 dwellings per annum, slightly higher than the average 190 dwellings per annum set out in the soon to be abolished RSS.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy sets overall numbers for the delivery of housing in Pendle over the plan period. It therefore contributes strongly to helping to meet the housing need of the whole community (SA Objective H1) and to reusing brownfield land (SA Objectives E4 and P4). It also contributes to improving health and reducing health inequalities in Pendle through improving the housing stock. The policy does not conflict with any sustainability objectives, although unless carefully managed the requirement to build on brownfield land may increase development costs (as a result of site clearance and remediation) which might slow development rates during difficult economic times.

#### **Rejected Options**

Only deliver housing to meet the RSS housing target (Issue 5a - Option 1) - The forthcoming Localism Bill and the emerging National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) will abolish regional planning and is likely to require Local Planning Authorities to set their own housing figures. These new figures will be based on the housing needs, demands, deliverability, and land supply in their area. Consideration has been given to a number of factors to determine the proposed housing allocation for Pendle. The proposed figure is slightly higher that the RSS figure and aims to better meet the housing needs of Pendle's population without unduly affecting the housing market.



Deliver housing in excess of the RSS target, in order to meet the figure identified in the SHMA (Issue 5a - Option 2) - The proposed housing figure for Pendle is slightly higher than the RSS figure but not as high as the SHMA figure. Consideration has been given to a number of factors including land supply, economic growth and empty homes. This has led to a balanced, deliverable figure being proposed that aims to meet the needs of the populations as well as regenerating the housing market.

Deliver housing to meet the RSS target and consider further development in areas where there is an identified regeneration need (Issue 5a - Option 3) - The proposed housing figure for Pendle is slightly higher than the RSS figure but not as high as the SHMA figure. Consideration has been given to a number of factors including land supply, economic growth and empty homes. This has led to a balanced, deliverable figure being proposed that aims to meet the needs of the populations as well as regenerating the housing market.

Deliver housing above the RSS target in order to meet the figure identified in the SHMA and consider further development in areas where there is an identified regeneration need. (Issue 5a - Option 4) - The proposed housing figure for Pendle is slightly higher than the RSS figure but not as high as the SHMA figure. Consideration has been given to a number of factors including land supply, economic growth and empty homes. This has led to a balanced, deliverable figure being proposed that aims to meet the needs of the populations as well as regenerating the housing market.

Deliver housing to meet market demands regardless of RSS or SHMA build targets e.g. application led (Issue 5a - Option 5a) - This option would not target the specific housing needs of Pendle's residents and would only deliver housing to meet the market demand. It is considered the least sustainable.

# 4.1.15 Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs

# **Summary Details**

The policy provides general guidance on the different levels of housing need and where this need is located.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy's primary aim is to meet housing needs for all sectors of the community. This is fully in accordance with SA Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community. It is also in conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities since provision of adequate housing is likely to enhance physical and mental well being. Supported housing allows people to retain their independence for longer which delivers further benefits.

There is uncertainty as to whether the policy would contribute to 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. Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types consider groups of different backgrounds needs and help reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities. It is important to emphasise that care must be taken to ensure that developments maximise the benefits to the community as a whole.

There are no conflicts with any other SA objectives.



# **Rejected Options**

No specific options were identified to deal with issues of housing need. Consideration was given to the need for affordable housing, the alternative options for which have been dealt with under Policy LIV3. Consideration was also given to the different housing types, sizes and tenures, the alternative options for which haven been dealt with under Policy LIV4.

# 4.1.16 Policy LIV 3 Affordable Housing

# **Summary Details**

The policy sets an overall, borough wide percentage target for affordable housing need which has been taken from the SHMA.

# **Sustainability Implications**

There is general conformity between the policy and SA Objective H1 which seeks to meet housing need although with the current economic uncertainty the deliverability of the required amount of affordable housing (and housing is general) is hard to determine. Building viability into the targets generated using the DVM is probably the only way to prevent housing development stalling in the borough but there is a risk that it will under deliver affordable housing in the short term. This is more a result of the economic situation than the policy since the same issues are likely to be faced for any housing development whether affordable or not.

There is also conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities, particularly in terms of reducing health inequalities through improved and appropriate housing stock, i.e. allowing people access to affordable housing to meet their needs.

The policy is also consistent with SA Objectives E4 and P4 in terms of utilising PDL since the policy includes a mechanism for financial contribution to be paid, as an alternative to on-site housing provision in some circumstances, which would enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties.

It 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 which the policy does through the emphasis on tenure blind developments.

#### **Rejected Options**

**Set a target of 45% affordable housing across Pendle (Issue 5c - Option 1)** - Although this target has been included in the affordable housing policy it is set as an affordable housing needs target rather than a rigid deliverable target. The viability work that was carried out indicated that setting a single 45% target would not be deliverable - even in the rural areas. Furthermore, a single target does not provide the flexibility to respond to changing economic circumstances.

**Set a lower affordable housing target of 30% across Pendle (Issue 5c - Option 2)** - The viability work carried out indicated that in most of Pendle's urban areas a 30% affordable housing target would not be deliverable and only on certain rural sites would this target be feasible. This option has therefore been dismissed as it would not deliver affordable housing and would not be flexible to respond to changing economic circumstances.



Set an affordable housing target of less than 30% across Pendle (Issue 5c - Option 3) - The viability work carried out indicated that in the urban areas of Pendle most sites would not be viable to develop even without an affordable housing contribution. Although this option would reflect the viability work, it would net ensure the delivery of any affordable housing.

Require all developers to provide affordable housing on-site (Issue 5d - Choice 1) -Choosing this choice would not provide a flexible policy approach. The proposed policy requires developers to provide affordable housing on-site in the first instance, however, to ensure a flexible policy approach where this is not possible the proposed policy allows for a contribution to be made.

Require all developers to provide contributions to the Council to deliver affordable housing off-site (Issue 5d - Choice 2) - Choosing this choice would not provide a flexible policy approach. The proposed policy allows for a contribution to be made where on-site affordable housing provision is not possible.

# 4.1.17 Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live

# **Summary Details**

In addition to the general design principles set out in Policy ENV2, the policy sets out the criteria which will be taken into consideration to encourage the provision of well designed housing to meet the needs of Pendle's population. Due regard will be had to various design principles and guidance including the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building for Life Standards. The policy sets out a general guide, on a borough wide scale, for the size and type of market housing required and the size of affordable that is needed.

# **Sustainability Implications**

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 SA Objective H2 as the provision of new housing and the refurbishment of existing housing to high standards will mean people are living in better accommodation, which in turn will improve their health and well being.

The policy is also in conformity with the environment SA Objectives C4, P1, P2, P3, P5, P6 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be well designed using the standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes which considers issues of energy and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, water usage, surface water runoff, waste and ecology. The policy also requires development to use the Building for Life Standards which considers communities and environment.

# **Rejected Options**

What factors should we emphasise in order to achieve high standards of design in new **developments?** (Issue 3a) - The options under this issue are considered as part of Policy ENV2.

Require all new housing developments to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6 by 2016, but don't set any interim targets (Issue 4d - Option 1) - The Government has set a target of requiring all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 (i.e. to meet Code Level 6). The proposed policy requires that new homes meet this target but also sets interim targets to ensure that progress is made in increasing that number of sustainable dwellings. Although this option received significant support in the Issues and Options consultation, is was not identified as the



most sustainable option. A balanced approach has been taken in the proposed policy to introduce interim Code targets in line with Building Regulation improvements.

Require all new housing developments to meet an interim target of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3, by 2012 (Issue 4d - Option 2) - Although this option would help to provide more sustainable dwellings quicker it would still involve a significant step-up from Level 3 in 2010 to Level 6 in 2016. The proposed policy requires new dwellings to meet interim standards between 2010-12, 2013-15 and 2016. The intention is to ensure the continual progress in improving the sustainability of new housing. Although this option received nearly a quarter of support during the Issues and Options consultation and is considered as a sustainable option, a more balanced approach has been chosen.

Require all new housing to achieve the following standards, identified in the Code for Sustainable Homes (Level 1 by 2011, Level 2 by 2012, Level 3 by 2013, Level 4 by 2014, Level 5 by 2015 and Level 6 by 2016) (Issue 4d - Option 3) - This option would stagger the introduction of different levels of the code and provide a pro-active approach to ensure that new dwellings are built sustainably. The proposed policy requires a similar staggered approach to new housing development but recognises that the differences between Level 5 and 6 are only minimal so include a step between Level 4 and Level 6. This option was considered as a sustainable approach and is closely aligned to the chosen policy approach.

All types, size and tenure of housing should be supplied equally across the borough, regardless of specific local needs (Issue 5b - Option 2) - This option was not considered to address the different housing needs and requirements in different spatial areas. It would not help to balance the types, sizes and tenures in different areas.

There is no need to stipulate a mix of type, size and tenure, let the market decide (Issue 5b - Option 3) - This option was not considered to address the different housing needs and requirements in different spatial areas. It would not help to balance the types, sizes and tenures in different areas.

# 4.1.18 Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy

# **Summary Details**

The policy sets out that new opportunities for economic development should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy and specifically sets out the type of proposals that will be supported.

# **Sustainability Implications**

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 supporting text also encourages better broadband linkages and a focus on improving tourist potential with the Borough to help drive the rural economy (SA Objectives E1-4).

The policy has limited impact on the environmental SA objectives. It seeks to support sustainable economic development, by promoting development on accessible/brownfield sites and encouraging the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promoting home-working in the rural areas as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land. This has a positive impact against SA Objective P4.



Against the social SA objectives the policy performs well against SA Objective C5 as it encourages job creation, addresses unemployment and aims to provide training opportunities for local people.

# **Rejected Options**

What type of employment do we need to attract (manufacturing; distribution and warehousing; retailing; service sector; tourism; and renewable energy)? (Issue 6a) - All six options were judged as sustainable. Of the six choices identified manufacturing and tourism were clearly the public's most popular choices at the Issues and Options stage. These would build on the areas existing strengths in advanced engineering and sustainable tourism. Separate comments stressed the need to attract high value added sectors. The area already has a notable strength in advanced manufacturing, in particular precision engineering, allied to the aerospace industry.

# 4.1.19 Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply

# **Summary Details**

The policy sets out the amount of employment land to be brought forward over the plan period as informed by the annual Employment Land Review. The policy also seeks to phase the delivery of employment land, which is considered appropriate to secure the orderly and managed release of employment land over the plan period.

#### **Sustainability Implications**

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 minimise development on Greenfield land the policy also supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and encourages home-working (SA Objectives E1-4).

The policy performs well against environmental SA objectives particularly in the rural areas were 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 the car. In turn this will reduce  $CO_2$  emissions and help to address climate change (SA Objectives C3, C4, P1, P2, P4, and P7).

Assessed against the social SA Objective C5, the policy performs well by encouraging mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.

# **Rejected Options**

**Do not allow inappropriate development in Protected Employment Areas (Issue 6b - Option 1)** - Almost 72% of people at the Issues and Options stage favoured offering some form of protection to existing employment areas. In contrast, one-fifth of all respondents felt that a



total ban on non-employment uses was appropriate and this option was not favoured by the SA (see Option 3 below).

Only allow development in Protected Employment Areas where it meets identified regeneration needs (Issue 6b - Option 2) - The redevelopment of vacant sites within Protected Employment Areas was supported by 54% of respondents at the Issues and Options stage, where it could be demonstrated that the proposed development clearly met identified regeneration needs. This approach was also favoured by the SA as it reduces the chance of vacant sites remaining empty when they are no longer considered to be suitable for modern employment uses. The circumstances under which non-employment development may be permissible in a Protected Employment Area will be set out in the Development Management Principles DPD.

Rely on the market to determine the employment land supply (Issue 6b - Option 3) - A reactive approach to employment land provision would leave Pendle at a disadvantage relative to neighbouring districts that have pro-actively sought to assemble and market sites for employment development. Market forces are unlikely to adequately reflect the local settlement hierarchy or take account of local circumstances. There is also a risk that the supply would not address identified needs and make the delivery of specialist facilities less likely. This could result in unsustainable patterns of development that fail to support the transformational agenda for Pennine Lancashire.

Focus development on a large strategic site (Issue 1f - Option 1) - Although favoured by the SA, Pendle has a dispersed settlement pattern. A single site serving the whole of the Borough is unlikely to offer the most appropriate solution for Pendle's employment needs. Greenfield sites are however, attractive to inward investors. The failure to provide appropriate employment sites could lead to increased levels of out-commuting and may encourage outmigration as people find suitable employment in other areas. If the need and demand for such a site can be adequately demonstrated, this option should form part of a balanced long term employment land strategy.

Focus development on existing employment areas (Issue 1f - Option 2) - Traditional 'B uses' remain the main source of employment and require a supply of readily available employment land and premises, to facilitate expansion, relocation and modernisation. A lack of employment land will limit future investment in these sectors, which needs to be encouraged to get people back into work by providing means to gain new skills and qualifications. Resisting development proposals for non-employment uses on the best of existing employment sites is an integral part of the proposed policy. However, on its own, this approach will not provide the amount of employment land required up to the end of the plan period.

Focus development on small employment sites throughout Pendle (Issue 1f - Option 3) -Small neighbourhood sites that support regeneration objectives form part of the proposed policy. In isolation such sites cannot provide the required amount of employment land over the plan period.

Encourage the more intensive use of employment land (Issue 1f - Option 4) - This option is in part reflected in the proposed policy. Higher density development is permissible in highly accessible locations (town centres, transport hubs etc) that are served by a range of sustainable transport modes.



Use a sequential approach to determine priority locations (Issue 1e - Option 1) - Two-thirds of all respondents to the Issues and Options consultation selected this as their preferred option. It is also favoured by the SA as it reduces travel to work journeys. The use of a sequential approach is also advocated by PPS4 (December 2009). As such, this approach is at the centre of the proposed policy, although it has been combined with other elements (e.g., Protected Employment Areas) to provide a locally distinctive solution to Pendle's employment needs.

Allow development on Brownfield / Greenfield sites within the settlement boundary (Issue 1e - Option 2) - The proposed sequential approach prioritises the use of brownfield sites. The development of Greenfield land within, or outside, the settlement hierarchy is now a low priority and will only be considered where it can be clearly demonstrated that the economic benefits outweigh the environmental and social impacts of the proposal.

Allow for urban extensions, where there is a proven need (Issue 1e - Option 3) - The development of Greenfield land within, or outside, the settlement hierarchy is now a low priority and will only be considered where it can be clearly demonstrated that the economic benefits outweigh the environmental and social impacts of the proposal.

# 4.1.20 Policy WRK 3 Retailing and Town Centres

# **Summary Details**

The policy sets out the strategy for retail development in town centres to provide a vibrant shopping experience in locations that are both sustainable and attractive to potential investors, with the main focus for such development being the main settlements in the borough, namely Nelson and Colne.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging retail development within the main settlements in Pendle, with the majority focussed in Nelson and Colne town centres. An appropriate amount of retail provision, in keeping with the scale and nature of the settlement, is encouraged elsewhere within the Borough notably Barnoldswick town centre and the local shopping centres in Brierfield, Barnoldswick and Earby. The policy also supports small-scale retail development outside the main settlements where this helps to support local tourism or meets the needs of a particular neighbourhood.

Rural Service Centres will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community. The policy also goes further than Policy SDP4 which solely promotes retail development within the Rural Service Centres and encourages the provision of village/community facilities in rural areas if need, or provision for a niche tourist market, can be demonstrated. The policy also encourages mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre (SA Objectives H1 and E1-4).

The policy has little direct impact against the environmental SA objectives. However, new retail development is encouraged to locate in Nelson and Colne town centres and will be resisted in out-of-centre locations. This will improve the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take-up on Greenfield sites. The policy also allows for small-scale retail development in close proximity to residential areas and places of work, in order to minimise use of the car by reducing the need to travel. In turn this will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and help to address climate change (SA Objectives C4, P1, P2, and P4).



The policy addresses a number of the social SA objectives. The policy performs well against SA Objective C5 by promoting uses that complement and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment and the range of leisure and cultural facilities including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses). This encourages greater levels of social interaction particularly within Nelson and Colne. Resisting retail development, particularly A3 uses, that can compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic, also has benefits for the local environment (SA Objectives C4 and C5).

# **Rejected Options**

Allow retail provision to exceed forecast growth in expenditure (Issue 7a - Option 1) - This option was considered to have largely positive outcomes in sustainability terms in that it provides additional employment opportunities in the Borough.

Only allow sufficient retail growth to meet forecast expenditure (Issue 7a - Option 2) - This was identified as the most sustainable option and is largely reflected in the proposed policy.

Do not provide sufficient retail floorspace to meet forecast growth (Issue 7a - Option 3) -This option was considered to have a negative effect on the health of the local economy, regeneration and social mobility by restricting access to jobs and services.

Attract national (non-food) multiples irrespective of their locational requirements (Issue 7b - Option 1) & Attract national (non-food) multiples to anchor new town centre or edge-of-centre developments (Issue 7b - Option 2) - Both these options are considered more sustainable in terms of generating jobs within Pendle and raising its position in the retail hierarchy which will strengthen the local economy; however Option 1 would do this at the expense of the existing core retail areas.

Do not seek to attract national (non-food) multiples to Pendle (Issue 7b - Option 3) -Although sustainable, this option is considered to do more to improve accessibility to local food shops but would hold back strategic regeneration and not deliver the same level of benefits as Option 2.

Extend existing town centre boundaries - expansion (Issue 7c - Option 1), Re-define existing town centre boundaries - contraction (Issue 7c - Option 2) & Identify and protect premises in primary retail areas (Issue 7c - Option 3) - The proposed approach to improve town centre viability is likely to attract additional business and generate additional jobs. The SA concludes that care should be taken that expansion does not take place at a rate greater than market growth since the creation of empty shop units would detract from regeneration initiatives and do nothing to contribute to economic growth.

Remove existing restrictions from protected retail frontages (Issue 7d - Option 1) -Although popular with the public, this option scored poorly in the SA as it would not help to preserve the retail function of the town centres.

#### 4.1.21 Policy WRK 4 Tourism, Leisure and Culture

# **Summary Details**

The policy sets out to support sustainable tourism by encouraging the provision of facilities and tourist accommodation with the towns and villages of Pendle, wherever possible. The town centres already contain a number of leisure and cultural facilities, and these add significantly to



the quality of life and visitors alike. Thus the social and economic benefits of any new tourism development must be carefully balanced against its potential impact on the wider environment.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy performs well against the economic SA objectives. It aims to improve and increase existing tourism, leisure and cultural facilities within Pendle which are seen as a key driver for increasing investment in the Borough. The expansion and improvement of tourist facilities is likely to encourage new businesses to invest in Pendle through a combination of improvements in the image of the area and increased vitality and viability. Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects are also supported through the policy by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and by allowing for their expansion where necessary. The policy also recognises the employment opportunities afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the premises along its route (SA Objective E1-E4).

The policy also performs well against the environmental SA objectives by supporting conservation and ensuring that new tourist facilities are, wherever possible, sited in sustainable locations, of an appropriate scale and do not have significant adverse impacts on the environment, local amenity or character of the area. Achieving high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility are also promoted through the policy (SA Objective C3, P1 and P4).

In relation to the social SA objectives the policy performs positively by promoting socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that will help to improve the vitality and viability of the town centres in the main settlements. Sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and an appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage is encouraged. In particular, the policy recognises the potential of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal as an important tourist attraction within the Borough (SA Objectives C4 and C5). The policy could go further and recognise the value and role of ecology as a tourist attraction for quiet recreation.

#### **Rejected Options**

Focus tourism and leisure development in rural locations, provided that it is at an appropriate scale (Issue 6c - Option 1), Focus tourism and leisure development in rural locations, provided that it is accessible (Issue 6c - Option 2) and Focus tourism and leisure development on town centre locations (Issue 6c - Option 3) - All three of these options scored well in the SA in contributing to urban and rural renaissance and potentially generating additional jobs in Pendle. Care should be taken in undertaking developments in rural areas which might require more car travel. There is also a risk that unless carefully designed and sited, development in rural areas may also have an adverse landscape effect.

Remove existing restrictions from protected retail frontages (Issue 7d - Option 1) -Although this option would help to create further opportunities to create a night-time economy, it would not help to preserve the retail function of our town centres and therefore scored poorly in the SA

Allocate town centre sites for leisure/cultural uses (Issue 7d - Option 2) and Allocate edge-of-centre sites for leisure/cultural uses (Issue 7d - Option 3) - Both these options were judged to move significantly towards the relevant sustainability objectives and were therefore judged to have a positive impact upon sustainability.



# 4.1.22 Policy WRK 5 Designing Better Places to Work

# **Summary Details**

The emphasis of the policy is to work with both people and space to help establish the notion and identity of places by: addressing the appearance and functionality of workspace development; considering the way in which the people who use workspaces and will interact with their immediate surroundings; and appreciating the local character and quality of the area in which new workspaces are located.

#### **Sustainability Implications**

The policy is concerned with the siting, accessibility and design of new employment sites and therefore has only an indirect impact on the economic SA objectives as it does not focus on the provision of new employment. Business parks and large scale regeneration schemes are referred to within the policy (SA Objectives E2-E4).

In relation to the environmental SA objectives the policy seeks to maximise the use of existing sites and buildings. The re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is encouraged, including proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings. This all contributes to the development of Brownfield over Greenfield land.

The policy also seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment SA objectives (C1-C4, P1-4 and P7). Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments is part of the implementation of the good design principles promoted through this policy. This is particularly relevant to large-scale mixed use developments and business parks.

In relation to the social SA objectives the policy seeks to introduce design principles for new workspaces which help them to better contribute towards the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community. New large-scale and mixed use regeneration projects and business parks are likely to provide the best opportunities to provide open spaces, leisure facilities and shops to benefit the local residents (SA Objectives C4 and C5).

#### **Rejected Options**

No specific options were considered.

# 4.1.23 Policy SUP 1 Community Facility Provision

#### **Summary Details**

The policy sets out the general approach to the provision of community services and facilities. It sets out both a locational approach - to direct new facilities to location where there is an identified need and/or deficiency in provision - and general principles.

# **Sustainability Implications**

The policy has little impact on the economic and environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on reducing levels of social deprivation and improving social inclusion throughout the Borough by coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas



of deprivation or need, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan (SA Objective C5).

# **Rejected Options**

Provide large centralised facilities where there is greatest population e.g. key service centres (Issue 8a - Option 1); Concentrate facilities where they are most accessible by road and public transport (Issue 8a - Option 2); Target new facilities at areas where there is an identified and/or projected need (Issue 8a - Option 3); Focus new facilities in deprived areas (Issue 8a - Option 4); & Distribute facilities equally across Pendle (Issue 8a - Option 5) - All five options would contribute to the provision of community facilities in sustainability terms. However, by focussing on deprived areas and locations where there is an identified/projected need, Options 3 and 4 would provide the greatest benefits. Option 3 has been included in the proposed policy, alongside other options considered necessary to tackle all the elements of this issue.

Community facilities as a priority - sports e.g. playing fields, sports centres, swimming pools etc (Issue 8b - Choice 4) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. Although it was identified as a relatively low priority during the Issues and Options consultation, it is considered that sports facilities can provide health and community cohesion.

Community facilities as a priority - Cultural and Tourism e.g. cinemas, museums, art galleries, artists workshops etc (Issue 8b - Choice 7) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. This option was the third most supported option during the Issues and Options consultation.

Community facilities as a priority - Community Support e.g. places of worship, youth and older peoples centres etc (Issue 8b - Choice 8) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made.

Community facilities as a priority - Other e.g. banks, post offices etc (Issue 8b - Choice 9) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy where they would meet an identified need or deficiency, particularly in rural areas.

# 4.1.24 Policy SUP 2 Health and Well-Being

#### **Summary Details**

The policy sets out the approach to deliver key developments which will improve the health and well-being of people in Pendle.

#### **Sustainability Implications**

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



# **Rejected Options**

Provide large centralised facilities where there is greatest population e.g. key service centres (Issue 8a - Option 1); Concentrate facilities where they are most accessible by road and public transport (Issue 8a - Option 2); Target new facilities at areas where there is an identified and/or projected need (Issue 8a - Option 3); Focus new facilities in deprived areas (Issue 8a - Option 4); and Distribute facilities equally across Pendle (Issue 8a - Option 5) - All five options would contribute to the provision of community facilities in sustainability terms. However, by focussing on deprived areas and locations where there is an identified/projected need, Options 3 and 4 would provide the greatest benefits. Option 3 has been included in the proposed policy, alongside other options considered necessary to tackle all the elements of this issue.

Community facilities as a priority - recreation e.g. playgrounds, multi-use games areas etc (Issue 8b - Choice 3) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy and it is accepted that improved access to recreation facilities can lead to healthier lifestyles.

Community facilities as a priority - Healthcare e.g. Hospitals, health centres, doctors surgeries, dentists etc (Issue 8b - Choice 5) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. This was the third most supported option during the Issues and Options consultation.

Community facilities as a priority - Community Support e.g. places of worship, youth and older peoples centres etc (Issue 8b - Choice 8) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Nevertheless, support for these facilities is included in the proposed policy. Although it was identified as a relatively low priority during the Issues and Options consultation it is considered that such facilities are important to meeting the needs of the wider community including the young, elderly and vulnerable.

# 4.1.25 Policy SUP 3 Education and Training

#### **Summary Details**

The policy sets out the general approach to delivery key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle.

#### **Sustainability Implications**

The policy has an indirect impact on the economic SA objectives as the creation of better educational and learning facilities will create a better educated and more qualified population within Pendle which will raise employment levels and the quality of jobs within the Borough. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on providing facilities for the education and training of all age groups and priority is to be given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision.



# **Rejected Options**

Provide large centralised facilities where there is greatest population e.g. key service centres (Issue 8a - Option 1); Concentrate facilities where they are most accessible by road and public transport (Issue 8a - Option 2); Target new facilities at areas where there is an identified and/or projected need (Issue 8a - Option 3); Focus new facilities in deprived areas (Issue 8a - Option 4); and Distribute facilities equally across Pendle (Issue 8a - Option 5) - All five options would contribute to the provision of community facilities in sustainability terms. However, by focussing on deprived areas and locations where there is an identified/projected need, Options 3 and 4 would provide the greatest benefits. Option 3 has been included in the proposed policy, alongside other options considered necessary to tackle all the elements of this issue.

Community facilities as a priority - Education e.g. Nurseries, primary and secondary schools, colleges etc (Issue 8b - Choice 6) - Issue 8b presents a survey question rather than a number of options and therefore no assessment can be made. Support for these facilities are included in the proposed policy. This option was the least supported option during the Issues and Options consultation perhaps suggesting people feel there is currently sufficient provision. However, there may be a need in the future and therefore the proposed policy needs to provide a supportive framework for such eventualities.

# 4.1.26 Policy SUP 4 Designing Better Public Places

#### **Summary Details**

In addition to the general design requirements set out in Policy ENV2, the policy sets out the general approach to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces.

# **Sustainability Implications**

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

The policy contributes positively towards the environmental SA objectives by encouraging public buildings to be built to sustainability standards (BREEAM) and to be adaptable, therefore able to adapt to climate change and reduce the environmental impacts of demolition and replacement by having a longer useful life as needs change. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm therefore improving the local environment.

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

# **Rejected Options**

No alternative options were considered, but a range of choices were available for prioritisation (Issue 3b - Choices 1-6) - In sustainability terms, all six choices promote measures to improve the public realm which is likely to contribute to an overall improvement of the quality of the built environment and to the quality of town centres. All the choices that were



proposed under consideration of the 'public realm' issue have been included in the proposed policy. The choices included: seeking to design out the opportunity for crime in pubic spaces; improving connectivity, where practical, seeking to reduce the potential conflict between pedestrians and traffic; increased use of natural surfaces, trees, shrubs and planting; the use of appropriate materials that are in keeping with the established character of the area; increased use of public art; and controls on outdoor display advertising.

# 4.2 Characteristics of Areas Likely to be Significantly Affected by the Proposals

The Core Strategy contains preferred options which are likely to have a range of localised effects. Table 4.1 identifies the approximate geographical foci that are most likely to experience change and the relevant baseline context and nature of change anticipated. This is a requirement of the SEA Directive. It should be noted that change may be both positive as well as negative.

Table 4.1 Sustainability Characteristics

Geographical Foci	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
The M56 Corridor	The towns of Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford form a densely populated urban corridor extending for 8 km in a north-easterly direction beyond the neighbouring town of Burnley. The area has a combined population of almost 140 000.	Development may increase population and further improve the range and access of facilities
(Nelson, Colne, Brierfield, Barrowford)		available to meet the needs of a larger community. This will aim to be achieved by improving the existing transport network and providing new housing, employment and retail opportunities/provisions within the Borough.
		Nelson will see the biggest change and focus of development however Brierfield for example has Brierfield Mills which will create the opportunity to create a mixed-use development close to the town centre. Colne aims at establishing and further developing its retail and leisure developments and Barrowfield will use the Riverside Business Park as a key driver in creating new employment opportunities within the area.
	Nelson is the largest town in Pendle and its administrative centre. It remains a major focus for housing and employment. Nelson is also the primary shopping centre for the Borough and the opening of the new Nelson Interchange (2009) has increased the town's role as a transport hub.	Nelson is recognised throughout the options as the main settlement within the Borough and is likely to see the most change throughout the plan period. This is reflected through the 30% allocation for future housing to be located within the town. Nelson is also seen as the core location for employment and in the provision of new office development within the Borough.



#### Table 4.1 (continued) **Sustainability Characteristics**

Geographical Foci	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
continued The M56 Corridor (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield, Barrowford)	29,975 residents (one-third of the Borough's population and almost half of those in the M65 corridor) live in areas where significant social issues need to be addressed.	The provision of facilities and services for education and training will be provided in areas of greatest need and are in locations which are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling.
	Population decline has been most severe in the inner urban wards of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield.  Educational attainment levels in the M65 corridor are lower than the Pendle average and considerably lower than the rest of Pendle	Nelson and Colne town centres will see an encouragement of socially inclusive uses. E.g. promoting the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities (including the existing ACE Centre) in Nelson town centre; enhancing the range of leisure and cultural facilities in Colne town centre.
	rest of Ferrule	The Town Centres in the M65 corridor will be the main focus for new retail development and regeneration activity will be supported within the Housing Market Renewal areas of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne which have been recognized as the areas of greatest need.
West Craven towns (Barnoldswick, Earby)	Barnoldswick and Earby are the main settlements in the north of Pendle.	Growth in this part of Pendle will support and diversity the existing housing and economic base. (This is reflected in the proposed housing and employment figures (16% housing allocation within the two settlements and 18.5% of the total employment distribution proposed). Barnoldswick will be the main centre for employment growth in West Craven, with Earby playing a supporting role.
	The area's isolated feeling is in part reinforced by its relatively poor connectivity with the rest of Pendle. Furthermore, nearly all transport through the area uses the A56. Barnoldswick is the largest town in England not situated on an major (A Class) road.	The reinstatement of the railway line between Colne and Skipton as well as the provision of the A56 villages bypass will help to better connect the West Craven towns with the rest of Pendle.
	Many of the social issues identified in the M65 corridor are not observed in West Craven. The West Craven towns rank much lower in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.	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.
Rural Pendle (sixteen widely dispersed villages and hamlets)	Rural Pendle is home to over 17 000 people, the vast majority living in several large villages centred on former textile mills.  In the smaller villages and hamlets, farming remains the primary focus, although tourism is increasingly important (i.e. Barley, Bracewell and Wycoller). Population density is very low, with only 250 people per square kilometre.	In the rural villages development should be of a scale and nature that fulfils the need of local communities. This is reflected within the preferred options, allocating only 13% of housing distribution and 3% of employment distribution to these rural settlements.  Provision of local retail services in the rural areas will be acceptable in the Rural Service Centres (Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook) where the proposal aims to meet an identified need.
	Area dominated by Pendle Hill and the Forest of Bowland AONB which attract tourists from far and wide.	The areas of environmental significance and importance will continue to be protected by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and allowing extensions to existing business premises. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal will also provide a unique opportunity to preserve our industrial heritage, whist creating new employment opportunities.



# 4.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures

Further proposed development within Pendle up to 2026 includes a significant amount of new housing with associated employment, regeneration, leisure, and recreation development. This will inevitably impact on the local environment in and around the Borough. Some of these impacts will be positive and opportunities to enhance the environment should be taken wherever possible. Some of these impacts will be negative and mitigation will be required to minimise adverse environmental effects. It should be noted that due to the strategic nature of the Core Strategy many of the policies are of a generic/higher level nature making it less likely for policies to reflect results of overall significant negatively against the Sustainability Objectives. It is likely that when the related policies are applied in more detail within the Council's developing DPDs their performance maybe become more amplified and therefore more specific mitigation measures will need to be incorporated at this more detailed policy level. Table 4.2 does however identify the potential mitigation for the Sustainability Objectives where there is, or is risk of, conflict which has been identified as part appraisal assessment.

Table 4.2 Suggested Recommendations for Mitigation

Significant Effect	Mitigation/ Enhancement
Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO E1 (c))	Encourage renewable energy development to be located in the most sustainable locations minimising any potential adverse effects on local well-being and specifically areas of local environmental/heritage importance/value which are of specific tourist value.
Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO C5 (a))	Local communities are likely to be adverse to large scale wind farms, therefore good public relations and community consultation is required to assess/evaluate and address the local peoples needs and concerns.
Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Siting of wind turbines should be chosen carefully with areas of local environmental/heritage importance/value being avoided were possible.
Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Construction of key strategic transport schemes should seek to sight such schemes in the most sustainable locations.
Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance proposed as part of the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line should be avoided when their routes are planned.

# 4.4 Conclusion

The sustainability appraisal has considered the performance of each policy/option against a series of objectives and sub-criteria. The 26 policies cover a range of spatial issues from the scale and location of future development to the provision of community facilities. As a result some of the issues presented were considered inappropriate to appraise. Furthermore, where there are baseline data gaps it has sometimes been considered appropriate to appraise an option as uncertain.



The appraisal has identified a number of ways by which the various preferred options can be improved against baseline conditions. In broad terms it is considered that the Preferred Options presented in the Core Strategy address all of the sustainability framework objectives as identified in the Scoping Report.





#### **Monitoring** 5.

#### 5.1 **Indicators and Targets**

A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring is required in accordance with the SEA Directive.

There are a diverse range of indicators currently defined in national, regional and local documents and in strategies identified within the Scoping Report. Although each of these indicators has value in expressing the performance of social, economic and environmental policies, the assessment of each indicator would require considerable effort, resources and substantial new monitoring to be considered.

To therefore provide a more manageable monitoring requirement, it is considered necessary to develop a reduced list of indicators for the purpose of the sustainability framework. A set of indicators were identified within the 2006 Scoping Report. With the proposed revocation of the North West RSS, the indicators have been simplified, with an emphasis placed towards the data collected and reported within the Council's Annual Monitoring Report.

Table 5.1 **Possible Indicators** 

Sustainability Objective	Possible Indicators
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	Gross affordable houses completed.
	Percentage of Empty Dwellings.
	Building for Life Assessments.
	Net additional dwellings completed in the previous year and current year.
H2. To Improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle.	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services.
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately	Changes in the Number of VAT Businesses (stock).
located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	Total amount of floorspace for 'Town Centre Uses'.
g	Proportion of people of working age in permanent full time employment.
	Number of jobs within the tourism sector.
	Loss of Employment Land.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and	Percentage Unemployment (average).
maintain a healthy labour market.	Employment land available by type.
	Average wages (male/female) compared with National and Regional Averages.



#### Table 5.1 (continued) **Recommended Indicators**

Sustainability Objective	Indicator
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication	Bus Passenger Journeys.
and economic infrastructure.	Method of Travel to School.
	Annual route mileage of buses.
	Number and total length of cycle tracks.
	Number of AQMA declared.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	Total Amount of Employment Floorspace on PDL.
	New and Converted Dwellings on PDL.
	No. and Percentage of Vacant Retail Units.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to	% who feel safe out in their local area.
reduce anti-social behaviour.	Identification of results from local crime surveys.
	% of households <4 km from a secondary school.
	% of households <4 km from a primary school.
	% of households <4 km from a post office.
	% of households <4 km from food shops.
	% of households <4 km from a GP.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological	Number of Planning Applications Refused on the Grounds of Impact to a Conservation Area.
value.	Number and condition of listed buildings.
	Number and condition of scheduled monuments.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental	Open Space Provision by Ward.
quality.	Amount of open space managed to Green Flag Award standard.
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.	% of people who believe that people from difference backgrounds get on well together.
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	Percentage of Energy Generated from Renewable Resources
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to	Reduction in energy consumption.
climate change.	Number of planning applications approved which include installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources.
	Number of properties at risk from flooding.
	Vehicle km travelled per year per person.
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita per annum.
	Average energy efficiency in new buildings.



#### Table 5.1 (continued) **Recommended Indicators**

Sustainability Objective	Indicator
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of	Total Amount of Waste Collected per Household.
existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.	Percentage of domestic waste that has to be used to recover heat, power, recycled, composted and sent to landfill.
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise	Area (in Hectares) of land affected by contamination.
development on greenfield sites.	Amount of vacant or derelict land.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	Biological and Chemical Quality of Rivers.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds?
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect	Changes in Areas of Biodiversity Importance.
European sites.	Area and condition of sites of International, National, Regional and Sub-Regional Significance.
	% of SSSIs in favourable condition.
	Number of new developments which have incorporated biodiversity assets.





### Conclusion 6.

The Pendle Core Strategy seeks to provide spatial guidance for the Borough for the next 15 years. The Core Strategy is a central element of the Local Development Framework which will become the development plan for Pendle.

The Core Strategy has been in development since 2007 with the issue of a joint consultation with the Sustainable Community Strategy and later through the publication of an issues and options report in 2008. The selected, preferred approach has been informed by the likely environmental impacts arising from each alternative which were assessed by AMEC as part of the SEA process.

The proposed policies have been subject to an assessment against 18 Sustainability Objectives. Each objective has been designed to ask a question of the Core Strategy and the answer, in terms of likely significant effect, has informed the conclusion of performance and recommendations. The assessment has been set within the wider framework of SEA such that the assessors have developed a prior understanding of baseline environmental conditions within the Borough. Furthermore a review of the wider framework of plans, programmes and strategies within which the Core Strategy will operate.

The Sustainability Appraisal work can only predict likely significant effects. Whether they occur, and in what form can only be known following the Core Strategy's implementation. It is therefore important that the impact of the Core Strategy is monitored and a number of indicators are suggested within Section 5. Information for many of these indicators is already currently collected by Pendle Borough Council as part of their Annual Monitoring Report.

This report will be subject to consultation alongside the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report. Following the consultation, the responses to both documents will be analysed and changes made, where appropriate. As identified within the introduction of this report, any consultation responses should be made to Pendle Borough Council at:

**Planning Policy and Conservation Pendle Borough Council Town Hall** Nelson Lancashire **BB97LG** 

www.pendle.gov.uk/corestrategy

Or via email – ldf@pendle.gov.uk



# Appendix A Appraisal Tables

500 Pages



						Geog	graphic S	Scale	Т	imescale	•						
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	jectives and Criteria	,		Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			Offsetting o		
H1. T	o help meet the l	housing r	needs of the	whole communi	ity												
quality	priate good y housing to residents'	there h Betwee of 11 a	las been a si en 2004/05 a ffordable hol equates to 1.	1 is the first year gnificant increas and 2010/11 a to mes have been .1% of all new	se. otal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	settlem	ents. It	ks appropriate identifies the omment on the	settlem	ent hierarchy
b) Ado failure	dress market	followir		no longer record llation of the HM ).		?	0	0	0	?	?	?	failure of The set develop includir is a pro	or reger ttlement oment to g Nelso blem. T	ces no explicit peration.  Thierarchy direction the Key Serven and Colner with direction of a could help action and could help action of the direction of the could help action of the direction	ects mo rice Cer where r f develo	st ntres, narket failure opment to
H2. T	o improve health	and redu	uce health in	equalities in Per	ndle												
a) Red inequa	duce health alities	Pendle than th early de stroke	has fallen, be England a eath rate fro	ality rate for mal- but remains high verage. Althoug m heart disease remains worse ge.	ner th the and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			ses no explicit n inequalities.	referer	ice to
Key											-						
<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Move away significantly		Move away marginally	> Move toward margin	_	>>	Move towards significar	tlv +	Positi	e Impact	-	Negat Impac		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



		Geo	graphic \$	Scale	Timescale			•	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	ndle	. 2	erm ars	dn _	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. This is mainly considered in Policy SUP1. However, the policy aims to direct development to the most appropriate locations and this could include looking at access to health and social care facilities.

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



						Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	imescale							
Sustainab Developme		Ke	y Baseline	Info and	Target	Per	ndle	5	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Co	mmen	tary, Includ	ing Pre	evention,
Objectives Criteria	and			Available		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					erse Effects
E1. To encoura	age busi	ness w	hich is approp	priately loc	ated to maxi	imise the I	oenefits on	local, nati	ional and	global marl	kets						
a) Increase the number of grow businesses		busin 2008, regist 13.71	le has seen a ess stock bet with a chang ered busines: %. By compa n average is 2	ween 1998 ge in the VA s stock of j arison the C	3 and AT ust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit number of gro		
b) Build on the existing innovat and science ba the region	ion	worke techn This v neigh	01 2.46% of ped in the within ology profess was lower tha bouring authorequired to up	n 'science sional 'cate in many orities (201	and gory.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit omic developt		nce to the
c) Maximise th tourist potential Pendle		the to numb propo in tou	ndle there we ourism sector er of jobs has ortion of the w rism related b ased marginal	(2004). W s remained orkforce en ousinesses	hilst the static the mployed has	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po		kes no explici rism.	referer	nce to
Key																	
< Move av significa	,	<	Move away marginally	to	love wards arginally	>>	Move towards significan	thy.	Positiv	e Impact	-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment  c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in							Geo	graphic	Scale	Т	imescale	9						
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in  The noset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  > 0 0 0 0 + + +  The policy seeks appropriate development in settlements. By concentrating development types in those key areas it should make the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment  c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in  The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.	De	evelopment jectives and	Ke						Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	edium up to olan period	ong Term, eyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
a) Reduce unemployment levels are so the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment  c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in	F2 T	o secure econor	nic inclu	sion and days	lon and m	aintain a he	althy lahoi	ır market			Σ –	- ш						
physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment  c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in  developed for employment uses.  > 0 0 0 0 + + + physical accessibility of jobs easier to manage does not offer any timescale for development of types in those key areas it should make the physical accessibility of jobs easier to manage does not offer any timescale for development of the population with no education or training.  This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.	a) Red unem	duce ployment	The or 2007 h unemp countr relative level re region	nset of the cur neralded an in ployment level y. Pendle has ely well and th emains signific al (8.0%) and	rent reces crease in s througho however f le unemplo cantly belo	sion in out the ared byment ow the			0	0	0	0	0					ence to
levels of qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  attainment in education or training.	physic of jobs locatio transp to area	cal accessibility s through the on of sites and oort links close as of high					>	0	0	0	0	+	+	settlen types i physic	nents. E n those al acce	By concentrate key areas it ssibility of job	ing deve should s easie	elopment of a make the r to manage.
of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	levels partici	of pation and ment in	qualific between Between of Pen with at	cations has re- en 2001 and 2 en 2005 and 2 idle's working t least NVQ Le	duced by 6 2010. 2010 the p population evel 4 Qua	roportion (16-64)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				cit refer	ence to

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



## Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Development Principles

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

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			marginally		marginally		significantly		-		-				



		Geo	graphic \$	Scale	Т	imescal	е	4				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	ndle	>	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative				
E.3 To develop strate	gic transport, communication and economi	c infrastruc	ure									
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. Depending on where within those key settlements development is situated it might increase congestion.			
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.			
Key	<   Move   >   Move	1	Mayra		Do ali	i	· 	Negotive	No Import 2			
< Move away significantly	<   Move   >   Move   towards   marginally   marginally	>>	Move towards significa	+	Posit Impa		-	Negative Impact	0 No Impact ? Uncertain			



Policy Area: Policy SDP 1 Spatial Dev	elopment Principles
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		Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	mescale	,	Φ	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pei	ndle	. 2	rm rs	ip to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 yeal	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) 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 transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.

Key

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



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  E4. To deliver urban/rural renaise	Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	ndle	- Iry	٤ "	0		9				
Objectives and Criteria		Urban	<u> </u>		_ ·	p t od	m, lan	lativ		mmentary, Inclu		
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaiss			Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eduction, Offsett Effec		Adverse
	sance											
diversification Employm	n the Business Register ent Survey introduced in 2008, upward trend in rural ent	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	within F Villages that the develop approp in gene being k there m would s policies excepti	licy allows for appro Rural Service Centres. The supporting to the supporting to the supporting to the support in Open Courriate. The policy incertal developments we ocated within a sett in a set to hay be exceptions to support rural diverses within the Core Stations will apply.  The support is supported in the comment on the support or the times of the support of the times of the support of t	res and ext acknowns where antrysided dicates the will be retlement to this white attempt strategy str	Rural nowledges e may be that although estricted to boundary where scheme a. Other set out when



Policy Area: Policy SDP 1	Spatial Develo	pment Principles
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		Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	imescale	•	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	ndle	ځ .	Term	up to riod	Flan d	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, 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 provision for appropriate development in settlements but not where, within the boundary, the development should take place.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey is 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the local area during the local area during the local area during the local area flar fier of crime after dark in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  The place of crime after dark in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.							Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	imescale	•						
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE			Kev	/ Baseline l	nfo and	d Target	Pei	ndle	ح.	Ęş	p to	m, Ian	ative					
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE	Obje	ectives and				_	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Red	duction			Adverse
and public places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents and a much lower response rate than the PLACE  community safety.  community safety.  community safety.	C1. To	o Reduce crime	and the f	ear of crime a	ınd to re	educe anti-soci	al behavio	our										
	and posafer	ublic places for the	Percept much lot residen outside The resident fairly sa There Infection of the resident outside the resident outs	tion Survey in over response its how safe the in the local a sponse was 'vafe (48.5%).  The sponse was 'vafe (48.5%) in the local a sponse was 'vafe (48.5%).  The sponse a slip crime after depurhoods. How tion Survey is esponse rate of the sponse rate of the s	2011. The part of the control of the	Fhis had a sked when ng the day. '(33%), ease in the endle's he on a much	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				icit refe	rence to
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	stainable velopment	   Ke	y Baseline I	nfo an	d Target	Per	ndle	>	Eø	p to	m, Ian	ative			ntary, Inclu		
Obje	ectives and Criteria		(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	F	(educ	tion, Offsett Effec		Adverse
C2. To	o improve acces	s to and	use of basic g	oods, s	services and an	nenities											
number finding local fr and se	educe the ers of people g access to good shops ervices e.g. offices, difficult	comple public surger In 2000 comple public school In 2000 comple	8/09 96.0% of etions were but transport trave.  8/09 95.0% of etions were but transport trave	ilt withing the control of the contr	n 30 minutes of a doctor's sing n 30 minutes of a primary sing n 30 minutes	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	key so of all acces easie	ettleme types ir sibility r. The p	eeks appropria nts. By conce n those key ar to local food s policy aims an ural areas.	ntrating eas it sl shops a	developmen nould make nd services
acces	ovide physical s for those isabilities	facilitie	umber of pede es for disabled n-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0			nakes no expli nysical access		ence to
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa	+	Posit Impa		-	Negative Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



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	ustainable velopment	Ke	y Baseline I	nfo and T	arget	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	p to	m, lan	lative			ntary, Inclu	_	
	ectives and Criteria		(Where A	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Reduc	tion, Offset Effec		Adverse
C3. T	o protect places	, spaces,	, landscapes a	and building	s of histori	c, cultural	and archa	eological v	alue								
histor conte herita and c histor throug	espect the ic and mporary ge of the area onserve ic buildings gh sensitive ation and re-	anticipa	has 23 Cons ates having m of these by 20	anagement		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	place	s, spac	nakes no expl ces, landscape ural or archae	es and l	ouildings of
lesig he lo and "s	se architectural in to enhance cal character sense of place" velopment		rvation Areas ement plans t 4.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	place	s, spac	nakes no expl ces, landscape ural or archae	es and l	ouildings of
o bui ands	prove access Idings and capes of ic/cultural	120,00 Pendle	timated that th 0 tourist visits in 2010/11. T se on previous	to museum his represe	s in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	place	s, spac	nakes no expl ces, landscape ural or archae	es and l	ouildings of
Key		l								<u>I</u>	<u> </u>						
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noise pollution has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 or noise pollution.							Geog	graphic S	Scale	1	imescale	•						
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.  b) Reduce light and noise pollution  This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.	-		Ke	v Baseline lı	nfo an	d Target	Per	ndle	Α.	E s	dn	m, Ian	ative					
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.  This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Obj	ectives and		-		_	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul	F	Reduc			Adverse
protection, creation and access to green spaces  Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  Di Reduce light and noise pollution  This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.	C4. T	o protect and im	prove lo	cal environme	ntal qua	ality												
remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	protection and a	ction, creation ccess to green	manaq Ball G Marsd	gement plans ii rove, Barrowfo en, Valley Gar	n place: rd, Hey	: Alkincoats, head,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				icit refe	rence to
noise pollution has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 0 0 0 0 0 or noise pollution.			remair	ns high, with se														
2009/10.	,	0		sen slightly bet			0	0	0	0	0	0	0				icit refe	rence to light
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			Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	le	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info	and Target (Where	Per	ndle	-5	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Avai	lable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C5. To develop s	rong and positive relation	ships between people fro	m differen	t backgro	unds an	d commu	unities ar	nd to valu	ue the div	versity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle
a) Create a sense of pelonging and vellbeing for all members of the	local area as a place to fairly satisfied	,		0	0				0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.
community	The target of 52.8% by The Perception Survey revealed that 3.3% defin can influence decisions further 25.6% tended to	had a low response but nitely agreed that they in their area, and a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
o) Support community development and neighbourhood dentity	9.1% would definitely role, a further 48.2% wo		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supportin community development and neighbourhood identity.



						Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mescal	е		
Sustainab Developme		Key Ba	seline Info	and Target (Wh	ere	Per	ndle	>	0-5	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objective and Criter	s		Avail			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Protect an enhance facilities for leisure, art ar culture	: d f	satisfied' events se	with sports / le rvice has seer er results reco	ery satisfied' and eisure facilities and n a significant redu rded in 2004 and 2	ction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, ar and culture facilities.
P1. To minim	ise the	requirem	ent for energy	use, promote effic	ient en	ergy use	and incre	ase the	use of e	nergy fro	m rene	ewable	sources
a) Maximise t production and/or use of renewable energy	f	or the ins		vear to year the fig newable and low ca remains low.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trip required throus encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	s t gh	of people o access	using sustaina their place of s of the 2011	decline in the num able modes of trans work. Census will provid	sport	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas, the number of trips should be reduced. The policy also aims at locating some services in rural service centres so the rural population does not have to travel long distances to access local amenities.
Key	-												
<< Move signifi		<	Move away marginally	> Move towards marginall		t	Move owards significant	+		sitive pact	-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertair Impact

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



Polic	y Area: Po	licy SD	P 1 Spatial De	evelop	ment Principle	s						_					
						Geo	graphic S	Scale	1	Timesca	le	4					
	tainable elopment	Key	Baseline Info	and T	arget (Where	Pe	endle	2	rm 'S	dn _	m, lan	ative	Con	nmenta	ary, Includir	ng Pre	vention,
Obj	ectives Criteria			lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Teri Beyond Pl	Cumulative			Offsetting of		
P2. T	o address the	e need to	limit and adapt	to clim	ate change												
minim			nergy consumpt from 7.1 tonnes										settlement	s. By co	appropriate de	evelopr	nent of all
emissi	nouse gas ions	and we			re in Lancashire 4 tonnes) and UK	>	0	0	0	0	+	+		d which	areas, the nu will reduce gr		
the ab	to climate	domest by 300	nergy consumpt ic, commercial a kWh in each yea iving an overall	and trar ar betw	nsport) has fallen reen 2005 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy to climate			ference	to adaptation
Key						-	-			-							
<<	Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significant	ly +	1:-	sitive pact	-	_	gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



			Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesca	le					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info	and Target (Where	Pen	dle	5	E s	dn _	m, lan	ative	Comm	nentary, Includir	ng Pre	vention,
Objectives and Criteria	Avail	•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		on, Offsetting of		
P3. To ensure the	sustainable management	t of existing natural resou	rces throu	gh consid	leration	of deple	tion, was	te minim	isation re	ecycling and re	ecovery		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic cources	There has been a reduct household waste per he and 2007/08, achieving head. In 2010/11 this has the composting rate betwee 2010/11, far exceeding the composting (38.28%) is target (44%) in the Land	and between 2004/05 the target of 380kg per and fallen still further.  % increase in the an 2004/05 and the target of 10%.  recycling and slightly below the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m managemen	nakes no explicit re it.	ference	to resource
o) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has in between 2004/05 and 20 target of increasing the has been exceeded.	010/11. As a result the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy managemen	nakes no explicit re it.	ference	to resource



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pendle					Geo	graphic	Scale	Т	imesca	le	0					
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites  a) Encourage the development of brownfield 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.  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.  b) Protect good quality soil  There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades		Key Bas	seline Info a	and Target (Wher	e Pe	ndle	5	u. s	dn_	m, Ian	lative	Con	nmenta	ary, Includir	ng Prev	vention,
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.  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.  The policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land preference to Greenfield land.  The Open Countryside is protected under this po and this would have a positive impact in rural are However, urban Greenfield land is not specifically protected and is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated. Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach and is more relevant to this criteria.  b) Protect good quality soil  There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades	Objectives					Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield  Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.  The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.  There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle quality soil  There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades	P4. To reduce cor	tamination,	regenerate de	graded environmen	s, maintain s	oil resour	ces and r	ninimise	developr	ment on	greenfie	d sites				
quality soil classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 0 0 0 0 0 there is no specific reference to protecting high	the development of brownfield land in preference to	derelict lan 20 ha was Green Wor only site of contaminat The percer previously	d and building deemed to be rks, off Knotts ficially classifited and in nee ntage of new hedeveloped (Bi	gs in Pendle, of whice suitable for housing Lane in Colne, is the ed as being ed of remediation.	j. ∋ ?	>	0	?	0	0	?	encourag preference The Oper and this v However, protected harsh ecc develop the frequently sequentia	ing the ofe to Great	development of the protein specified land.  yside is protein the protein specified land more at risk of the protein specified land more at risk of the protein specified land land land land land land land lan	of Brown  cted und  mpact i  d is not  develop  s less co  and which  SDP6	der this policy on rural areas specifically oment in ostly to ch is looks at the
total land area.	,	classified a 1 and 2. Th	at Grade 3. Th	ere is none in Grade	es o	0	0	0	0	0	0	there is n	o specif	ic reference to		
Key	< Move away significantly		Move away marginally	> Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significan	+		sitive act	-	Neg Imp	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



						Geog	raphic S	Scale	1	Timeso	ale	4					
	stainable relopment	Key I	Baseline Info	and Target (\	Where	Per	ndle	7	rm S	dn	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	a Preve	ention,
Obje	ectives and Criteria			ilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A		
P5. To	o improve wate	r quality a	and meet the re	equirements of th	e Water F	ramewor	k Directiv	е					•				
quality	sure water y meets the standard	In 2006 were cla		waterways in Pe	ndle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This polic		s no explicit re	ference	to water
WIDS	stanuaru	Good – – 0%	42.9%, Fair –	57.1%, Poor – 9.	1%, Bad			O			0	0					
P6. R	Reduce the risk	of floodin	g and conserv	e water resource	S												
number proper of floor surface	rties at risk oding from se and d water	Lead Lo	cal Flood Auth	County Council a ority will be resp om October 201	onsible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy manageme		no explicit ref	erence	to water
abstra	educe water action and amption	over the	last few years	endle has fallen s , primarily due to er of groundwater	а	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy manageme		no explicit ref	erence	to water
Kev																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	> Move towards margina		to	ove wards gnificantly	+		sitive pact	-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and  b) Rotation Plans?  b) Lata gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  c) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							Geo	graphic	Scale	-	Timesca	ale						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of Between 2008/09 and 2009/10			Kev I	Baseline Info	o and <sup>·</sup>	Target (Where	F	endle	>	E s	d d	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	rv. Including	n Prev	ention.
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of Double 1,29	Obje	ectives and				• ,	Urbai	n Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul					
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and  b) Eata gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  c) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P7. T	o protect and e	enhance l	biodiversity and	d proted	ct European sites												
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of ecology or biodiversity.	the de Lanca UK Bi	elivery of the ashire and iodiversity	does no Lancas	ot break down hire BAP targe	perform	ance against the		0	0	0	0	0	0				eference	e to
and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	enhar wildlift design habita protect and p oppor new h	nce existing e/landscape nated ats and cted species, rovide tunities for nabitat	SSSI w 'Unfavo Betwee land in	ithin Pendle ar ourable Recove on 2008/09 and Pendle design	e all cla ering' by 2009/1 ated as	assified as  Assimilation Natural England  O the 1,296ha of a Biological		0	0	0	0	0	0				eference	e to
	Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	t	Move owards ignificantly	+	Pos	sitive act	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	9	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. y	rm 's	dn	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

### Conclusion:

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

By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should improve accessibility of jobs retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with E2, C2, P1, P2,

There is uncertainty with regards to the effects of the policy on SA objective E3 which seeks to reduce congestion since there is a risk that concentrating development in key settlements might increase congestion depending on where within those key settlements development is situated.

The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The supporting text acknowledges that there may be situations where development in Open Countryside may be appropriate. The policy indicates that although in general developments will be restricted to being located within a settlement boundary there may be exceptions to this where schemes would support rural diversification. Other policies within the Core Strategy set out when exceptions will apply.

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

The policy does not specifically promote Greenfield development so does not necessarily conflict with SA Objective P4. However this land is more at risk of development in harsh economic times since it is less costly to develop than previously used land which is frequently contaminated.

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



		Geogr	aphic So	ale		Timescal	е		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	,	E. S	요	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H1. To help meet th	e 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 looks at the distribution of new housing across the borough in both rural and urban areas over the plan period. The policy takes a balanced approach to the distribution looking at issues such as housing need, available land and the sustainable growth approach which is for the whole plan period.  Housing need and amounts are dealt with in the Living Chapter (Policies LIV1 and 2).
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure. However, the majority of new housing is directed to the M65 corridor including the settlements of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield where market failure is a key issue. This policy approach may indirectly help to address this issue.



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.  b) Improve access to health and social care  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However, by focussing development within the larger settlements it is							Geog	raphic Sc	ale		Timescal	е	4					
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.  b) Improve access to health and social care facilities  The policy makes no explicit reference to health inequalities.  The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However, by focussing development within the larger settlements it is likely to improve accessibility to such facilities. More details regarding the location of health and			Kev Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	raet (Where	Pe	ndle	>	E. S	dn	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ırv. Includine	a Prev	ention.
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.  b) Improve access to health and social care facilities  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However, by focussing development within the larger settlements it is likely to improve accessibility to such facilities. More details regarding the location of health and	Obje	ctives and	,				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond Pl Period	Cumul					
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.  b) Improve access to health and social care facilities  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However, by focussing development within the larger settlements it is likely to improve accessibility to such facilities. More details regarding the location of health and	Н2 То	improve healt	h and red	luce health ine	qualities	in Pendle												
tó health and social care facilities. However, by focussing social care facilities on previous years.  ?	,		Pendle I the Engl death ra has falle	has fallen, but land average. ate from heart o en, it remains v	remains Although disease	s higher than h the early and stroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		,	s no explicit re	ference	to health
	to hea social	alth and care	2009/10	) figure represe			>	?	0	+	+	+	?	and social development of the likely to in the likely to interest the likely the likely to interest the likely the likely the likely th	al care fance fancent with mprove ails rega	acilities. Howe hin the larger s accessibility to arding the loca	ever, by settleme such fa tion of h	focussing ents it is acilities. nealth and
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significant			ositive npact	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



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Sustainable Development	Key Bas	seline Info a	and Targ	et (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ary, Includin	g Prev	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		Availa		`	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
E1. To encourage b	usiness wh	ich is approp	riately loc	ated to maxim	nise the be	enefits on l	ocal, n	ational a	nd global r	markets						
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	business with a cha business	as seen a ver stock betwee ange in the V stock of just on the Great	en 1998 ar AT registe 13.71%. B	nd 2008, ered By	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic developm		s no reference	to ecor	nomic
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	worked in technolog was lower	.46% of peop the within 'so by professionar than many r s (2011 cens	cience and al 'categor neighbouri	d ry. This ing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic developm		s no reference	to ecor	nomic
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	tourism se jobs has r the workfo	there were 2 ector (2004). remained statorce employe es has increa	Whilst the tic the pro ed in touris	e number of portion of metages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic developm		s no reference	to ecor	nomic



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 who were fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high						Geog	raphic S	Scale		Timesc	ale	١,	1					
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 with the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high		Kev Ba	seline Info	and Target (	Where	Pen	ndle	7	E. s	dn	m, Ian	]	ative	Comm	nentar	v. Includina	Preve	ention.
a) Reduce unemployment levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	Objectives and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P	reriod	Cumul				explicit reference to ecor	
unemployment levels   Interingent of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.   Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  > 0 0 0 + + + + and transport links close to areas of high	E2. To secure eco	nomic inclu	sion and deve	elop and mainta	ain a heal	thy laboui	r market											
b) improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	a) Reduce unemployment levels	heralded levels th however unemplo below th	I an increase in a month of the control of the cont	in unemployme country. Pendle ely well and the emains significa	ent e has antly	0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0			no explicit refe	erence to	o economic
	b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment					>	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	employmen	t and se	ervices thereb	_	
	< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	> Move toward marg	ds	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact		-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncert			Uncertair	



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	ndle	, Z	E s	dn _	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Tern Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 reference to economic development.

Key

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



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Sustainable Development	Key	/ Baseline In	ifo and Target	Pe	endle	5	و ع	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ary, Includin	g Prev	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		(Where A		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			offsetting of	•	
E.3 To develop str	ategic tran	sport, commur	nication and econo	mic infrastru	cture										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	fall in the in Pend This gere continue following (2006), Between fall in the in Pend This gere continue following following following fall in the in Pend This gere continue following following fall in the in Pend This gere continue following fall in the in Pend This gere continue following fall in the in Pend This gere continue following fall in the in Pend This gere continue fall in the interest continue fall in the in	e number of chile.  nerally downwared from 2005 or g figures record 16 (2007), 11 or 2003 and 20 or e number of chile.  nerally downwared from 2005 or g figures record	onwards with the ded in Pendle 10 (2008) and 7 (200 05 there was a 2. nildren KSI on roa	9). ?% ds	0	0	?	?	?	?	main urb use publi access g congestic developn traffic hor	an area c transpoods are on. Connent in the spots a cecific time.	using developr is the policy ma cort walking ar nd services wh versely concer the urban area and small pock nescales are in	akes it end cyclir lich coul ntrating as may counter of counter of the counter of	easier to ng to Id reduce create congestion.
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Pendle		reight journeys in 0.81% between	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The police freight m	•	es no explicit re nt.	eference	to rail
Key Move away significantly</td <td></td> <td>Move away marginally</td> <td>&gt; Move towards margina</td> <td>&gt;&gt;  </td> <td>Move towards significa</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ositive npact</td> <td>  </td> <td>Neg Impa</td> <td>ative act</td> <td>0</td> <td>No Impact</td> <td>?</td> <td>Uncer</td>		Move away marginally	> Move towards margina	>>	Move towards significa			ositive npact		Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncer



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Sustainable Development	Ke	y Baseline Ir	ıfo an	d Target	Per	ndle	у	E s	dn	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	a Prev	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumulative	1		ffsetting of A		
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	continu	lity in the UK is e to improve, d s cleaner techn	ue to ir	nfluences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit re CT, homework		
E4. To deliver urba	n/rural ren	aissance						•		•		•				
a) Support rural diversification	Employ	om the Busines ment Survey in an upward tren ment.	troduc	ed in 2008,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to rural diversification.				
Key	•				•	•	•	•	•	•						
Key Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive mpact	-	Neg Imp	9			Uncertain	



Policy	Area: Poli	cy SDP	2 Housing D	istribu	ıtion												
						Geog	raphic S	cale		Timescal	е	0					
	tainable lopment	Key	Baseline In	ifo and	I Target	Per	ndle	. Y	r]	dn _	m, Ilan I	lative			ary, Includir		
	tives and riteria		(Where A	vailabl	e)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Red	auctio	n, Offsettin Effects	g of Ac	iverse
land and building	gs, ing the use	stable w	res have rema ith 67% record increasing tre	ded in 2	008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	optimising the purp	ng the upose of ent type	es no explicit use of Brownfi this policy to des of land. Pol approach to no	eld sites direct de icy SDP	s. It is not velopment 6 looks at
Sites													(compris develop	sing 10- ment, ir	olicy identifies 15% of new han certain circu ownfield sites	nousing) mstance	where es may be
c) conce office develop within to centres	oment own	high level 2007/08 of Numb	re varies from els of provisior and 2009/10 per One Marke ntre in Nelson	n record with the et Street	ed in completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit e developmer		ce to
environ through standar sustaina and cor of new	of the built ment high rds of able design estruction	the num	ent there is no ber of dwelling es standard of	gs meet	ing the BRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The poli		es no referen	ce to de	sign
	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		1 1	ositive npact	-	Nega Impa		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



a) Make streets and public places safer for the  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents							Geog	raphic So	cale		Timescal	е						
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			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target	Per	ndle	5	E s	dn	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	a Prev	ention,
and public places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it  Community safety.  Community safety.  Community safety.	Objec	tives and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul				4	
and public places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it  Community safety.  Community safety.  O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C1. To	Reduce crime	and the	fear of crime a	nd to re	duce anti-socia	al behavio	ur										
	and pu	iblic places or the	Percepti much lo how safe local are was 'ver There ha 'fear of o neighbo Survey i respons	on Survey in 2 wer response, e they feel who a during the d y safe' (33%), as been a slight crime after dar urhoods. How is based on a re rate than the	2011. The but ask en outside ay. The fairly sant increate in Perever, the much low	uis had a ed residents de in the response afe (48.5%). use in the holle's e Perception wer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				to	



				Geog	raphic S	cale		Timescal	е	0					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	Info and Targ	et	Per	ndle	5	E s	dn	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	ı Preve	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A	4	
C2. To improve acc	ess to and use of bas	c goods, services	s and am	nenities											
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 completions were be public transport transport.	uilt within 30 minu el time of a docto fall housing uilt within 30 minu el time of a prima fall housing uilt within 30 minu fall housing	utes ary utes	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	main urba	an areas	ising developn s and rural ser asier to acces	vice cer	ntres the
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pede facilities for disabled year-on-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy physical a		s no explicit re	ference	to
Key															
< Move away significantly	< Move away marginall	> Move towar margi	ds	>>	Move towards significa			ositive npact	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Polic	y Area: Poli	cy SDP	2 Housing D	istribu	ition												
						Geog	raphic S	cale		Timescal	е						
	stainable relopment	Kev	/ Baseline Ir	nfo and	l Target	Per	ndle	5	E s	dn _	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Includin	a Preve	ention.
Obje	ctives and Criteria		(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
C3. To	o protect place	s, spaces	, landscapes a	and build	dings of histori	c, cultural	and archa	eologica	al value								
histori conter heritari area a histori throug	espect the ic and mporary ge of the and conserve ic buildings gh sensitive ation and re-	anticipa	has 23 Consei tes having ma ese by 2013/14	nageme		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	spaces, la	ándsca <sub>l</sub>	es no explicit re pes and buildin eological value	ngs of h	
design the loo and "s place"	ectural n to enhance cal character sense of		vation Areas wement plans to			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	spaces, la	andsca	es no explicit re pes and buildin eological value	ngs of h	
lands	ss to ngs and capes of ic/cultural	120,000 Pendle	mated that the tourist visits t in 2010/11. Th e on previous y	o museu is repres	ums in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	spaces, la	andsca	es no explicit re pes and buildin eological value	ngs of h	
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive mpact	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Polic	y Area: Poli	cy SDP	2 Housing [	Distrib	ution												
						Geog	raphic	Scale		Timescal	le						
	stainable elopment	Ke	y Baseline lı	nfo an	d Target	Per	ndle	_ >	E 0	dn c _	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	g Preve	ention.
Obje	ctives and Criteria		(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
C4. To	o protect and in	mprove l	ocal environme	ntal qua	ality												
protect creation access	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						0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic spaces.	cy make	s no explicit re	ference	to green
			s high, with sev														
,	b) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.						0	0	0	0	0	0	The police and nois	•	s no explicit re on.	ference	to light
Key							_										
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa	;		Positive Impact	-	Ne(	gative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



						Geog	raphic S	cale		Tin	nescale	)	0					
	stainable relopment	Key	/ Baseline In	nfo and	l Target	Per	ndle	. ≥	. E :	, !	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
_	ctives and Criteria		(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term	Modium	to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A	4	
C5.	To develo	p strong a	and positive rel	ationsh	ips between pe	eople from	different l	oackgro	unds a	nd co	mmunitie	es and to	value t	the diversity	, of cult	ural traditions	found i	n Pendle
of belowellbe memb	20.1% of residents were very satisfied 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 influency decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.  9.1% would definitely consider a more					0	0	0	0		0	0	0	The polic communi	,	s no explicit re peing.	ference	to
comm develo	25.6% tended to agree.  9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'may consider it eighbourhood lentity					0	0	0	0		0	0	0			s no explicit re opment or nei		
Key			Move			•		•					•					
<<	Move away significantly	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		+	Posi Impa		-	Neg Imp	gative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain			



Polic	cy Area: Poli	cy SDP	2 Housing D	Distribu	ution												
						Geog	graphic S	cale		Timescal	е	4					
	stainable relopment	Ke	y Baseline Ir	nfo and	d Target	Pei	ndle	, <u>7</u>	E s	dn	m, Ian	lative	Comi	menta	ry, Includin	g Prev	ention,
	ectives and Criteria		(Where A	vailabi	le)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reducti	ion, Of	fsetting of	Advers	se Effects
enhan	otect and nce facilities sure, art and e	'satisfie events reduction	tage of people d' with sports / service has se on from earlier nd 2008 (PLAC	leisure en a sig results	facilities and nificant recorded in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit re re, art and cul		e to
P1. T	o minimise the	requiren	nent for energy	use, pı	omote efficient	energy u	se and inc	rease th	e use of	energy fro	m renewa	able sou	rces				
produ	eximise the action and/or f renewable	figures	th variable from for the installat carbon technons low.	tion of re	enewable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.  By focussing housing development within the				e to
length number require encourappro locate	er of trips red through uraging priately ed and mixed evelopment ublic	number modes work.	has been a sma r of people usin of transport to sults of the 201 the next updat	ng susta access 1 Censi	inable their place of	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	main urba policy ma	renewable energy.			
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			ositive npact	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has							Geog	raphic S	cale		Timescal	le						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall			Key	Baseline Ir	nfo and	Target	Pei	ndle	2	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	g Prev	ention,
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall  by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall	Obje	ctives and		(Where A	vailabl	e)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall  by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall	P2. T	o address the i	need to lir	mit and adapt	to clima	te change												
ability to adapt to climate change domestic, commercial and transport) has climate change fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall change daptation.	minim green	nise nhouse gas	by 5.63 in 2008 This is Lancas (8.4 tor	% from 7.1 too the second lov hire and well b nnes) and UK (	nnes to west figu	6.7 tonnes are in e County	>	0	0	0	0	0	+	main urban areas the policy makes it easier to access goods and services by means other that the private car which would reduce emissions.  The policy makes no explicit reference to climaters.				asier to other than
	ability	to adapt to	domest fallen b 2005 a	ic, commercia y 300 kWh in ond 2007, giving	l and tra each yea	insport) has ar between	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					to climate
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>	Move towards	ntly	1 :	ositive npact	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



					Geog	raphic S	cale		Timeso	ale							
Sustainable Development	Kev	Baseline In	fo and T	arget	Per	ndle	ح	E &	dn	Ĕ.	lan	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	a Prev	ention.
Objectives and Criteria	,	(Where Av			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan	period Long Teri	Beyond Plan	Cumulative			fsetting of		
P3. To ensure the s	ustainable	management	of existing	g natural res	sources the	rough con	sideratio	n of de	oletion, w	aste i	minimis	sation r	ecycling and	d recove	ery		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	househo 2004/05 target of had falle There ha composi 2010/11 The com composi	as been a red old waste per and 2007/08 f 380kg per he en still further. as been a 52. ting rate betw , far exceedin hbined figure ting (38.28%) 14%) in the La	yeen g the 10/11 this ase in the 705 and et of 10%.  Ing and below the	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	The policy managem		s no explicit re	ference	to waste	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	86.48% As a res	ycling rate has between 200 sult the target ecycling to 200 ed.	2010/11. ing the	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			s no explicit re e of recycled a			
Key																	
< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	to	Move owards narginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive mpact		-	Neg Imp	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



preference to greenfield  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.  to direct development to different types of la Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach new development.  However, the policy identifies 5 settlements (comprising 10-15% of new housing) where development, in certain circumstances may restricted to brownfield sites in the short territory.							Geog	raphic S	cale		Timescal	е						
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.  The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and minimise development on greenfield sites  The policy makes no explicit reference to prioritising the use of Brownfield land over brownfield land over his to direct development to different types of la Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach new development.  However, the policy identifies 5 settlements (comprising 10-15% of new housing) where development, in certain circumstances may restricted to brownfield sites in the short territory.			Key	/ Baseline Ir	nfo and	d Target	Per	ndle	2	r. s	dn .	m, lan	lative	Com	menta	ry, Includin	g Prev	ention,
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.  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.  The policy makes no explicit reference to prioritising the use of Brownfield land over Greenfield land. It is not the purpose of this to direct development to different types of la Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach new development.  However, the policy identifies 5 settlements (comprising 10-15% of new housing) where development, in certain circumstances may restricted to brownfield sites in the short territarget.				(Where A	vailabl	e)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu					
development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield  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.  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.	P4. 1	To reduce conta	amination	, regenerate d	egraded	l environments	, maintain	soil resou	rces and	minimis	e developr	ment on (	greenfiel	d sites				
This are Provided to the Common terms of the C	devel browi prefe	opment of nfield land in rence to	of dereli which 2 for hous Green V the only contami The per previous in most	ict land and bu 0 ha was deen sing.  Vorks, off Knot site officially o nated and in n centage of nev sly developed	ildings ined to butts Lane classified eed of rownfownf	n Pendle, of the suitable in Colne, is d as being remediation. In built on ield) land, as	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prioritising Greenfiel to direct of Policy SD new dever (comprisi developm	The policy makes no explicit reference to prioritising the use of Brownfield land over Greenfield land. It is not the purpose of this po to direct development to different types of land Policy SDP6 looks at the sequential approach new development.  However, the policy identifies 5 settlements (comprising 10-15% of new housing) where development, in certain circumstances may be restricted to brownfield sites in the short term.			
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.	qualit	y soil	Pendle none in	classified at G Grades 1 and	rade 3. 2. This	There is figure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to				e to
	Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		1 -	ositive npact	- Negative Impact				No Impact	?	Uncerta



					Geog	jraphic S	cale		Timescal	le						
Sustainable Development	Key	/ Baseline Ir	ıfo and	Target	Pei	ndle	>	و ع	슠	n, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ary, Including	a Prev	ention.
Objectives and Criteria		(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
P5. To improve w	ater quality	and meet the r	equirem	ents of the Wa	ater Frame	work Direc	ctive									
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	Pendle Good –	the 63.1km of were classified 42.9%, Fair – ad – 0%	l:	,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	manager the restri there are Treatmen restriction issues ha				
P6. Reduce the r	sk of floodir	ng and conserv	e water	resources												
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	the Lead	p. Lancashire d Local Flood ible for collatin 2012.	Authority	/ will be	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to wat management.				to water
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	steadily due to a	bstraction in P over the last for reduction in the vater abstractor	ew years	s, primarily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to w management.				to water
Key	,   ,	Movo		Move	1	Move		.   -	ositive	1_	Nes	otivo.	0	No Impost	?	Uncorto
< Move awa significant		Move away marginally	>	towards marginally	>>	towards significa			npact	-	Neg Impa		0	No Impact		Uncertair



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pei	ndla									
Objectives and			iule	2	E &	요 _	m, lan	lativ	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
P7. To protect and enha	ance biodiversity and protect European sit	es										
the delivery of the Sy Lancashire and ag	hata gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting system does not break down performance gainst the Lancashire BAP targets down to constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.			
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide MR	the 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all lassified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by latural England.  Setween 2008/09 and 2009/10 the ,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a iological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.			
cover and ensure be the sustainable ha	eata gap. Three woodland surveys have een carried out since 1992, and each as used different thresholds in alculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.			



Policy Area: Policy	SDP 2	Housing	Distribution
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		Geog	raphic S	cale	-	Timescal	е	4)	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	ndle Rural	rans- undary	rt Term years	ium up plan eriod	g Term, and Plan eriod	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Officia				T Bol	Sho 0-5	Med to p	Lon Beyo	Ö	

## Conclusion:

This policy sets out a key principle for development in terms of the distribution of housing across the borough. It does not provide detail on how that development should be implemented as this is considered in other policies within the Core Strategy e.g. Policy LIV1.

The policy has positive implications in terms of helping to meet objective H1 and the sustainable location of housing helping to move towards objectives E2b), E3a), C2a) and P1b).

The policy directs new housing provision towards urban areas therefore protecting rural areas from excessive housing development which does potentially have some positive impacts on the environmental objectives; however issues of rural housing affordability will also require consideration.

The policy principles set out here which will inform the selection of individual sites could have significant implications on the environment but this is amplified through more detailed policies elsewhere in the Core Strategy.

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



					Geog	raphic S	cale	7	Timescal	е						
Sustainable Development	Key	/ Baseline Ir	nfo and Ta	arget	Pei	ndle	2	ي ي	dn _	m, lan	lative	Com	menta	ıry, İncludin	g Prev	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		(Where A		3	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
H1. To help meet th	ne housing	needs of the	whole comm	munity												
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	there ha Betweer affordab	ng; 2010/11 is s been a signi n 2004/05 and le homes have to 1.1% of all	ficant increa 2010/11 a s e been built	ase. total of 11 , which	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This poli provision		es no explicit r sing.	eferenc	e to the
b) Address market failure	following	ormation is no g the cancellat me in 2010.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit roket failure.	eference	e to
H2 To improve hea	Ith and red	uce health ine	qualities in	Pendle				•								
a) Reduce health inequalities	Pendle he the Englored death rahas falle	cause mortality nas fallen, but and average. te from heart on the from heart of the from heart of the from heart of the from heart of the from heart of the from heart of the	remains hig Although th disease and	gher than e early d stroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit r th inequalities		e to the
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	2009/10	rall trend is up figure represe ous years.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic and soci		es no explicit re facilities.	eference	e to health
Key		Move	. B4	ove	1	Move	1.		oiti ro	· · · · ·	None	ativ co	Ιο	No Import	l a	l la conteir
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		Geog	raphic S	caie		Timescal	e	l e						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pei	Pendle		E. s	dn	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,					
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
E1. To encourage b	usiness which is appropriately located to max	rimise the b	enefits on	local, na	ational ar	nd global m	narkets							
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%.	>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	The highest levels of allocation are located in the areas of greatest demand which will increase the likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created.					
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the nature of the businesses to be delivered. This is done through Policies WRK1 and WRK2.					
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.					



Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pei						4					
		ndle	5	E s	dn	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ary, Includin	a Prev	ention.
	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
nic inclusion and develop and maintain a hea	althy labou	ır market										
The onset of the current recession in 2007 neralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has nowever fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.	>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	areas of likelihood have a p	areas of greatest demand which will increase likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created.			
Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	0	?	+	+	+	+	main urb	The highest levels of allocation are located in main urban areas which will increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them			
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 east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.			e to	
< Move > Move	>>	Move	+	Po	sitive	-	Nega	ative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair
	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  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 east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has nowever fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Setween 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	reralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Setween 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.  The Move away Move towards	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Setween 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.  The Move	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly helow the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% hetween 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.  The Move   Move   Move towards   Move towards   Pendle's working how between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of 200 by 30.9%.	The onset of the current recession in 2007 peralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly pelow the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  >> 0 ? + + +  The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Setween 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.    < Move	The onset of the current recession in 2007 peralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has nowever fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly selow the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  >> 0 ? + + + +   The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% pertween 2001 and 2010.  Setween 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.    <   Move   >   Move   towards   Move   Positive   Impact   Imp	The onset of the current recession in 2007 reralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has sowever fared relatively well and the interpology ment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  >> 0 ? + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	The onset of the current recession in 2007 leralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has lowever fared relatively well and the inemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been leveloped for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been leveloped for employment uses.  >> 0 ? + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	The onset of the current recession in 2007 the calculation of the current recession in 2007 the calculation of the current recession in 2007 the calculation of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Settween 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at east NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.  The highest lever areas of greatest likelihood of the have a positive businesses and likelihood of the have a positive likelihood of the	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has lowever fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  >> 0 ? + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	The onset of the current recession in 2007 deraided an increase in unemployment evels throughout the country. Pendle has lowever fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national 7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  The proportion of the population with no publifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Setween 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at a say 30.9%.  The Move   > Move   > Move   Nove   Move   Nove   Move   Nove   Nove



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pendle		. ح	erm ars	dn _	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to the nature of employment growth and the types of job which might be generated.				

K	(ey	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pei	Pendle		E s	dn	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
E.3 To develop stra	tegic transport, communication and economic	infrastruct	ure										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	<	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks appropriate employment development in key settlements. Depending on where within those key settlements development is situated it might increase congestion.				
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.				



		Geog	raphic S	cale	7	Timescal	е	4	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	ndle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.

Key	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Inf	o and Target (Where	Per	Pendle		E s	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi						
Objectives and Criteria		ailable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects								
E4. To deliver urb	an/rural renaissance																	
a) Support rural diversification		ss Register Employment 2008, shows an upward nent.	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	within ru The pol small so settlem	ural ser licy mal cale de ent bou ication.	ws for approprotice centres a kes explicit revelopments o undary that aid This policy a criteria.	and rura ference utside o ds rural	l villages. to allowing f the				
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of brownfield sites"	67% recorded in 2008	ained relatively stable with 8/09. end over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of Brownfield sites. It the purpose of the policy to direct developed to different types of land. This is considered to policy SDP6 which looks at the application the sequential approach.  However, the policy does indicate that in a reas where the infrastructure capacity is sufficient to cope with increased usage, developments may be restricted to Brow sites in the short term.				es. It is not evelopmen asidered in lication of mat in some city is not age, new				



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nescale	)	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 5	Term	up to riod	rm, Ilan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium plan peri	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumulative	Effects
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy looks at the distribution of employment development across the borough but not where, within the settlement boundary, the development should take place.
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.

<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Targe	et (Where	Pe	ndle	ý	E. s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C1. To Reduce crim	e and the fear of crime and to reduce	e anti-social b	ehaviour					•		
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by Perception Survey in 2011. This has lower response, but asked resident they feel when outside in the local at the day. The response was 'very safairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in crime after dark' in Pendle's neighby However, the Perception Survey is much lower response rate than the Survey it replaced.	id a much is how safe area during afe' (33%), in the 'fear of bourhoods, based on a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.
C2. To improve acc	ess to and use of basic goods, service	es and amen	ities	•				•		
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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of people finding access difficult to local services etc.
Key	<   Move   >   Mov									
Move away significantly	to	Nove owards ignificantly	+	Positiv Impact	-	-	Nega Impa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		



Policy Area: Policy SDP 3 Employment Distributi
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		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tin	nescale	•		
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pendle Urban Rura		Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Short Term 0-5 years Medium up to plan period		Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access.

		Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Policy Area: Po	licy SDP 3 Employment Distribution								
		Geog	raphic S	cale	Tir	nescal	9	0	
Sustainable Development Objectives	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		ndle	ıs- dary	rerm Pars	up to eriod	erm, I Plan od	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse
and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum	Effects
C3. To protect place	ees, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, co	ultural an	d archaeol	ogical v	alue				
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.
Key Move away significantly		t	Move owards significantly	/ +	Positiv Impact		-	Negativ Impact	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline I	nfo and Tar	aet (Where	Pe	ndle	>	m. S	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includii		
Objectives and Criteria		vailable)	<b>ger</b> (************************************	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	R€	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
C4. To protect and	improve local enviro	nmental qualit	у	•							•				
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the followin plans in place: Alkir Barrowford, Heyhea Gardens, Victoria a Public satisfaction v high, with seven ea	ncoats, Ball G ad, Marsden, ' nd Walverden with parks in F	rove, Valley endle remains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		olicy ma spaces.	ikes no explic	it refere	nce to
Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of com	plaints about en 2004/05 ar	noise has ad 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		olicy ma se pollut	ikes no explic	it refere	nce to light
C5. To devel	op strong and positiv	e relationship	s between peopl	e from dif	ferent back	ground	ls and cor	nmunities	and to v	alue the	diversity	, of cult	ural traditions	found ir	Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents local area as a place fairly satisfied  The target of 52.8% The Perception Sur revealed that 3.3% can influence decis further 25.6% tendents	e to live, and by 2011 was vey had a low definitely agre ions in their a	not achieved. response but	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explic sense of comr		nce to
Key				-	· ——			· ——-	-		-				
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	tainable lopment	Kev B	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	endle	ح	E s	up to riod	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi		
Obj	ectives Criteria			lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
b) Sup commu develo and neighb identity	unity opment oourhood		uld definitely co rther 48.2% wo		a more active ybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		unity de	akes no explic velopment an		
enhano facilitie	es for e, art and	'satisfied' events se	ier results reco	eisure fa n a signi		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.				
P1. To	o minimise th	ne requiren	nent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient e	nergy use	and increas	e the ι	ise of ene	rgy from r	enewabl	e source	s				
produc	use of able	for the in		ewable	vear the figures and low carbon low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.				
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	t	Move owards significantly	+	Posit Impa		-	Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncert					Uncertair



		Geog	raphic So	cale	Ti	imescale	9					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle		erm ars	ip to od	rm, Plan d	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Tern 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumulative	Effects			
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to locate new employment development in the Key and Local Service Centres. In rural areas new employment development will be focussed in the Rural Service Centres. By concentrating development in these areas where accessibility is high the number of trips made by private car should be reduced.			

Key															
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Sustainable Development	Kev Baseline Info	and Target (Where	Pe	endle	у	E. s	p to	3 5 5	- D	atilve		ary, Includi			
Objectives and Criteria	_	ilable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up	Long Term	Period	Cumulative	Reduction	on, Offsettin Effects	dverse		
P2. To address th	e need to limit and adapt	to climate change								•					
a) Reduce or minimise	Total energy consumpt 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes									devel	opment in the	ne Key and Lo	cal Serv	/ice	
greenhouse gas emissions	This is the second lowe and well below the Cou (8.2 tonnes) averages.	est figure in Lancashire inty (8.4 tonnes) and UK	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	areas transp private	where acce port is high to be car should	cy makes no explicit reference to			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumpt domestic, commercial a by 300 kWh in each yea 2007, giving an overall	and transport) has fallen ar between 2005 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		reenhouse gas emissions.  This policy makes no explicit reference to daptation to climate change				



					Geo	graphic So	ale	Ti	mescal	е							
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	P	endle	2	E s	up to	m, lan	ative						
Objectives and Criteria			lable)		Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	R	eauctio	cy makes no explicit reference management.			
P3. To ensure the	sustainable	e managemen	t of exis	ting natural reso	urces thro	ugh conside	ration o	f depletion	n, waste	minimisa	ition recy	cling an	d recov	ery			
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	household and 2007/ head. In 2 There has compostir far exceed The comb compostir	2010/11 this has been a 52.81 ag rate betweed ding the target bined figure for	ead between the targed fallen % increen 2004/of 10% recycling slightly	veen 2004/05 get of 380kg per a still further. ease in the //05 and 2010/11 . ng and below the target		0	0	0	0	0	0		•		it refere	ence to	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	between 2 target of it		010/11.	d by 86.48% As a result the ecycling to 20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.				ence to	
Key																	
< Move away significantly		Move away marginally	^	Move towards marginally		Move towards significantly	+	Positiv Impac	-	-	Negativ Impact		resource management.				



					Geo	graphic	Scal	le	ТТ	imescale	•						
Sustainable Development	Key E	Baseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	F	endle		ح	E s	up to riod	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)	3	Urbai	Rura	Trans-	Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	_ 0	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects	_	dverse
P4. To reduce con	ntaminatio	n, regenerate d	egradeo	d environments, m	naintain s	oil resour	ces ar	nd mi	nimise d	evelopme	nt on gre	enfield s	tes				
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	derelict I ha was of Green Wonly site contamination. The peroperious	JD return for 20 and and buildin deemed to be so deemed and in new ly developed (Ears, has exceed	gs in Pouitable for the second	endle, of which 20 for housing.  n Colne, is the peing mediation.  g built on eld) land, as in	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	encou land in purpos differe Policy the se Howev areas sufficie develo	raging to prefere se of the se of the se of the stypes SDP6 valuentian ver, the where to comments	kes no explicite he developme ence to Greenite policy to direct of land. This which looks at approach.  policy does in the infrastructure with increase may be restriort term.	ent of Brifield. It ect deve is cons the appropriate tare capassed us	ownfield is not the lopment to idered in olication of that in some acity is not age, new
b) Protect good quality soil resources	classifie	his figure accou	nere is i	and in Pendle none in Grades 1 5.1% of the total	0	0		0	0	0	0	0			kes no explici od quality soil i		
Kev																	
< Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significar	tly	+	Posit Impa		-	Negativ Impact	е	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



y Area: Pol	icy SI	DP 3	B Employme	ent Dis	tribution													
						Ge	eog	raphic So	ale	7	Timescal	е	0					
stainable elopment	Ke	у Ва	seline Info	and T	arget (Where		Pe	ndle	ry	E s	ip to od	m, lan	lative					
jectives I Criteria			Avai	lable)		Urb	an	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Ke	eductio		_	averse
o improve wa	ter qua	lity a	nd meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wate	er Fram	ewo	rk Directive	)									
sure water y meets the standard	classi Good	fied:					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.				nce to
,	<	:	Move away	>	Move towards	>>	to	wards	+			-			0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	ctainable elopment jectives Criteria co improve water y meets the standard	citainable elopment jectives Criteria  co improve water qual sure water y meets the standard  Good 0%	ktainable elopment jectives Criteria  Dimprove water quality a sure water y meets the standard  Move away  Key Ba  In 2006 th classified: Good – 42 0%	Key Baseline Info Avai  Criteria  Key Baseline Info Avai  Dimprove water quality and meet the resure water y meets the standard  Move away  Move	Key Baseline Info and Taxorilable)  Discretives Criteria  In 2006 the 63.1km of waterway classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Power of the significantly  Move away significantly  Key Baseline Info and Taxorilable inf	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Do improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water sure water and meets the standard  In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad 0%  Move away significantly  Move away significantly	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Urb  Dimprove water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Frame sure water y meets the standard  Move away significantly  Move away significantly  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Urb  In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Per Output (Where Available)   Urban   Urban	Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Urban   Rural	Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)     Pendle     Urban   Rural     Eleption     Urban   Rural     Urban   Rural     Urban     Urban	Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pendle	Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pendle	Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Pend	Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Pend	Corporation   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   P	Comment plectives   Criteria   Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pendle	Reduction, Offsetting   Commentary, Including   Reduction, Offsetting   Redu	Commentary, Including Prescribed Reduction, Offsetting of August In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle water years the standard   Cood - 42.9%, Fair - 57.1%, Poor - 9.1%, Bad -   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O



					G	eogı	raphic S	cale	Ti	imesca	ale	o.				
Sustainable Development Objectives and	Key		ıfo and	l Target (Where		Pen		ıs- dary	Term	m up lan	Ferm, d Plan	umulative		ry, Including		
Criteria				-,	Uri	ban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Tern 0-5 vears	Medium to plan	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cum	J, J	g		
P6. Reduce the risk	of floodin	ng and conserv	ve wate	r resources												
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Lead I		uthority	ty Council as the will be responsibl October 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			

significantly

marginally

marginally



Policy Area: Poli	cy SDP 3 Employment Distribution								
		Geo	graphic	Scale	-	Гimesc	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Wh	ere Pe	endle		T. S.	p to od	rm, Ilan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This 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 performant against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classifias 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296 of land in Pendle designated as a Biologi Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	na 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.
Key									
< Move away significantly	<pre></pre>	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact	9	-	Negative   0   No Impact   ?   Uncertain   Impact



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	7	Timesc:	ale	a)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	J	rīn S	dn	m, lan 	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundal	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

## Conclusion:

This policy distributes most employment developments to the areas of greatest demand which will increase the likelihood of them being developed. This will have a positive effect on both the number of businesses and the number of jobs created and thus would contribute to SA objectives E1 and E2.

Concentrating development in the main urban areas which will increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them and the number of trips should be reduced, with a associated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is in accordance with SA objectives E2, P1 and P2.

However the drawback of locating most development within key settlements is that it might increase congestion, depending on where within those key settlements development is situated. This would be contrary to criteria a) of SA Objective E3.

The policy allows for some employment development in rural areas and specifically indicates that development outside of the settlement boundary may be appropriate where it aids rural diversification. This is directly related to criteria a) of SA Objective E4which looks at supporting rural diversification.

The policy does not explicitly consider the type of land that should be developed (i.e. Brownfield or Greenfield) as this is considered in the sequential approach to development in Policy SDP6. However, in some areas the infrastructure capacity may restrict new employment developments to Brownfield sites in the short term.

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Sustainable Development	Kev	/ Baseline Ir	nfo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	dle	7	E. s	ot c	n, an	ative	Comm	entarv	, Including ∣	Prever	ntion.
Objectives and Criteria			vailabl			Irban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of Ac		
H1. To help meet the	housing	needs of the	whole co	ommunity									•				
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	has b 2004 home	peen a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tota puilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordabl ich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m provision of h		explicit refere	ence to	the
b) Address market failure	follov	information is ving the cance ramme in 2010	llation c			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy market failure		explicit refere	nce to a	addressing
H2 To improve healtl	and red	luce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle							•		<u>'</u>				
a) Reduce health inequalities	Pend Engla rate f	and average. A	out rema Although ease an	e for males in ains higher than to the early death distroke has falle England average.	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy manager health inequal		explicit refere	nce to r	educing
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	2009			d, although the a slight decrease	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			explicit refere I social care fa		mproving
Key << Move away		Move	>	Move	>>	Mov	10	1+	Do	sitive			Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair
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						Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	ıle						
Sustainable Development	Ke	v Baseline l	nfo an	d Target (Whe	ere	Pen	dle	7	E s	dn _	m, lan	ative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria		•	vailab	•	ſ	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Red	ductio	on, Offsettii Effects	_	Adverse
E1. To encourage b	usiness v	vhich is approp	riately l	ocated to maxim	ise the	benefits	on local,	nationa	l and glo	bal mark	ets						
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	stock the V 13.71		and 20 ousines			0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no expli e number of g		
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	the wi cated neigh	ithin 'science a Jory.  This was	nd tech lower t	thin Pendle work nology profession nan many 111 census data		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no expli e existing inn		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	touris has re workf	emained static orce employed esses has incre	1). Whil the pro I in touri	st the number of portion of the	jobs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po		akes no expli urism.	cit refer	rence to
Key Key Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move toward		+	Positive Impact		-	Negative Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



		Geo	graphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pe Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and develop and maintain a health	/ labour r	narket			2			
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not make explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels. However, the provision of new retail development may increase the number of available jobs.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community.
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.
Key << Move away	Move   >   Move   >	·>   N	Move	1+	Posi	tivo		Ne	egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain

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Sustainable Development Objectives and	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	ndle Rural	ns- idary	Term	n up to eriod	Term, d Plan iod	mulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Criteria		Orban	Kurai	Trans- Boundary	Short 0-5 y	Mediun plan p	Long Beyon Per	Cur	
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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.
	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).			J	U	0		J	

	,															
Г	Key	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Sustainable Development	Kev Ba	aseline Info	and Tare	get (Where	Per	ndle	ý	s.	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi			
Objectives and Criteria	,		lable)	9 (	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Ad Effects				dverse	
E.3 To develop str	rategic trans	sport, commur	nication an	nd economic inf	rastructure	•											
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	in the nun Pendle. This gene from 2005 recorded (2008) an Between 2 in the nun Pendle. This gene from 2005 recorded	2003 and 2009 nber of childre strally downwards onwards with in Pendle 10 (dd 7 (2009). 2003 and 2009 nber of childre strally downwards onwards with in Pendle 10 (dd 7 (2009).	n KSI on r rd trend ha n the follow 2006), 16 5 there wa n KSI on r	as continued ving figures (2007), 11 as a 2.7% fall coads in as continued ving figures	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Sei Centres, especially Nelson and Colne sho increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing the relia on the private car, therefore not exacerbat the issue of traffic congestion.  This policy makes no explicit reference to				ne should ectors of ne reliance	
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		umption for fre by 20.81% be		eys in Pendle 02/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po			t refere	nce to rail	
Key Move away significantly</td <td></td> <td>Move away marginally</td> <td>t</td> <td>Move owards narginally</td> <td>te</td> <td>Move owards</td> <td>+</td> <td>Positiv</td> <td></td> <td><u>                                     </u></td> <td>Negativ Impact</td> <td colspan="4">ve 0 No Impact ? Unce</td> <td>Uncerta</td>		Move away marginally	t	Move owards narginally	te	Move owards	+	Positiv		<u>                                     </u>	Negativ Impact	ve 0 No Impact ? Unce				Uncerta	



C) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans  E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance  a) Support rural diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.						G	eog	graphic	Scale	Т	imesca	ale						
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans  E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance  a) Support rural diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Where	e	Pe	ndle	>	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Comm	Commentary, Including Prevention			
links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans  E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance  Base of the policy is to set the broad diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	Objectives and				-		an	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul				o explicit reference to tra- cking or green travel plans policy is to set the broad rough. It does allow for ment within Rural Service no reference to opportun to ro outside a settlement that restrict farm retail sche trs retail schemes outside es where they contribute	
a) Support rural diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment hierarchy for the Borough. It does allow for appropriate development within Rural Servi Centres, but makes no reference to opportuging the Rural Villages or outside a settlement.	links, ICT, homeworking, and	impro	ve, due to influ	ences			0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
diversification  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	E4. To deliver urban/	rural rena	aissance											•				
boundary which might restrict farm retail soll Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outsi Rural Service Centres where they contribut towards rural diversification.		Surve	y introduced ir	1 2008,		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	hierarchy for appropriate Centres, but in the Rural boundary w Policy WRK Rural Service	erarchy for the Borough. It does allow for oppopriate development within Rural Service entres, but makes no reference to opportun the Rural Villages or outside a settlement oundary which might restrict farm retail scheolicy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside ural Service Centres where they contribute			
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	ectives and Criteria	·	Ava	ilable		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	auctio	n, Offsetting Effects	g of Ad	verse
land a optimi	claim derelict and buildings, sing the use ownfield sites"	The figures hawith 67% reconstruction Steadily increase years.	rded ir	2008/		>	0	0	0	0	0	0	reclaimi the use unlikely situated defined retail de usually	ng dere of Bro that the within of town ce velopm require	es no explicit I lict land and b wnfield sites. I ere will be mucor on the edge entres which ment. The policy the redevelopiporting this S.	uilding, Howeve th green ts of exist hight be y direction ment of	optimising r it is field land sting suitable for on would an existing
develo	centrate office opment within centres		provision	on reco compl	rded in 2007/08 etion of Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This pol develop		es no explicit	referenc	ce to office
quality enviro throug standa sustain and co	orove the y of the built onment gh high ards of nable design onstruction of ind existing	At present the the number of Ecohomes sta	dwellir	ngs me	eting the BRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This pol design s		es no explicit ds.	referenc	ce to
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a) Make streets and public places safer for Perception Survey in 2011. This had a  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a  This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.						Geog	graphic Sc	ale	Т	imesca	le							
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it	_		Kev Basel	ne Info	and Target	Pe	endle	у	s w.	p to	m, Ian	- ovite	מוואם	Co	mmen	tarv. Includi	ina Pr	evention.
public places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it  Community safety.  Community safety.  Community safety.		jectives and	_		_	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P							
public places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it	C1. T	o Reduce crime a	nd the fear of crim	and to	reduce anti-social	behaviou	,											
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C2. T	o improve access	to and	use of basic o	goods, s	services and am	enities											
numb finding local f service	educe the vers of people g access to food shops and ces e.g. post s, difficult	In 200 school ln 200 comp	c transport travery.  08/09 96.0% c letions were be transport travel.  08/09 95.0% c letions were be transport travel.	uilt with yel time of all how uilt with yel time of all how uilt with	in 30 minutes of a doctors  using in 30 minutes of a primary  using in 30 minutes	<	<	0	0	0	0	0	retail h focus r centres focuss the pol develo it does	ierarchy new reta s. In rur ed on th icy doe pments not pei	of the policy is y for the Borou ail development al areas retail ne Rural Servis not support within the Rurmit existing cacilities to obtain	ugh. It s nt in exist provision ce Cent new ral Villas ommuni	eeks to sting town on is res and ges. Thus ties with
	rovide physical ss for those with ilities	facilit			crossings with le is increasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explic vsical access.	it refere	nce to
Key		-							-	-	- <del></del>						
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Sustainable Development	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Where	е	Pen	dle	у	m. S	o to od	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includin		
Objectives and Criteria			ailable			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsetting Effects	g of Ac	iverse
C3. To protect place	s, spaces	, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic,	cultur	al and a	rchaeolo	gical val	ue								
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and reuse	anticipa	has 23 Conse ates having m by 2013/14		Areas and ent plans for all	of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places,	spaces	kes no explicit s, landscapes a al or archaeold	and buil	dings of
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development		rvation Areas v ement plans to		oraisals and oduced by 2013/	14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places,	spaces	kes no explicit s, landscapes a al or archaeolo	and buil	dings of
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	tourist	visits to muse	ums in l	e circa 120,000 Pendle in 2010/1 on previous year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places,	spaces	kes no explicit s, landscapes a al or archaeolo	and buil	dings of
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Objectives and Criteria			lable)		Urba	n	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
C4. To protect a	nd improve lo	ocal environme	ntal qua	lity		•											
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	plans in p Barrowfo Gardens	place: Alkincoa rd, Heyhead, N , Victoria and V	ts, Ball ( Marsden Valverde	, Valley	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	This polic spaces.	y make	es no explicit re	eference	e to green
	high, with	n seven earning	g Green	Flag status.													
Reduce light and noise pollution		ber of complair htly between 2			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	This polic noise poll		es no explicit re	eference	e to light or
C5. To dev	elop strong	and positive rel	ationshi	ps between peo	ole from	diffe	erent bad	ckground	ds and c	ommunit	ies and to	o value t	he diversity	, of cul	tural traditions	found i	n Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	local area fairly sati The targe The Perc revealed	a as a place to sfied et of 52.8% by eption Survey that 3.3% defir	live, and 2011 wa had a lo nitely ag	as not achieved. w response but reed that they	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	a sense c	f belon	es no explicit re ging and wellb community.		
		ence decisions 5.6% tended to		area, and a													
Key Move aw	av –	Move	- I	Move	~~	NA	0)/0		Pos	ritivo		Neo	ative	Ιο	No Impact	2	Uncertair
< Move aw significan	,	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	to	ove wards gnificantl	v   +	Pos	sitive act	-	Neg Imp	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ry	TI sı	dn	rm, Plan	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plar period	Long Ter Beyond F Perioc	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.

Key

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				marginally		marginally		significantly								



a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								Geog	raphic S	cale	T	imesc	ale						
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use  There has been a small decline in the number of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	_		Key	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	ح .	rm 's	p to od	m,  an	lative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		jectives and						rban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year		Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Reduction	on, Of	fsetting of A	dverse	e Effects
production and/or use of renewable energy  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and  There has been a small decline in the number of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  Attribugh Variable from year to year the lightes for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P1. 1	To minimise the re	quirem	ent for energy	use, pı	omote efficient e	energy u	ise and	d increase	the us	e of er	ergy fro	om rene	wable s	sources				
length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the solution of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	produ use o	uction and/or of renewable	for the	e installation of	f renew	able and low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				erence t	0
	length trips r through appro- and n devel	n and number of required gh encouraging opriately located nixed use opment and	of peo transp	ople using sustoort to access esults of the 20	tainable their pla	e modes of ace of work.		>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Centres, es increase th community private car. Service Ce	specially e acces without Allowir ntres w	y Nelson and C ssibility to most t increasing rel ng retail provisi ill also make th	Colne shat sectors iance or ion in Reference to the contract of the contract o	nould s of the n the ural
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	5	m. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P2. To address the r	need to limit and adapt to climate change				•				
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Allowing retail provision in the Rural Service Centres should make journey lengths shorter thereby reducing the usage of the car and levels of greenhouse gases.
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to climate change



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	stainable velopment	Key I	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where	е	Pen	dle	5	rm S	o to	m, Ian	lative	Comi	mentai	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
	ectives and Criteria			ailable	•		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A	4	
P3. T	o ensure the su	ıstainable	e managemen	t of exis	sting natural reso	urces	s through	n conside	ration of	deple	tion, wa	ste minin	nisation	recycling and	d recove	ery		
arising consti	duce waste g from ruction, lition and stic sources	househ and 200 head. In There h compose 2010/12 The concompose compose the com	07/08, achievin 2010/11 this nas been a 52 sting rate betw 1, far exceedir mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head bing the the had fa .81% in reen 20 ing the the for recy is slight	etween 2004/05 arget of 380kg pillen still further. crease in the 04/05 and arget of 10%.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy resource r		s no explicit rei	ference	to
		betwee target o	n 2004/05 and	2010/	ased by 86.48% 11. As a result th e recycling to 20	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.			to	
Key																		
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	, and	Er.B	to to lod	rm, Plan d	ılativ	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce cont	amination, regenerate degraded environments, main	ntain soil r	esources	and mir	imise (	develop	oment or	n greenfi	eld sites
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.  Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.  The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development.
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
P5. To improve water	er quality and meet the requirements of the Water F	ramework	Directive	I					
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
Key Move away		Mo		· .	Pos	tive	T	Na	egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
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	stainable /elopment	Key	Baseline In	o and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	. ≥	E &	up to riod	_ an ,	lativo	Comi	nentar	ry, Including	) Preve	ention,
	ectives and Criteria		Av	ailab	le)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up	Long Term, Beyond Plar Period	Cumulative	Reducti	on, Of	fsetting of A	Advers	e Effects
P6. R	educe the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	er resources													
number proper flooding surface	duce the er of ties at risk of g from e and ground sources	Lead L		thority	nty Council as the will be responsil October 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference management.				to water
abstra	duce water ction and mption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0		This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.			
Key																		
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a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.								Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesc	cale						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and protected species, and protected opportunities for 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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Wher	е 🗔	Pen	ndle	>	Eσ	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	nenta	rv. Includina	ı Preve	ention.
delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide  The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  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  or biodiversity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	Obj	ectives and	,					rban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumul			•		
delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for the Council and the provide opportunities for the South Pennine Against the Lancashire BAP targets down into the South Pennine Output Outp	P7. T	o protect and er	hance b	oiodiversity and	d proted	ct European sites													
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for horizontal manual enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for horizontal enhance existing work of land in Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	delive Lanca Biodiv	ery of the ashire and UK versity Action	Syster agains	n does not breat the Lancash	ak dov	n performance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit ref	erence	to ecology
	enhar wildlif desig and p specie provid oppor	nce existing de/landscape nated habitats protected es, and de rtunities for	Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  Totected es, and le land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit ref	erence	to ecology
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>	Mov	/e ards	+	Posi Impa		-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm rs	p to	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans-Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

## Conclusion:

Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community and which will reduce the number of trips required reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions which is consistent with SA Objective E2, E3, P1 and potentially P2, although restrictions on retail facilities in rural communities which don't already have shops will perpetuate the need to travel to rural service centres to buy basic provisions.

The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land however it is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA Objective E4 however, other aspects of this policy conflict with SA Objective E4 since the policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres but makes no reference to opportunities in villages or outwith settlements which might restrict farm retail schemes or meet community need for a small shop. This also poses a conflict with SA Objective C2 since the policy doesn't allow for retail facilities to be built as part of new developments whether in rural or urban locations.

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			marginally		marginally		significantly								



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community  a) Provide appropriate good  Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between  Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pingle Available  This is a strategic policy this objective and the su				
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community  a) Provide Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there				
a) Provide Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there This is a strategic policy				
quality housing to meet residents' needs 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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	supporting text identical to the delivery of the delivery of the aspirational projections and the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing and the support of the decialist housing the support of the decial of the d	entifies no of the plan, pjects and		
b) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  The policy makes no expfailure or regeneration.	The policy makes no explicit reference to market failure or regeneration.			



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Where Available  Where Avail							Geog	raphic S	cale		Times	cale						
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.  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.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	2	ب ع	b to	m, Ian	ative	Comme	entary, In	cluding	Preve	ention,
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.  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.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Objectives and				-		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel	Medium upprint	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul					
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.  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.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	H2 To improve health	and red	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle													
health and social care facilities  2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improved primary care facilities in Colne and other health related services within the rural area		Pend Engla rate f	lle has fallen, b and average. A rom heart dise	out rema although ase an	ains higher than n the early death d stroke has fall	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		es no expli	cit refere	nce to h	nealth
	health and social	2009	/10 figure repre	е	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	this objective an projects which a however it does including improv and other health	this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plar however it does support aspirational projects including improved primary care facilities in Colne and other health related services within the rural ar			ifies no the plan, cts n Colne		
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	. 5	E s	p to od	rm, Ilan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage bu	usiness which is appropriately located to maximise	the bene	fits on lo	cal, natio	nal and	global n	narkets		
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 business.
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 innovation or science.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.

Key															
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Objectives and Criteria		A۱	vailable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
E2. To secure econ	omic incl	usion and deve	elop and m	naintain a health	y labour	market									
a) Reduce unemployment evels	heral throu fared level	ighout the coun I relatively well	se in unem ntry. Pendle and the ur cantly belo	ployment levels e has however nemployment ow the regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of business.			
Improve the hysical accessibility jobs through the cation of sites and ansport links close areas of high memployment				een developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improvin the physical accessibility of jobs			



Polic	y Area: Policy	SDP 5 Future Infra	structure Requirem	ents				_					_		
6	ustainable			Geog	graphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	/e					
Dev	velopment	_	and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	ary	erm	up to riod	erm, Plan d	ulativ			, Including		
	ectives and Criteria	Avai	ilable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan plan plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	n, Offs	setting of A	dvers	e Effects
levels partici	rease the of ipation and ment in	The proportion of the p qualifications has redu between 2001 and 20	iced by over 44%								This is a stra deliver this o identifies no delivery of th	bjective project	e and the sup s which are c	porting critical to	text the
learnir		Between 2005 and 20 Pendle's working populated NVO Level 4 Own	ulation (16-64) with at								aspirational prints in accordance	projects	for improved		
		30.9%.	alifications increased by	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The table in to the fact the Building Sch made some pupil number	at the s lools for capacit	chools comp the Future p	leted ur rogram	nder the me, have
	ovide better and higher y jobs	The average weekly wemployees by workpla almost £100 less than (£500.40). The compa Lancashire is £452.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy m nature of em which might	ployme	ent growth an			
Key															1
<<	Move away significantly	< Move : away marginally	> Move towards marginally	to	love owards ignificant	y +	Posi		-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale	•				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	ý	E. S	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
E.3 To develop str	ategic transport, communication and economic in	nfrastructure	9								
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 is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including the A56 Villages bypass, reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton railway and improvements to quality bus routes in accordance with policy ENV4.		
level of investment in and use of rail	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rail freight transport.		
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport  Key   Move away significantly	recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.     Move   > Move	0 >> N	0 Move	0 +	0 Positiv	/e	0	0 Negatii Impact	freight transport.		



					Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mescale	•						
Sustainable Development	Kev I	Baseline Info	and Target (Wh	nere	Pei	ndle	۲	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	R	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects	_	dverse
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	improve technolo	due to influenc gies and vehicl	expected to continues such as cleane		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	delive identif delive aspira transp and in specif	r this ob ies no p ry of the tional proort links approved ically se	egic policy whi jective and the rojects which a plan, however rojects includir in accordance broadband (w tout in a polic g text for WRK	e supportance critical rit does and improper with Parking right.	rting text cal to the s support oved olicy ENV4 not opears in
E4. To deliver ur	an/rural re	naissance														
a) Support rural diversification	Survey i		Register Employn 08, shows an upw nt.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	delive identif delive aspira broad a polic WRK1	r this ob ies no p ry of the tional po band (w by but ap and St related	egic policy whi jective and the rojects which a plan, howeve rojects such as hich is not speopears in the supple, and impreservices in ac	e supportance critical rit does improvecifically supporting to the contract of the contract representation of the contract r	rting text cal to the s support red set out in ng text for cess to
Key << Move away		Move away	> Move towards	>		Move owards	+	Positi <sup>1</sup>		-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



## Policy Area: Policy SDP 5 Future Infrastructure Requirements

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale	•	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	. Y	rm 's	up to riod	'm, 'lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the redevelopment of brownfield land.
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to sustainable design and construction.

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<	<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
		significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact		-	1	
				marginally		marginally		significantly							1	



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Where Available  Urban Rural  Urban Rural  Where Urban Rural  Where Where Available  Urban Rural  Where Whe								Geogi	raphic	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale						
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response				Key Baselir	ne Info	and Target (	Where	Pen	dle	5	rm S	p to	m, lan	ative					
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception survey in 2011. This had a much lower response deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improved recreational facilities in accordance with SUP and increased open space in accordance with policies LIV4 and SUP4, which may help reduce the incidents of anti-social behaviour on the streets?		Objectives and		·		•		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Re	eductio		_	dverse
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response delivery of the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improved recreational facilities in accordance with SUP and increased open space in accordance with policies LIV4 and SUP4, which may help reduce the incidents of anti-social behaviour on the streets?	C1. T	o Reduce crime	and the	e fear of crime a	nd to re	educe anti-socia	l behavio	ur											
	pĺace	s safer for the	ublic	Perception Su lower respons safe they feel during the day (33%), fairly si There has bee of crime after neighbourhood Survey is base	rvey in e, but a when o . The reafe (48. en a sligdark' in ds. Hoved on a	2011. This had asked residents I utside in the locesponse was 've 5%).  In this increase in the Pendle's vever, the Percemuch lower res	a much how cal area ery safe' ne 'fear eption ponse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	deliver identifi deliver aspiral recrea and ind policie reduce	this ob es no p y of the tional pr tional fa creased s LIV4 a the inc	jective and the rojects which as plan, howeve rojects includin acilities in accoll open space in and SUP4, which dents of anti-ties.	e suppor are critic r it does ng impro ordance n accord ich may	ting text cal to the support ved with SUP1 dance with help



C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  Reduction  Rural  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 of the people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of the people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult within 30 minutes public transport of local food shops and services in the local food shops and services in the local food shops and services in the local food shops and services in the local food shops and services in the local food shops and services in the local food shops and services in the local food shops and	ntary, Including Prevention tion, Offsetting of Adverse Effects  ategic policy which in itself doesr objective and the supporting text o projects which are critical to the he plan, however it does support projects including improvements
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  O O O O O O O O O D O D O D D D D D D	ategic policy which in itself doesn objective and the supporting text opposes which are critical to the he plan, however it does support
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  O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 bus services, so	objective and the supporting text o projects which are critical to the he plan, however it does support
people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.0% of all nousing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 94.0% of all nousing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  In 2008/09 94.0% of all nousing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  O O O O O O O O O D O D D D D D D D D	objective and the supporting text o projects which are critical to the he plan, however it does support
In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	s, schools and health and social ordance with policies ENV4, SUP
access for those with disabled people is increasing year-on-year.    0	ategic policy which in itself doesr objective and the supporting text opposed projects which are critical to the he plan, however it does support projects including a more diverse illities to meet the needs of all and specialist housing n with SUP1 and LIV2.



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
	stainable velopment	Kev	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where	e	Pen	dle	>	E s	o to	m, lan	ative			ary, Includir		
Obje	ectives and Criteria	,		ailable			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsetting Effects	g of Ac	lverse
C3. T	o protect places	, spaces	, landscapes a	ınd buil	dings of historic,	cultura	al and a	rchaeolo	gical val	ue								
historiconte herita and contestoric through	espect the ic and mporary ge of the area onserve ic buildings gh sensitive ation and re-	anticipa	has 23 Conse ates having ma by 2013/14		Areas and eent plans for all	of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places	spaces	kes no explicit s, landscapes a al or archaeolo	and build	dings of
to enh local d "sens	se ectural design nance the character and e of place" of opment		rvation Areas v ement plans to		oraisals and oduced by 2013/1	14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.				dings of
to bui	prove access Idings and capes of ic/cultural	tourist	visits to muse	ıms in l	e circa 120,000 Pendle in 2010/1 on previous year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural or archaeological value.				
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Mov tow sign	ards	+	Positiv	-	-	Negat Impac		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



						Geog	graphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le						
	tainable lopment	Key B	aseline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	a Prev	ention,
Obje	ectives Criteria			lable)	3	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A		
C4. To	protect and	improve lo	cal environme	ntal quali	ty				•	•			•				
protect creation	on and s to green	plans in p Barrowfor Gardens, Public sa	ne following pa blace: Alkincoa rd, Heyhead, N Victoria and V tisfaction with a seven earning	ts, Ball G Marsden, Valverder parks in F	valley n. Pendle remains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	deliver the identifies delivery of aspiration	is object no project of the planal nal proje	c policy which tive and the su ects which are an, however it ects for increas ordance with Ll'	ipportin critical does su sed oper	g text to the upport
b) Red and no pollutio			per of complain			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This police noise pol		s no explicit re	ference	to light or
C5.	To devel	op strong a	and positive re	lationship	s between peop	le from di	fferent bad	kgroun	ds and c	ommunit	ies and t	o value	the diversity	, of cult	tural traditions	found ir	n Pendle
wellbei	of jing and ing for all ers of the	In target The Percent revealed can influe	a as a place to sfied et of 52.8% by	live, and 2011 was had a low nitely agre in their a	s not achieved. v response but eed that they	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	deliver the identifies delivery of aspiration	is object no project of the planal nal proje	c policy which tive and the su ects which are an, however it ects including in ies in accordar	ipportin critical does su mprove	g text to the upport ment of
			Move			>>	Move	+	Po	sitive	-	Ne	gative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair
	Move away significantly Move away away marginally Move towards marginally					1 3	owards significantl	v	Imp	act		Imp	act				



		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Т	imesca	ile	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm rs	up to riod	m, Ian I	mulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improvement of community facilities in accordance with SUP1.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including improvements to recreation and leisure facilities and open space in accordance with SUP1 and LIV4.

Key

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		significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact		·		1
				marginally		marginally		significantly		-						1



production and/or use of renewable in Pendle remains low.  for the installation of renewable and low carbon and/or use of renewable  for the installation of renewable and low carbon deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support						Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	ale				
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  Do no		Key Ba	seline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Includ	ing Prev	ention,
Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	•		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of	f Advers	se Effects
production and/or use of renewable energy for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.    O	P1. To minimise th	ne requirem	ent for energy	use, pror	note efficient e	nergy use	and incre	ease the	use of er	nergy fro	m renev	wable s	ources		
length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public  of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	for the ins	tallation of ren	newable a	nd low carbon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	deliver this objective and the identifies no projects which delivery of the plan, howeve aspirational projects includir carbon energy projects in ac	supportinare critical rit does su g renewab	g text to the upport ble and low
	length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and public	of people to access The result	using sustaina their place of s of the 2011	able mode work.	es of transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		reference	to location
Key	< Move away significantly		Move away marginally		Move towards marginally	te	Move owards ignifican	tlv +	Pos	sitive act	-		egative 0 No Impac npact	et ?	Uncertair



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Fig.   Pendle   Fi								Geog	raphic S	cale		Timesc	ale		•					
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Discreption of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including renewable and carbon energy projects in accordance with pole ENV3.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. ability to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen adaptation to climate change			Key	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where		Pen	idle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, lan		lative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ention,
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Do note that the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Do note that the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. ability to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen adaptation to climate change	Obje	ectives and						rban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P	reriod	Cumul					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P2. T	o address the r	eed to li	mit and adapt	to clima	te change														
ability to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen 0 0 0 0 0 adaptation to climate change	minim green	ise house gas	5.63% This is and we	from 7.1 tonne the second lovell below the Co	es to 6.7 west figuounty (8	tonnes in 2008. ure in Lancashire	,	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	deliver this identifies no delivery of aspirational carbon end	objecti o proje the pla al projec	ve and the sup cts which are on the however it contains the including re	pporting critical t does su enewab	text to the pport le and low
2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	ability	to adapt to	domes by 300	tic, commercia kWh in each y	Il and tra /ear betv	ansport) has falle ween 2005 and	en	0	0	0	0	0	0		0				erence	to
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve vards nificantly	+		sitive pact	-		Neg Imp	gative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



					Geo	graphic	Scale	1	Timesc	ale		
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	. 2	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect
P3. To ensure the	sustainable	e managemen	t of exis	ting natural resou	rces thro	ugh cons	deration	of deple	etion, wa	ste minim	nisation	n recycling and recovery
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	househ and 20th head. It There h compose 2010/1.	07/08, achievin 2010/11 this nas been a 52 sting rate betw 1, far exceedir mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head bing the that had fall all all all all all all all all al	etween 2004/05 arget of 380kg pelen still further. crease in the 04/05 and arget of 10%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support aspirational projects including an expanded watransfer/sorting station at Colne which will facilit recycling in accordance with policy ENV6.
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	betwee target o	n 2004/05 and	2010/	used by 86.48% 11. As a result the e recycling to 20%		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.
Key			•									
< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significan	+		sitive pact	-		No Impact ? Uncer



						Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale		
Sustainable Developmen		y Baseline	Info and	d Target (Wher	re –	Pen	dle	5	و ع	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives ar Criteria			Availab			rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce co	ntaminatio	n, regenerate	degrade	d environments, r	maintair	soil re	esources	and mir	imise	develo	oment or	n greenfi	ield sites
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	dere 20 h Gree only conta	lict land and he was deeme en Works, off site officially aminated and percentage o	buildings d to be s Knotts La classified in need	of remediation.	g. ne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to redevelopment of PDL.
b) Protect good quality soil	Ther	e is 866ha of	agricultu	the RSS target.  ral land in Pendle e is none in Grad									This policy makes no explicit reference to soil resources.
resources		d 2. This figur land area.	e accour	its for 5.1% of the	<b>e</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
P5. To improve w	ater quality	and meet the	requirer	nents of the Wate	er Frame	ework	Directive						
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	were Good	classified:		erways in Pendle %, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to adaptation to water management.
Key < Move awa	v   <	Move		Move	>>	Mov	, <u> </u>	1+	Pos	itive		l Nic	egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
significant	,	away marginally	>	towards marginally	<i>&gt;&gt;</i>	tow	re ards iificantly	+	Imp		-		egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain



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	stainable velopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Where	е	Pen	dle	ځ .	Term ears	p to od	erm, Plan od	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
	ectives and Criteria		A۱	/ailabl	e)	Urk	ban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Tern 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Term Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. R	educe the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources									•
numb prope	educe the er of rties at risk of ng from ee and ground	Lead L		thority	ty Council as the will be responsibl october 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself doesn't deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan, however it does support projects for flood prevention / flood defence work.
surfac	sources													
surfac	sources													



						Geog	raphic	Scale		Timesc	ale	0					
	stainable relopment	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Per	ndle	, <u>7</u> .	rm 's	p to	m, Ian	lative	Comm	entary	y, Including f	Preven	ition,
	ctives and Criteria	·	Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	on, Off	setting of Ad	lverse	Effects
abstra	educe water action and imption	steadily due to a	abstraction in P over the last f a reduction in the water abstractor	ew years he numbe	, primarily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			explicit reference description	nce to r	educing
P7. T	o protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protect	European sites	3			•								
the de Lanca UK Bi	ntribute to elivery of the ashire and odiversity n Plans?	System against	p. Biodiversity does not brea the Lancashire estituent distric	k down p e BAP tar	erformance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m biodiversity.	akes no	explicit refere	nce to e	ecology or
enhan wildlife design habita protect and propor	ats and cted species, rovide tunities for abitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Betwee of land	data units for t SSSI within Pe avourable Reco d. n 2008/09 and in Pendle desig e Site reduced	ndle are overing' b 2009/10 gnated as	all classified by Natural the 1,296ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m biodiversity.	akes no	o explicit refere	nce to e	ecology or
Key			Г	, ,					1		i .						1
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		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	7	Timesc	ale	Φ	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rn rs	요	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium to plar period	Long Ter Beyond F Perioc	nwno	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

## Conclusion:

Policy SDP5 provides a framework for ensuring that infrastructure is delivered, which will support development permitted by other policies. The policy doesn't actually deliver any development itself and therefore has no direct effect on any element of the sustainability appraisal.

Key

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	7	m.	o to	n, an	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H1. To help meet the h	ousing needs of the whole community	•							
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of housing.
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to market failure or regeneration.
H2 To improve health	and reduce health inequalities in Pendle								
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However the focus on development within existing settlements may make it easier to access such facilities.
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  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 businesses stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  b) Build and the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  line 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%.  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)  c) Maximise the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.  Pendle							Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale		
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets  a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of Pendle  While the region of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since			Key E	Baseline Info	o and T	Target (Where	Pei	ndle	5	E s	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  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)  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of Pendle  workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since	Obj	jectives and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium ul plan peric	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumul	
number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  Pendle  Description of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  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)  C) Maximise the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since	E1. T	o encourage bus	siness whi	ich is appropri	ately loc	cated to maximise	the benef	its on loca	al, natio	nal an	d globa	al marke	ts	
existing innovation and science base in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  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  In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism.  This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.  This policy makes no explicit reference to developing tourism.	numb	er of growth	busines change just 13.7	s stock between in the VAT required 71%. By comp	en 1998 gistered	and 2008, with a business stock of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
tourist potential of Pendle tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since tourism.	existir and so	ng innovation cience base in	in the w professi many ne	ithin 'science a lonal 'category eighbouring au	and tech r. This v uthorities	nnology vas lower than	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	tourist	t potential of	tourism jobs has workford busines	sector (2004). s remained sta ce employed in ses has increa	Whilst itic the p n tourisn	the number of proportion of the n related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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Sustainable Development	Key E	Baseline Info	and Tai	rget (Where	Pei	ndle	5	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary	, Including Prev	ention,	
Objectives and Criteria			ilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		etting of Advers		
2. To secure econo	mic inclus	sion and develo	p and ma	intain a healthy	labour m	arket									
a) Reduce inemployment evels	heralde through fared re level re	set of the curre ed an increase nout the country elatively well are emains significa and national (7	in unemply. Pendle and the une antly below	loyment levels has however employment with the regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no unemployment level		to reduc	sing
b) Improve the obligation in the object of jobs through the ocation of sites and ransport links close o areas of high unemployment		2004/05 13.34 l ployment uses.		en developed	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy makes no the physical accessi focus on developme may make it easier t	ibility of jobs. Howe ent within existing se	ver the	ŭ



Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm rs	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.								This policy makes no explicit reference to education or training.
	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	
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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.
	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				

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Objectives and Criteria	, 2		lable)	<b>g</b> o	Urbai	n Rura	Trans-Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettir Effects		dverse
E.3 To develop st	rategic tran	sport, commur	nication	and economic in	frastructu	re	•									
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	in the nui Pendle.	mber of childre	n KSI d									reducir	ng traffi	akes no explic ic congestion a d users.	it refere and imp	nce to roving
	from 200 recorded	erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	the fol		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	settlem	nents m	development nay reduce car congestion in	trips, b	ut could
		2003 and 2009 mber of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in			0			0	0					
	from 200 recorded	erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	the fol													
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		sumption for fre		urneys in Pendle 2002/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po	,	akes no explic ort.	it refere	nce to rail
Key	•				<u> </u>				•							
< Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa	ntly +	Posit		-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pen	dle						
and Criteria	• •			~	E s	p to od	m, lan	lativ	Commentary, Including Prevention,
		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
ransport links, CT, nomeworking, and green travel blans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport links, ICT, homeworking or green travel plans.
	n/rural renaissance								
a) Support rural liversification	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 supporting rural diversification.  However, the policy promotes redevelopmen on PDL within a defined settlement boundary It allows for development on Greenfield land outside the settlement boundaries in exceptional circumstances, which may help to facilitate rural development. The policy suggests that sites should normally be well located in relation to jobs, services and infrastructure and these will normally be on the fringes of settlements rather than in the open countryside. This could limit the potential for rural diversification, but other policies in the Core Strategy promote Rural Diversification of an exception to Policy SDP6. The intention is not to restrict diversification schemes where they are appropriate.



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale	9	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	ry	rm is	ip to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The main focus of the policy is to ensure the priority development of brownfield land. Although this is likely to prioritise urban development requirements the approach will still apply in the rural settlements requiring brownfield sites to be developed first. However the policy is fully in accordance with the SA Objective.
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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.

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places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	Sustainable		-	raphic S	Scale		mesc		ive	C.	mma	ntary Incl	uding	Provention
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a potnore surgery.  Solve the perception Survey is replaced by the Perception Survey is passed on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  The policy focuses new development on PD which is mainly found in urban areas. This we concentrate development within settlement w					ıs- dary	Term	up to	erm, I Plai od	nulat			tion, Offse	etting	
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport were built wi		,	Urban	Kurai	Trar	Short 0-5 ye	Medium plan po	Long 7 Beyond Peri	Cum			Effe	ects	
Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	C1. To Reduce crime and the	e fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behavio	our											
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  The policy focuses new development on PD which is mainly found in urban areas. This were concentrate development within settlements which increases the likelihood of accessibility to shops and services.	a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				xplicit re	ference to
people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all nousing 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  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport	C2. To improve access to an	d use of basic goods, services and amenities												
travel time of a primary school.	•	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	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	which conc which	n is ma entrate n increa	inly found in developme ases the like	urban int withir	areas. This ware settlements
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0	Objectives and Criteria		(Where	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	aucti	on, Offsettir Effects	•	averse
	rovide physical ss for those with ilities	0	The number of crossings with find disabled people year-on-year.	acilities for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			nakes no expli nysical access		ence to
C3. T	o protect places, s	spaces	s, landscapes a	and buildings of his	toric, cultur	al and arch	aeolog	ical value			•					
and c	espect the historic contemporary age of the area and erve historic	i k	and anticipates	Conservation Area having lans for all of these								places	This policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes and building historic, cultural or archaeological value.			
buildi	ngs through tive adaptation an		by 2013/14		>	>	0	+	+	+	+	existin value. that ar	However, the policy promotes the re-use existing buildings, which could be of histovalue. Other policies (e.g. ENV2) will enst that any new development is sympathetic its environment.			
desig local "sens	se architectural n to enhance the character and e of place" of opment		Conservation A appraisals and to be produced	management plan	s 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	places	, space	akes no explices, landscapes ral or archaeo	s and bu	uildings of
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	Info and Target	Pe	endle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	lative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria	(Where	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	auctic	on, Offsettin Effects		averse
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	120,000 tourist in Pendle in 201	nat there were circa visits to museums 0/11. This icrease on previous	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	to be of be und increas	onverte ertaker se acce	lings of historied and reused a sympathetic ss to such bu I restoring the	l, this wi ally but ildings a	III need to it may as well as
C4. To protect and improv	e local environmer	ntal quality						•						
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	management pla Alkincoats, Ball Heyhead, Marso	Grove, Barrowford,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po	•	akes no explic	it refere	ence to
	Public satisfaction Pendle remains earning Green F	high, with seven												
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of onoise has risen 2004/05 and 200		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to lig or noise pollution.				ence to light
Key														
< Move away significantly	Move away marginally	> Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significant	+ v	Pos	itive act	-	Negativ Impact	е	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



		Ged	ographic Sc	ale	1	Timesca	ale				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	endle	7	E s	of co	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevent		
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adver		
5. To develop stron	g and positive relationships between p	eople from	different bac	kground	ds and c	ommunit	ies and t	o value the	diversity, of cultural traditions found in Per		
) Create a sense of elonging and wellbeing or all members of the ommunity	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied								This policy makes no explicit reference creating a sense of belonging and wellt for all members of the community.		
	The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Support community evelopment and eighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.		



				Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline In	fo and Target (Whe	ere	Pen	dle	. 5	E s	p to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Av	vailable)	l	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	'satisfied' with sport events service has	er results recorded in 20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture facilities.
P1. To minimise the r	equirement for energy	use, promote efficient e	energy	use and	d increase	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable s	sources
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	for the installation o	om year to year the figu f renewable and low s in Pendle remains low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	of people using sus transport to access			>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development on brownfield sites in existing settlements should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car.
Kev			-								
< Move away significantly	< Move away marginally	> Move towards marginally	>>		re ards iificantly	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain mpact



Polic	y Area: Polic	y SDP	6 Sequentia	l Appr	oach to Devel	opm	ent											
							Geog	raphic (	Scale	-	Timesca	ale	е					
	stainable /elopment	Key	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where	e	Pei	ndle		E s	dn c T	rm, Plan	lativ	Com	menta	ry, Including	y Preve	ention,
	ectives and Criteria		Ava	ailable	)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumulative	Reduct	ion, Of	fsetting of A	Advers	e Effects
P2. T	o address the r	need to li	mit and adapt t	to clima	te change													
minim					er capita fell by tonnes in 2008									existing se	ettlemer	velopment on l	ease th	е
emissi	house gas ions	and we		ounty (8	ure in Lancashire 3.4 tonnes) and	€	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	without in	creasing	ost sectors of t g reliance on th greenhouse g	ne priva	te car
ability	ntribute to the to adapt to e change	domes by 300	kWh in each y	l and tra ear bet	er capita (i.e. ansport) has falloween 2005 and cition of 2.43%.	en	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit ref aate change	ference	to
Key											•	•						
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	to	ove wards gnificantly	, +	1: -	sitive pact	-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



		Geo	ographic Sc	ale	-	Times	cale				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	endle	y	m.	£ .	m, lan	ative	Commentary, Includ		
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetti Effect		
P3. To ensure the sustaina	able management of existing natural re	sources th	rough consid	eration of	deple	tion, w	aste minin	nisation recy	cling 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	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no expliresource management. H buildings are to be reused demolished, it will reduce to generated.	owever, if vacant rather than	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.		
Key < Move away <	Move   >   Move	>>	Move	+	Pos	sitive	-	Negativ	ve 0 No Impact	? Uncertain	



			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4)	
	tainable elopment	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ıdle	. Y	rm 's	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
_	ctives and riteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To	reduce contam	ination, regenerate degraded environments, mair	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise (	develop	ment or	greenfi	eld sites
develop brownfie	eld land in	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.								The main focus of the policy is to ensure the priority development of brownfield land. Although this is likely to prioritise urban development requirements the approach will still apply in the
preferer greenfie		Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.	>>	>	0	?	+	+	+	rural settlements requiring brownfield sites to be developed first. Accessing viability of sites leaves uncertainty in the short term against this objective.
		The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.								
b) Prote quality s resource		There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy restricts development within the open countryside so soil resources are less likely to be adversely affected by this policy.
P5. To i	mprove water of	quality and meet the requirements of the Water Fr	amework	Directive						
,	ure water neets the	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
WFD Sta	anuaru	Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				Ü	ŭ	o	Ü	
Key				•						
	Move away significantly	<pre></pre>		ve ards nificantly	+	Posi		-		egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Urban Rural  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	ng Term, yond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria Available) Urban Rural	Trans- Boundar	hort Tei 0-5 year	m ul	d P	3	
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources		ω ·	Mediu	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
. or readed the new or necessing and concerns trater recognises						
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	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
b) Reduce 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to water management.



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  For To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity and UK Biodiversity and European sites and UK Biodiversity and protect European sites and UK Biodiversity and protect European sites  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation  Even Device Info and Target (Where Urban Rural Pendle are all classified as Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.							Geog	raphic S	Scale		Timesc	ale						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  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.			Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	ndle	ح	E s	dn	m, lan	ative	Comm	entar	v, Including	Prever	ntion,
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  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.	Objec	ctives and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat  the delivery of the Lancashire Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  The 10 data units for the South Pennine decision and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat  The 10 data units for the South Pennine of 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P7. To	o protect and e	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protect	European sites	5											
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat  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.  biodiversity.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	the del Lancas UK Bio	livery of the shire and odiversity	System against	does not brea the Lancashire	k down p e BAP ta	erformance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	biodiversity.				ecology or
	enhane wildlife design habitat protect and pro opport new ha	ce existing the landscape thated ts and ted species, ovide unities for abitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between	SSSI within Pe avourable Reco I. n 2008/09 and n Pendle desi	ndle are overing' l 2009/10 gnated a	all classified by Natural the 1,296ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					ecology or
<<   Move away   <   Move   >   Move   >>   Move   +   Positive   -   Negative   0   No Impact   ?   Uncerta	<<	Move away significantly		away marginally		towards marginally		towards significa	ntly		Impact			Negative Impact		No Impact		Uncerta



## Policy Area: Policy SDP 6 Sequential Approach to Development

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	7	Timesc	ale	Φ	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ry	rm 'S	dn _	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium to plar period	Long Ter Beyond F Period	nwno	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

## Conclusion:

The policy delivers a number of indirect benefits including concentrating development in existing settlements which should improve accessibility to jobs, retail and community facilities which might deliver social and economic benefits as well as reducing the need to travel with an associated reduction in carbon emissions providing a move towards conformity with SA Objectives E2, E3, C2, P1, P2,

However, should people still choose to drive, it may increase congestion which would conflict with SA Objective E3.

The policy supports the reuse of vacant buildings which will reduce the amount of waste generated if they are to be reused rather than demolished in accordance with SA Objective P3.

This policy promotes redevelopment on PDL and therefore limits the likelihood of development on agricultural land of grade 3 and above. This policy is therefore in accordance with SA Objectives E4 and P4. The policy does however allow development on PDL and greenfield land outside the settlement boundaries in exceptional circumstances as this may facilitate necessary rural development, although it still requires that such sites should be well located in relation to jobs, services and infrastructure and will normally be on the fringes of settlements rather than in open countryside. The intention of this policy is not to unduly restrict rural diversification schemes, Other policies in the Core Strategy allow such schemes as exceptions to this general policy approach, therefore there should be no conflict with Objective E4 criteria a).

<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
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						Ge	ogr	aphic S	cale	Tin	nesca	le						
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Wher	e	Pen	dle	_	٤.,	o to	n, an	ative	Comm	entary	, Including	Prevei	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria	,		/ailabl		Urb	an	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole c	ommunity	_												
qualit	priate good y housing to residents'	has be 2004/ home	een a significa 05 and 2010/1	nt incre 11 a tota uilt, wh	first year that ther ease. Between al of 11 affordable ich equates to			0	0	0	0	0	0	provision, b	out will	no explicit refe potentially hav of future deve	ve an in	direct
b) Ad failure	dress market e	follow	nformation is r ing the cancel amme in 2010	lation o		0		0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe housing mark		
H2 To	improve health a	and redu	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle													
,	duce health alities	Pendl the Er death	ngland averag rate from hea , it remains wo	ut rema e. Altho rt disea	ains higher than	s >	•	0	0	0	0	+	+	health inequestion of the nature it, will help to	ualities. al envir o prom	no explicit refe However, enh onment and in ote and increa more healthy	nancing nproving use the o	the quality g access to opportunity
health	prove access to a and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decrease	0	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improvi access to health and social care facilities.				
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp		-		Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



				Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	e Info an	d Target (Where	Pe	ndle	^	E s	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Objectives and Criteria		Availab		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
E1. To encourage bu	siness which is appr	opriately l	ocated to maximise th	e benefits	on local, n	ational	and glo	bal mar	kets				
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	stock between 19 the VAT registere	98 and 20 d busines	ak growth in business 08, with a change in s stock of just Great Britain average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses but potentially will on their location.		
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region		and tech as lower to orities (20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	sector (2004). W	nilst the ni e proporti sm related	on of the workforce I businesses has	>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	Through the policy the protection and enhancemer Pendle's most valuable environmental and historic assets is encouraged. For example the Forest of Bowland AONB will be protected from inappropriat development and enhanced were possible which windirectly benefit the area and in turn improve Pendle's tourist potential.		



·	Beyond Plan Period Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market	Beyond Pl Period	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce The onset of the current recession in 2007		·
a) Reduce The onset of the current recession in 2007		
unemployment heralded an increase in unemployment levels levels	0 0	This policy makes no explicit reference employment levels.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.



Policy Area: Policy ENV1 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		raphic ndle Rural	Trans- ps	Short Term 0-5 years	ledium up to so plan period	Long Term, a	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

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



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	escale						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pendle		у	w.	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
E.3 To develop st	rategic transport, communication and economic inf	rastructure										
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 rail or freight transport.			



Policy Area: I	Policy FNV1 Pr	otecting and Enh	ancing Our Natura	al and Historic Environments
Fully Alea.	FULLY EIVVI FI	olecting and Emi	ancing Our mature	ai anu mistoric Environments

		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Tin	nescale	9	4	
Sustainable Development Objectives	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		idle	ans- ındary	Ferm	eriod Ferm, d Plan		nulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse
and Criteria	,	Urban	Rural	Tran Bound	Short 7	Medium plan pe	Long T Beyond Peri	Cum	Effects
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport linkages.

Key

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



			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale							
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info	and Target (Where	Per	ndle	5	m. s	Commentary							
Objectives and Criteria	Avail		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adve Effects			iverse	
E4. To deliver urba	an/rural renaissance			•										
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Survey introduced in 200 trend in rural employmen	08, shows an upward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy mak diversification.	nce to rural			
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remain 67% recorded in 2008/0 Steadily increasing trend	9.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Protecting value areas of Green use of previous over undevelop Greenfield) will most valuable renvironments.	e the re- eld land			
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from you levels of provision record 2009/10 with the complete Market Street and the All Market Street All Mark	ded in 2007/08 and etion of Number One	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy indirectly steers developme from the open countryside and in partithose areas which are of specific environmental importance e.g. The La Green Belt and The Forest of Bowland				



		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Tir	nescale		0			
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pendle Urban Rural		Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages new development to have regard to how it fits aesthetically within the local townscape/landscape.		

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~ ~		_	MOVE	_	Move	<i>&gt;&gt;</i>	Move	т —	FUSITIVE	-	ivegative	U	NO Impact		Uncertain
	significantly		awav		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



	lopment Key Baseline Info and Target (Wectives Available)					raphic	Scale	Tir	mescale	•						
Sustainable Development	Key B	aseline Info	and Tar	rget (Where	Per	ndle	_ <u>-</u> _	rm rs	up to iod	rm, Plan 1	lative			ary, Includi on, Offsettir		
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	able)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	auciio	Effects		averse
C1. To Reduce cr	Make streets d public Perception Survey i lower response, but	fear of crime a	ind to rec	duce anti-social l	oehaviour											
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	Perceptio lower resp they feel	n Survey in 20 conse, but ask when outside i The response v	11. This ed resident the local the l	had a much ents how safe al area during	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explici ic safety.	t referer	nce to
	crime afte However,	er dark' in Pend the Perception er response ra	dle's neig n Survey	is based on a												



					Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	le			Commentary, Including Preve Reduction, Offsetting of Adv Effects  s policy makes no explicit reference roving access to local facilities.					
Sustainable Development	Kev B	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Per	ndle	5	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative				_			
Objectives and Criteria			lable)	· ·	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	K€	ductio			dverse		
C2. To improve ac	cess to and	d use of basic ເ	goods, s	services and ame	nities													
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	were buil travel tim In 2008/0 were buil travel tim In 2008/0 were buil	99 94.6% of all t within 30 mine of a doctors of 996.0% of all t within 30 mine of a primary 99 95.0% of all t within 30 mine of a primary	utes pul surgery housing utes pul school. housing utes pul	olic transport completions olic transport completions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					nce to		
b) Provide bhysical access or those with disabilities		ber of pedestriation disabled pe		sings with ncreasing year-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			ikes no explici ople with disab		nce to		



Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Inf									ive	Re	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
Criteria	Av	o and Target ailable)	(Where	Per	ndle	. 5	E s	dn	m, lan	Cumulative					
				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cur					
C3. To protect places,	spaces, landscapes a	nd buildings of h	istoric, cult	ural and a	archaeolo	gical valu	ie								
		ration Areas with appraisals and				0	+	+	+	+	by enco of Pena assets. designa conser New do they fit by hav Landso	ouraging dle's hist This will ation, im- vation or evelopme with the ing regar	ects positively a the conservation oric environme. I be achieved the plementation are other heritage ents will have to a landscape and d to the Lancas essment and Lanvork.	on and en nt and he grough the nd regular designation demons townscap hire Hist	hancement critage e tion of ons. strate how pe characte oric
	al design management plans to be produced by 2013/ the acter and blace" of				>>	0	+	+	+	+	design for app	ations v	servation and vill assist in predesign in are ural and histon	oviding (	guidelines h are of



					Geog	graphic	Scale	Ti	mescal	е						
Sustainable Development	Kev Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Pe	ndle	>	E. s	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/1 This represents an increase on previous year straight of project and improve local environmental quality  In 2011 the following parks have managements.					>	0	0	+	+	+	enviro would	nmental potentia	ns at enhancin and historic in ally include ma the public.	mportan	ce which
C4. To protect and	. To protect and improve local environmental quality						•	•	•	•	•	•				
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	Ensure the otection, eation and excess to green baces  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 remainingh, with seven earning Green Flag status.					>>	>	+	+	+	+	Lancas and oth from de program space is	hire Gre ter existi evelopm nme of g s lost an ution wi	eests that The Fe en Belt, South I ng open spaces ent. The Counc green infrastruct alternative site Il be required to	Pennine l should b il suppor ture and or finance	Moors SSSI be protected tts a wider were open cial
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	nd noise slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.						0	0	0	0	0			ikes no explici and noise poll		nce to
Key																
< Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	1	Move towards significant	tv tv	Positi Impad		-	Negativ Impact	/e	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



		Geog	graphic S	cale	Tir	nescal	9		
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per	ndle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
	op strong and positive relationships between peop	le from di	fferent had						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 at protecting and enhancing Pendle's most valuable environmental and historical assets therefore it will indirectly have a positive impact against this objective criteria
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community identity.



						Ge	eogr	aphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale						
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	ifo and	d Target (Wher	e	Pen	dle	ح	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
Obj	ectives and Criteria			vailabl		Urb	an	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
enhan	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	satisfied' and ire facilities and significant ts recorded in 20	04 >>	>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	open space and leisure cultural ass which can b	es, which use. It ets and be view	protect and enter includes are also helps to part the surroundied in a broade h's wider 'leisu	eas used preserve ing cour er sense	I for sports historic htryside, as forming			
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, p	romote efficient e	nergy use	e and	lincrease	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable	sources				
produ	ximise the ction and/or f renewable y	Although variable from year to year the figure for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.					3	<	<	-	-	-	-	wind farms on their dev principles a landscapes	this polyelopment re met and the nay be	newable energlicy will have a ent as it requir to develop in pe Green Belt. required befor	negatives that sorotecte Mitigation	ve impact strict d on
length trips re throug appro and m develo	Minimise the 19th and number of 19th and number of 19th serequired 19th encouraging 19th propriately located 29th mixed use 19th velopment and 29th provided 19th provided					er 0	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy transport.	makes	no explicit refe	erence t	o public
Key		<u>I</u>					L				1	<u> </u>		1				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move	-	+	Pos Imp		-		Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable		Geog	raphic	Scale	7	Timesc	ale	e e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	5	rm S	o to	m, Ian	ulativ	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	
P2. To address the	need to limit and adapt to climate change		•						
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.								This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
emissions	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	+	+	However, new woodland provision will help to reduce CO2 emissions by acting as a carbon store.
o) 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	+	+	The policy will indirectly reduce the amount of built development on Greenfield and. The provision of additional woodland will also help to reduce runoff following major precipitation events



Custoinable			Geog	raphic S	Scale	7	Times	cale	ē	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect
Sustainable Development	_	o and Target (Where	Per	idle	2	r.u s	p to	m, Ian	Cumulative	
Objectives and Criteria	Ava	ailable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumi	
a) Reduce waste arising from construction,	ustainable management	of existing natural resour	ces through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, wa	aste minim	isation r	recycling and recovery
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	and 2007/08, achievir head. In 2010/11 this There has been a 52.composting rate betw 2010/11, far exceedin The combined figure f composting (38.28%)	head between 2004/05 ag the target of 380kg per had fallen still further. 81% increase in the een 2004/05 and g the target of 10%. for recycling and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	between 2004/05 and	s increased by 86.48% 2010/11. As a result the e waste recycling to 20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	T	imesc	ale	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	dle	ح	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce conta	mination, regenerate degraded environments, mair	ntain soil re	esources	and min	imise o	develop	oment or	greenfi	eld sites
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.  Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.  The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to protect Pendle's natural and historic environment which includes areas within (e.g. open space) and outside the main settlements (e.g. open countryside, the Forest of Bowland AONB, South Pennine Moors SSSI and Lancashire Green Belt).
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	+	+	+	As above, the main areas of local biodiversity and environmental importance and agricultural land ar afforded protection through the policy.



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale			
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whei	re –	Per	ıdle	>	E s	of b	m, Ian	1	Commentary, Including Preven	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria			ailabl	•		Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	ovitelium.	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse	
P5. T	were classified:  O standard  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.					er Fram	nework	Directive							
qualit	O standard Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to that water quality meets the WFD standar	
VVI	FD standard  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%						U			O		O		This objective is more directly relevant to ENV 7 Water Management	Policy
P6. F	6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources														
numb prope floodi surfac	6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  Reduce the amber of coperties at risk of coding from collating this data from October 2012.  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be response for collating this data from October 2012.						>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Indirectly the policy promotes strict control future development outside the main urbat and on Greenfield land, which will reduce flood risk. Additional woodland planting whelp to reduce runoff following major precevents. Areas close to the Leeds and Live Canal, Main Rivers and their tributaries where the protected from over intensive future development.	an areas e potential vill also cipitation erpool vill be
Kev						•		•				•	•		
<del>&lt;&lt;</del>	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		/e ards nificantly	+	Pos		-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Impact	Uncerta



						Geog	raphic S	Scale	7	Timesc	ale	ø,					
	stainable elopment	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	ndle	у	E s	o to od	m, Ian	lative	Comm	entary	, Including F	Preven	tion,
Obje	ctives and Criteria		Avail			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of Ad		
abstra	duce water action and mption	steadily due to a	bstraction in P over the last f reduction in t vater abstracto	ew years	s, primarily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma abstraction an			nce to w	/ater
P7. T	o protect and e	enhance b	oiodiversity and	t European sites	3												
the de Lanca UK Bio	ntribute to slivery of the shire and odiversity Plans?	System against	p. Biodiversity does not brea the Lancashire stituent distric	k down   e BAP ta	performance	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	assets of the be with specific p have been des	ates that porough rotection signate ons wil	at the biodivers on will be protect on given to those d for nature co I be guided by	sity and ted and se sites nservat	geological enhanced, which ion
enhan wildlife design habita protect and pr	ts and sted species, rovide tunities for abitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between	data units for t SSSI within Pe avourable Reco I. n 2008/09 and in Pendle design e Site reduced	ndle are overing' 2009/10 gnated a	all classified by Natural of the 1,296ha	>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The Council a design and income features into the features such planting and h	creation lso sup corpora neir dev as pon abitat d	n and/or restor port developm te beneficial bi velopments wh	ation of ent propodiversinich incluns, nativ gical ne	habitats.  cosals that ity  ude ve species
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>	Move towards		+	Positive Impact	)	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



		Geog	Timescale			4)				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm 's	p to od	m, 'lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu		
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.	>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages proposals that involve the creation of new woodland (of native tree species) which will be specifically encouraged to help increase the coverage in Pendle.	

## Conclusion:

The policy has no specific impacts on the economic and housing SA objectives. It will however have an indirect impact on the location of future development by encouraging stricter controls on development within rural areas. This includes open countryside and areas of specific landscape/historic importance or value (The Forest of Bowland AONB, South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Lancashire Green Belt). In urban areas buildings and areas of historic and environmental importance will also be protected which is likely to lead to development on Brownfield sites rather than Greenfield land (Objective E4). The Policy performs strongly against the environmental SA objectives and aims at protecting and enhancing local biodiversity, creating new habitats including woodland, existing landscapes, open spaces, improving green infrastructure and protecting the Borough's Historic Environment and built heritage (Objectives C3, C4 and P7). The policy does need to address the potential negative impact Renewable Energy development can have on the open countryside/protected areas (Objective P1). The policy also performs strongly against the social objectives as the protection and enhancement of areas of open space, open countryside and sites such as the Forest of Bowland AONB will encourage people to use their local facilities for recreation and increase interaction and the quality of life across the community (Objective C5).

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			marginally		marginally		significantly				-				



								Geographic Scale				ale						
_	Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where					Pendle		γ.	E. s	ot c	an,	ative		Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria		Available)					rban	Trans-Boundary		Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		Cumulative		Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	whole c	ommunity													
qualit	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordabl iich equates to		>	>	0	0	+	+		+	No direct impact on housing provision numbers or location but will encourage good quality design which will improve residents living conditions within Pendle.			
b) Ad failure	dress market e	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	o improve health a	and redu	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle				•		•							
,	educe health alities	Pendl Engla rate fr	and average. A rom heart dise	out rema Although ease an	e for males in ains higher than In the early death d stroke has falle England average	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities			
health	prove access to n and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decrease	)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to impro access to health and social care facilities.			
Key						-							-					
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+		sitive pact		-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertair impact			



number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  D						Geo	graphi	Scale		Timesc	ale			
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets  a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism potential of Pendle workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since  E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets  This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.  This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.  This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.  This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.  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.		Key E	Baseline Info	o and Ta	rget (Where	F	endle		ب ع ،	o b o	m, lan		lative	
a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of Pendle  workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since  Pendle has seen a very weak growth in businesses tock the provision of new businesses.  This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.  This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation of new businesses.  This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.  This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.  This policy makes no explicit reference to improving science innovation within the Borough.  Through good design principles which have regard for 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	Objectives and		Ava	ailable)		Urba	n Rura	Trans-	Short Te	Medium u	Long Ter Beyond P	Period	Cumu	
number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  C) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  Workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since  D) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the vithin 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  D) D) D) D) D) D) D) D) D) D) D) D) D) D	E1. To encourage be	usiness w	hich is approp	oriately loc	ated to maximi	se the be	nefits on	ocal, na	ional an	d global ı	markets			
existing innovation and science base in the region  in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  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  in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the 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  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.	a) Increase the number of growth businesses	busines change of just 1	s stock betwe in the VAT re 3.71%. By co	en 1998 a gistered b mparison	and 2008, with a usiness stock		0	0	0	0	0	(	0	
tourist potential of Pendle tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 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	existing innovation and science base	innovation in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census					0	0	0	0	0	(	0	
	tourist potential of	Maximise the urist potential of endle 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				>	>	>	0	+	+		+	Pendle's historic landscape and built character the tourist potential of the Borough could be improved
Key	< Move away significantly	Move owards marginally		Move towards significan	tlv +	_	sitive act	-		Nega Impa	gative 0 No Impact ? Uncerta			



		Geog	graphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle		r.n rs	p to od	m,  an	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy la	bour mark	cet						
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 oblivition accessibility of jobs through the ocation 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.



Policy Area: Polic	v ENIV2 Protocting	and Enhancing	Our Notural	and Historia	Environmente
Policy Area: Polic	y Envz Protecting	and Ennancing	Our Naturai	and mistoric	Environments

		Geogra	aphic Sc	ale	Ti	imesca	ıle	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	LL S	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium ul plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

Key
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			marginally		marginally		significantly								



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	7	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plar Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E.3 To develop strate	gic transport, communication and economic infra	astructure							
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 investment in rail freight transport.



						Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
Sustainable Development	Key B	aseline Inf	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	. 2	E &	p to	m, lan	lative	Comm	entar	y, Including	Preve	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		Av	ailabl	(e)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	on, Off	setting of A	Advers	e Effects
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	improve,		ences	ected to continue such as cleaner	e to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy reducing the		no explicit ref to travel.	erence	to
E4. To deliver urban/ru	ural renais	sance															
a) Support rural diversification	Survey in	m the Busine ntroduced in rural employ		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy diversification		no explicit ref	erence	to rural		
b) Reclaim derelict and 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	+	+	+		er den	ages the re-us nolition reflect ria.		
Key Move away significantly							/e ards nificantly	+	Posi Impa		-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



## Policy Area: Policy ENV2 Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. <b>Z</b>	rm 's	p to od	'm, 'lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This 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	+	+	+	+	This policy responds directly to this SA objective. It encourages good quality design which complements the existing townscape and historic character of Pendle.

## Key

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



		Geogr	aphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale	0				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	- Iry	ırm rs	ip to	rm, Plan d	llative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u	Long Te Beyond F Period	Cumulative	Effects			
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	+	+	+	The policy understands that through good design development can reduce crime and improve community safety and should be a central consideration to the design of new development. Creating an environment which feels safer to the local community will improve the general quality of life within the Borough.			

## Key

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



Sustainable					Scale		11103	cale	4				
Development	Key Baseline Info	and Target (Where	Pen	dle	- r	r.s	ip to od	rm, Plan	lative		ntary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria	Avai	lable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perioc	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	Neuuci	Effects	_	106136
2. To improve access to ar	d use of basic goods, se	ervices and amenities		•									
) Reduce the numbers of eople finding access to ocal food shops and ervices e.g. post offices, ifficult	were built within 30 m travel time of a doctor. In 2008/09 96.0% of a were built within 30 m travel time of a primar	Il housing completions inutes public transport y school.  Il housing completions inutes public transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	improving ac	nakes no explicit ccess to basic se asic services is p cies SDP1-4 and	ervices. orimarily	
) Provide physical access or those with disabilities	The number of pedest facilities for disabled p year-on-year		>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	physical acc recognises t is for develo	oes not explicitly ess for people what an important pers to ensure the are accessible.	vith disal t elemen hat new	bilities, bu



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Pendle Urban Rural Pendle Baseline Info and Target (Where Rural Issue September 1)  Pendle Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Pendle Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info a	Sı	ıstainable					G	ieogı	raphic \$	Scale	T	imesca	ıle	iive			tary, Includir on, Offsettin Effects	g of A	
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value  2) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings hrough sensitive adaptation and reuse  2) Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  2) The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognises with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognises within the rural areas. The policy recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas. The policy recognised with the rural areas.			Key				е	Pen	dle	ry	rm	p to od	'm, lan	nulat					
Respect the nistoric and contemporary eritage of the area and conserve nistoric buildings hrough sensitive adaptation and reuse  Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is als recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is als recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is als recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is als recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is also recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 Conservation Areas covering 14% of the Borough. The diversity across Pendle is also recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands the urban areas to the wide open moorlands the urban areas to the wide open moorlands the urban areas to the wide open moorlands the urban areas to the wide open m		Criteria					Url	ban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cur					
anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  brough. The diversity across Pendle is als recognised with the Victorian skyline in some the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recomment with the rural areas to the wide open moorlands within the rural areas. The policy recomment that new developments should respond positively to their local context,, layout and through building design provide a development which reflects and enhances the qualities of	C3. T	o protect places	, spaces	, landscapes a	3 Conservation Areas and aving management plans for all of	cultural a	and a	rchaeolo	gical valu	ie		•		•					
	histor conte herita and c histor through	ic and mporary ge of the area onserve ic buildings gh sensitive	anticip	ates having m				<b>,</b>	*	0	+	+	+	+	protect Conse Borou recogn the url within that no positiv throug which	eting Per ervation gh. The nised with ban area the rura ew deve yely to the ph buildi reflects	ndle's heritage. Areas covering e diversity acro ith the Victoriar as to the wide al areas. The elopments shou heir local conte ng design prov and enhances	There g 14% o ss Pend n skyline open mo olicy red uld respo xt,, layo ride a de	are 23 If the If the If is also If in some of If in some o
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Mov	•	+	Positiv Impac	-	-	Nega Impa		0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



Sustainable		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	imesca	ile	ive	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Development Objectives and	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per	idle	r e	erm Irs	up to iod	rm, Plan d	Cumulative	
Criteria		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	no	
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy outlines that new development will be required to provide the best design solution and using materials appropriate to the setting.  Good quality contemporary design will also be permitted where it enhances the character are quality of the environment.
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 favorably and should be accessible to all members of the community and be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.

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October 2011	



Sustainable					Geog	graphic S	cale	Т	imesca	ile	e e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Development	Key B			arget (Where	Pe	ndle	<u> </u>	l E s	o b c	Plan d	ulativ	
Objectives and Criteria		Avai	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	
C4. To protect and	improve lo	cal environme	ntal qu	ality				•	•			
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	plans in p Barrowfor	ne following pa lace: Alkincoa d, Heyhead, N Victoria and V	ts, Ball ⁄larsde	n, Valley	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments will be part of the implementation of the good design principles promoted through this policy.
		tisfaction with p seven earning		n Pendle remains n Flag status.								
o) Reduce light and noise pollution		per of complair etween 2004/0		ut noise has risen 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.



Sustainable					eograph	ic Scale		Times	scale		tive		entary, Includ ction, Offsetti Effects	ng of A	
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline In Av	nfo and Ta vailable)	arget (Wher	Urk	Pendle pan Ru	Trans-	Short Term	0-5 years Medium up to	plan period	Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative				
C5. To develop	strong and positive re	elationships	between ped	ople from o	different b	ackgroun	ds and c	ommun	ities a	ınd to v	alue the d	iversity, of	cultural traditions	found ir	n Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents v local area as a place fairly satisfied  The target of 52.8% The Perception Surveyealed that 3.3% can influence decision further 25.6% tended	by 2011 wey had a lodefinitely agons in their	as not achiev by response l greed that the	ed. >>	>>	0	0	+		+	+	should creacessible designed	good design prince eate communities e and welcoming in line with the pr nd Lifetime Neigh	which a to all and inciples	re d be of Inclusiv
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitel role, a further 48.2%				>>	0	0	+		+	+	principles history an create uni	the implementation  Pendle should be the did heritage of the ique neighbourhoutes which have a	e able to Borough ods and	reflect the



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	0					
	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	7	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
	ectives and Criteria		Av	/ailabl	e)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
enhan	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfi events reduct	s service has s	s / leisu seen a er resul	re facilities and significant ts recorded in 20	004	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	part of the	oolicy, b	oric buildings is out overall is n new leisure, a	ot direct	ly relevant
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient e	energy	use and	dincrease	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable s	ources				
produ	ximise the ction and/or f renewable y	for the	installation of	f renew	r to year the figu able and low idle remains low		>	>	0	0	+	+	+	policy does climate cha and low ca	recogr nge an bon ted	ore directly relative the need to dispromotes the chnologies to for the developm	o desigr e use of urther re	n for renewable
length trips re throug appro and m	nimise the n and number of equired gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment out	of peo transp	ple using sust ort to access	tainable their pla			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	minimising  Good desig	the leng	no explicit refe gth and numbe ndirectly addre ccess to the loa	er of trip ss an a <sub>l</sub>	s. opropriate
Key														•				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ificantly	+	Pos Impa		-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable				Geog	raphic	Scale	٦	Timesc	ale	e.			ry, Including ffsetting of A		
Development	Key Baseline l		get (Where	Pei	ndle	5	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ulativ					
Objectives and Criteria	A	vailable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
P2. To address the n	eed to limit and adap	t to climate c	hange												
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consu 5.63% from 7.1 ton This is the second I and well below the (8.2 tonnes) average	nes to 6.7 tor owest figure County (8.4 t	in Lancashire	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	promotin conserva layout, lo resource Pendle C	g the im tion mea cation a s in new	to achieve this plementation of asures and efford use of mater buildings.  It is committed to the Nottingha	of energ iciency erials ar carbon	y of design, nd natural reduction,
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consu domestic, commerc by 300 kWh in each 2007, giving an ove	cial and trans	port) has fallen en 2005 and	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The seco	e change he imple	of the policy re e mitigation an ementation of (	ıd adapt	ation



Sustainable					Geo	graphic S	cale		Times	cale	ē	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect
Development	Key			Target (Where	, P	endle	_ ≥	E s	p to	m, lan	Cumulative	
Objectives and Criteria		AV	ailabl	e)	Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum	
P3. To ensure the s	ustainable	e managemen	t of exis	sting natural resou	urces throug	h consider	ation of	deple	tion, wa	aste minim	isation r	recycling and recovery
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	housel and 20 head. I There compo 2010/1 The co compo	107/08, achievin 2010/11 this has been a 52 sting rate betv 1, far exceeding mbined figure sting (38.28%	head bing the shad fa 8.81% in veen 20 ang the to for receipt is slight	between 2004/05 target of 380kg pellen still further. Increase in the 204/05 and arget of 10%.	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy requires developers to seek to maximise the use of recycled materials.
o) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	Promo materia		ecycled	and secondary	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires developers to seek to maximise the use of recycled materials.



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale	0				
	stainable elopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	. 2	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Commenta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
	ctives and criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Of			
P4. To	reduce contam	ination,	regenerate d	egrade	d environments,	mainta	ain soil re	sources	and min	imise (	develop	oment on	greenfi	eld sites			
develop		derelic 20 ha	t land and bu was deemed	ildings i to be su	records 48 ha of n Pendle, of whi uitable for housin ne in Colne, is the	ich ng.								The policy promo against a presum			
9.00		only since contain The per previous	te officially cland in the contract of the con	assified n need o new hou d (Brov	as being of remediation.		>	^	0	0	+	+	+				
b) Prote quality s resource		classifi 1 and 2	ed at Grade	3. There	ral land in Pendle is none in Grac ts for 5.1% of the	des	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes protecting good q			to
P5. To i	improve water o	quality a	nd meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wat	er Frai	mework	Directive									
	ure water meets the andard	were c	lassified: - 42.9%, Fair		rways in Pendle %, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes quality.  This issue is more Water Manageme	e directly releva		
Key <<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Mov	e	+	Pos	tive	-	Ne	egative 0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away marginally		towards marginally		towa			Impa				pact	, , , , ,		



				Geog	graphic	Scale	Ti	imesc	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Inf	o and Target (V	Vhere	Pe	ndle	У	m. S	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria		ailable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. Reduce the risk	of flooding and conser	ve water resources	i								
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of dooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashir Lead Local Flood Au for collating this data	thority will be resp	onsible	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The second half of the policy focuses on climate change and reducing the risk of flooding. Policy ENV 7 is more directly relevant, but designing hardstandings that use permeable surfaces and installing SUDs where appropriate is outlined within the policy.
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in over the last few yea reduction in the num abstractors.	rs, primarily due to	а	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy promotes water saving and recycling measures where possible to minimise water usage.



			Geo	graphic	Scale	T	imes	cale		
Sustainable Development	Kev Baseline Info	o and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	>	E. s	up to	m, lan	ative	Commentary, Including Preventio
Objectives and Criteria		ailable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Eff
P7. To protect and	nhance biodiversity and	d protect European sites	3							
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Data gap. Biodiversity System does not breat against the Lancashir constituent districts.		0 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, the objective is primarily addressed through Poli ENV 1.
p) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat	'Unfavourable Recove England.	endle are all classified a ering' by Natural d 2009/10 the 1,296ha o nated as a Biological		0	0	0	0	0	0	Through good quality design the policy will indirectly help to improve the local environme. However, this objective is primarily addresse through Policy ENV 1.



Policy Area: Policy	v ENV 2 Achieving Qua	lity in Design and Conservation

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	Timesc	ale	Φ	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pendle		· Ā		p to od	'm, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Perioc	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy makes reference to the provision of trees in new developments. However, this objective is primarily addressed through Policy ENV 1.

## Conclusion:

The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on the economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic value 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 were the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live, were they feel safe and has easily accessible facilities including access to open space will improve the resident's 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 landscapes. The policy also recognises the important role design can have on fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by incorporating sustainable construction methods and promoting renewable energy and water/energy saving technologies (Objective C1-4 and P2).

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly		•		,				



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale	O)					
_	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	ifo and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	Ŋ	rm 'S	p to	n, lan	lative	Comm	entary	/, Including I	Prever	ntion,
Ob.	jectives and Criteria			vailabl			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of Ac		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole c	ommunity									•				
qualit	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa 05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tota built, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordab iich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	requiremen		no explicit refe	rence to	o housing
b) Ada	dress market e	follow	nformation is i ring the cance amme in 2010	llation c			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To	o improve health a	and red	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle	•												
	duce health alities	Pendl Engla rate fi	and average. A	out rema although ase an	e for males in ains higher than the early death d stroke has falle England average	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	health inequ	This policy makes no explicit reference to redu health inequalities			o reducing
health	prove access to n and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decrease	e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	access to h	This policy makes no explicit reference to impro access to health and social care facilities.			o improving 3.
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+		sitive pact	-		Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	imesca	ile						
Sustainable Development	Kev Baseline Info	and Target (Where	Per	dle	ý	s w.	o to	m, Ian	ative		ntary, Includin			
Objectives and Criteria	-	ilable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduct	tion, Offsetting Effects	g of Ad	verse	
E1. To encourage bu	siness which is appropr	riately located to maximi	se the bene	fits on loc	al, natio	nal and (	global m	arkets						
a) Increase the number of growth ousinesses		en 1998 and 2008, with a gistered business stock nparison the Great	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma in businesses	akes no explicit re	eference	to growth	
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base n the region	in the within 'science a professional 'category	. This was lower than athorities (2011 census	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	innovative ren developments locations which	The Council will encourage the developmen innovative renewable and low energy developments in non sensitive and appropris locations which may indirectly have a positivi impact against this objective.			
c) Maximise the ourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2 tourism sector (2004). jobs has remained sta workforce employed ir businesses has increa 2004/05.	Whilst the number of tic the proportion of the tourism related	0	<	0	0	-	-	-	some tourist p	Although it is acknowledged that there may some tourist potential, the overall effect of v turbines in the landscape is likely to be negative.			



					Geo	graphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale		
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key		nfo and vailable	Target (Where	Pe Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econo	mic inclu	usion and dev	elop and	l maintain a health	y labour r	market						
a) Reduce unemployment levels	herald throug fared level r	ded an increa ghout the cou relatively wel	se in une ntry. Per I and the ficantly b	cession in 2007 employment levels adle has however unemployment elow the regional figures.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Through the promotion of renewable and low energy technologies within Pendle could help to reduce unemployment levels across the Borough, by providing additional jobs in engineering and installation.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment		2004/05 13.3		s been developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs and transport linkages.

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October 2011	

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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generatio
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	. 2	m. s	up to riod	erm, Plan d	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	nd nd	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

Key

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			marginally		marginally		significantly								



					Geog	raphic	Scale	Ti	mescal	е							
Sustainable Development	Key Baselir	e Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Per	Pendle		E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,					
Objectives and Criteria	,		lable)	3	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Redu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
E.3 To develop st	rategic transport,	commur	nication a	and economic inf	rastructure	)											
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 a in the number of Pendle.  This generally d from 2005 onwarecorded in Pen (2008) and 7 (20 Between 2003 a	ownwar rds with dle 10 ( 009).	n KSI or d trend l the follo 2006), 1	has continued bwing figures 6 (2007), 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		y makes no explic raffic congestion a				
	in the number of Pendle.  This generally d from 2005 onwa recorded in Pen (2008) and 7 (20	ownwar rds with dle 10 (	d trend	has continued owing figures													



Sustainable						raphic S	cale	Tir	mescale		ive				D	
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Ba	aseline Info Avail	and Targ	et (Where	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ary, Includir on, Offsettin Effects		
and Oriteria							Ti	Sho 0-5	Mediu	Lon Beyo	Ö					
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		umption for fre by 20.81% be			0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici freight transpo		nce to
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	improve, o	r in the UK is edue to influencies and vehicle	ces such as		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici nsport linkages		nce
E4. To deliver urba	n/rural rena	aissance														
a) Support rural diversification	Survey int	the Business troduced in 20 ural employme	08, shows a		0	>	0	0	+	+	+	where to areas of This ma in scher	hey do if environ ay encou mes in P nal source	vind farms may not have a detrir nmental value. urage wind farm rendle's rural ard ces of employme	develop	npact on pers to investiding
Kev						<u> </u>										
< Move away significantly	l l	Move away marginally	to	ove : wards arginally	t	Move owards significantl	+	Positiv Impac		-	Negativ Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tin	nescale	•	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	·y	rm 's	ip to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan plan plan period	Long Term Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of brownfield land.
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires all new developments to generate energy from RLC sources improving the overall sustainability of new development.

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



a) Make streets and public places safer for the  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much  This policy makes no explicit reference to public safety.								Geogr	aphic	Scale	Ti	mesca	ale	4)					
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  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				Key Baseli	ne Inf	o and Target	(Where	Pen	dle	2	E s	p to	lan Tan	lative					
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response		bjectives and				_		Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u	Long ler Beyond P Period	Cumu	Ke	eauctic			averse
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response	C1. To	Reduce crime	and the	e fear of crime a	and to r	educe anti-socia	al behavio	ur											
	pĺaces	safer for the	public	Perception Sulower response safe they feel during the day (33%), fairly such that the same safe they feel during the day (31%). There has been for the safe of crime after neighbourhood Survey is based to safe they feel they fe	urvey in se, but a when of the in afe (48 en a slidark' in dark' in ds. Hored on a	2011. This had asked residents outside in the local esponse was 'v.5%).  Ight increase in the Pendle's wever, the Percumuch lower residents.	I a much how cal area very safe' the 'fear eption sponse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			ikes no explic	it referer	nce to
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							Geogi	aphic	Scale	Т	imeso	cale	ø.					
	Sustainable Development		Key Baseli	ne Info	and Target	(Where	Pen	dle	>	, E s	o to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includir		
	Objectives and Criteria		,		ilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsetting Effects	g of A	dverse
C2. T	o improve acces	s to an	d use of basic o	goods, s	ervices and ar	nenities												
peopl local t	educe the numbe le finding access food shops and ses e.g. post officult	to	were built with travel time of In 2008/09 96 were built with travel time of	nin 30 m a doctor i.0% of a nin 30 m a prima	all housing con ninutes public t ry school.	ransport npletions ransport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		olicy ma I facilitie	kes no explicit s.	refere	nce access
				nin 30 m	all housing con ninutes public t ry school.													
	ovide physical acose with disabilition				strian crossings people is incre		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit		nce to
Key																		
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value  Pendle  Urban Rural  Pen								Geog	aphic	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value  a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and contemporary heritage historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use  b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value  C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value  Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O				Kev Baselii	ne Info	and Target (	(Where	Pen	dle		رم ع	o p	n, an	ative					
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use  b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value  Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use  Description of these by 2013/14  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		Objectives and		noy Bassiii			(William)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Terr Beyond Pl Period	Cumul	Re	ductio		_	dverse
and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use  b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  anticipates having anticipates having anticipates have a heritage assets should be protected. The policy winder and between these have a heritage assets should be protected. The policy winder anticipates have a detrimental impact on the value of heritage assets should be protected. The p	C3. T	o protect places,	space	s, landscapes a	nd buil	dings of historic	, cultural	and archa	eologica	ıl value									
design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value  management plans to be produced by 2013/14.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 architectural design.  This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings of historical/cultural value.	and of the histor sensi	contemporary heri e area and conser ric buildings throu tive adaptation ar	tage ve gh	anticipates ha	ving m	anagement plan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	heritage not supp	assets s	should be protected that should be protected that the should be sh	cted. The	e policy will re a
buildings and landscapes of tourist visits to museums in Pendle in of historic/cultural value 2010/11. This represents an increase on 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	desig local	n to enhance the character and "se	ense	management				0	0	0	0	0	0	0				t referer	nce to
	buildi	ngs and landscap		tourist visits to 2010/11. This	muse repres	ıms in Pendle ir	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	access	to build	dings to buildir		nce to
	Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive Impact		-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  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.  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation of, or access to, green spaces.  Indirect impacts could include loss or opening up of public access to areas of the open countryside.  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution  The policy aims to protect residential amenity including aspects such as potential noise pollution and shadow flicker.								Geog	raphic	Scale	Ti	imesc	ale	o l					
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality  a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces    In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.   Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.   D) Reduce light and noise pollution    D) Reduce light and noise pollution    D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise pollution   D) Reduce light and noise   D) Reduce light an				Key Baselii	ne Info	and Target (	Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rn S	p to	'm, 'lan I	lative					
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  D) Reduce light and noise pollution  This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation of, or access to, green spaces.  Indirect impacts could include loss or opening up of public access to areas of the open countryside.  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.  The policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.  The policy aims to protect residential amenity including aspects such as potential noise		Objectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Ke	auctic		g or A	averse
creation and access to green spaces  management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	C4. T	o protect and imp	rove l	ocal environme	ntal qua	ality		•											
b) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  O O O O O O O The policy aims to protect residential amenity including aspects such as potential noise	creati	ion and access to		management Grove, Barrov Valley Garder Public satisfac	plans in vford, H ns, Victo ction wi	n place: Alkincoa deyhead, Marsd oria and Walver th parks in Pend	en, den. dle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	proted space Indire up of	ction, cross. ct impac public a	eation of, or ac	ccess to	o, green or opening
pollution risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  0 0 0 0 0 0 r noise pollution.  The policy aims to protect residential amenity including aspects such as potential noise				0 .	WILLI SE	everi earning Gre	en riag								Count	iyside.			
			ise					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	or noi The p includ	se pollu olicy air ing asp	tion.  ns to protect rects such as p	esident otentia	tial amenity
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a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with belonging and wellbeing, however large scale wind farms are likely to be met with some public opposition.  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.  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 0 This policy makes no explicit reference to community development and neighbourhood identity.  c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and								Geog	raphic S	Scale	T	imesc	ale						
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.  b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity.  9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it it.  9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it.  10. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0				Key Baselii	ne Info	and Target (	Where	Pen	dle	5	E s	o to	m, lan	lative					
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with belonging and wellbeing for all members of the 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.  b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity  9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it  9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it  10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Objectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium ul plan perid	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	i Ke	eductio			averse
belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  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.  b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity  9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it  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  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  This policy makes no explicit reference to community development and neighbourhood identity.  This policy makes no explicit reference to provision of leisure facilities.	C5.	To develop s	trong	and positive rel	ationsh	ps between ped	ople from	different b	ackgroui	nds and	commi	unities	and to v	alue the	diversity	, of cul	tural traditions	found i	n Pendle
development and neighbourhood identity  role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it  role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 community development and neighbourhood identity.  c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture  Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	belong for all	ging and wellbein members of the	g	their local are- were fairly sat The target of a chieved. The response but agreed that the their area, and	a as a ptisfied  52.8% to Percepe reveale	olace to live, and by 2011 was not otion Survey had d that 3.3% defi influence decisi	d 50.5% d a low nitely ons in	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	commi wind fa	unity we arms ar	ellbeing, howe e likely to be i	ver larg	e scale
facilities for leisure, art and culture satisfied with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 provision of leisure facilities.	develo	opment and		role, a further				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	commi	unity de			
2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	fácilitie	es for leisure, art		'satisfied' with events service reduction from	sports e has se n earlier	/ leisure facilitie en a significant results recorde	s and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					nce to
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Sustainable Development		Key Bas	eline l	nfo and Targ	et	Pen	lle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	lative			ry, Includin		
Objectives and Criteria				Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Rec	ductio	n, Offsetting Effects	, of Ad	verse
P1. To minimise the requ	uirem	nent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient	energy u	se and inc	ease the	use of	energy	from r	enewabl	e source	s				
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy		figures for the low carbon tec	installa	n year to year th tion of renewab les in Pendle re	le and									oments	ill support RLC which assist in		
		low.											of elect	ricity ar	nd 11.8MW of	heat by	2020,
														mmerci	owards this, a al developmen		
						>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	from re	newabl	of their predic e or low carbo ted that this is	n source	es, unless
													positive detrime nature, Howeve designa can acc	ely when ental implications landscaper, give ations in commod	wind farms will re they will not pact on any de ape or heritage in the large nun in Pendle, those date commerci limited.	have a esignate e value. mber of e areas	ed area of such which
Key						•		•	•								
,	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards	>>	Move towards	+		ositive npact		-	Negativ Impact	/e	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



Sustainable Development			•	Scale		mesc	ale	a)	
	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	ndle	. 2	rm	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Minimise the length and humber of trips required hrough encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development ransport	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 transport linkages.
P2. To address the need to l	limit and adapt to climate change	l		1			1		
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	+	+	+	New commercial and residential development will be required to produce 10% of their energ by low carbon resources.  Large scale RLC developments will help to de carbonise the national grid.
o) Contribute to the ability o adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Pendle's Climate Change Action Plan sets ou a commitment to reducing carbon emissions, including supporting the role of the planning service to encourage and facilitate renewable energy development, which is encouraged through this policy.



		Geog	Ti	mesc	ale								
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	5	Short Term 0-5 years	ot o	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary		0-5 years Medium up to plan period		Cumulative					
P3. To ensure the sustaina	ble management of existing natural resources	through co	nsiderati	ion of de	pletion	, waste	minimi	sation re	cycling and	recove	ery		
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	0	This poli reduction		es no explicit	referen	ce waste
o) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference recycling.				ce



					Geographic Scale				imesc	ale	4								
	Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)					Pendle			E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Comr	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria	es and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
P4. To redu	uce contam	ination,	regenerate de	d environments,	ain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites														
a) Encoura developmer brownfield l	nt of	derelic	t land and bui	ldings i	records 48 ha of n Pendle, of which											no explicit refe reenfield or Br			
preference greenfield		Green only si contant	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.		ne	>	<	0	0	0	0	0	wind farms a negative locational of limited in so	to rural impact opporture cope.	nts and opporting greenfield site on this objection ities for hydrochnologies suc	es, whic ve. Simi scheme	h can have larly the es are mmercial		
		most y	ears, nas exc	eeaea	tne KSS target.											ays and bioma vnfield sites.	iss pian	is can be	
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.				es	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	wind farm areas on g mapping sl most likely the lowland therefore lii	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting soli quality.  Wind farm schemes are likely to be located in rura areas on greenfield land. However, constraints mapping shows that it is the upland areas that are most likely to be selected and the best soils are in the lowland valleys. The impact on Grade 3 soils i therefore likely to be negligible in an area where soil quality is generally poor.						
Kev														•					
<< Mov	e away nificantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		legative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	



	Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where					Geographic Scale				imeso	ale	4					
							Pendle		ح	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria	Available)					rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
P5. T	o improve water	quality a	nd meet the r	equirer	nents of the Wate	r Frame	ework	Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard		In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality standards.				
													O					
P6. F	Reduce the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources													
numb prope floodii surfac	educe the er of rties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead L		thority	ty Council as the will be responsib October 2012		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.				
abstra	educe water action and imption	and over the last few years, primarily due to a			ily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction or consumption.					
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ards	+	Pos Imp		-		egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain npact				



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.  Constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided an protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable energy projects such as wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turbines can minimise adverse effects on birds and bats  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided argainst this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided argainst this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided argainst this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided argainst this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided argainst this objective as although areas of biodiversity against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Constituent districts.  The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified areas, wind farms will be viewed positively where the do not have a detrimental impact on designated areas, wind farms will be viewed positively where the do not have a detrimental impact on designated areas, wind farms will be viewed positively where the do not have a detrimental impact on designated areas, wind farms							Geog	raphic S	Scale	-	Гimesc	ale						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Action Plans?  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the solpective as although areas of biodiversit importance within the Borough should be avoided an protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as a gainst this objective as although areas of biodiversit importance within the Borough should be avoided an protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as a gainst this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided an protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of protected as far as possible the reality is protected as far as possible the reality is protected as far as possible the reality is protected as far as possible the reality is protected as far as possible the reality is protected as a far as possible the reality is protected as far as possible the reality is protected as a far as possible the reality is protected as a far as possible the reality is protected as a far as possible the reality is protected as a far as possible the reality i			Key Ba	aseline Info	and Taı	get (Where	Per	ndle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comm	entary	, Including I	Preven	ntion,
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Report and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.   Comparison of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Comparison of the Barbard aguinest this objective as although areas of biodiversity in protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable energy projects such as wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turbines can minimise adverse effects on biodiversity.  Comparison of the Barbard aguinest this objective as although areas of biodiversity in protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable energy projects such as wind farms. However sensitive siting of wind turbines can minimise adverse effects on biodiversity.  Comparison of the Barbard against this objective as although areas of biodiversity.  Comparison of the Barbard against this objective as although areas of biodiversity in protected as far as possible treality is that areas of environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable energy projects such as wind farms.  Comparison of the Barbard against this objective as although areas of biodiversity in the Lancashire projects such as wind farms.  Comparison of the Barbard aga	Obje	ctives and				3(	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reputing System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.    Action Plans?   System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.   Color	P7. T	o protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protect	European sites	5											
minimise adverse effects on biodiversity.  The 10 data drifts for the South Perhime 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 Provide Opportunities for new habitat  Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  Setween 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	the de Lanca UK Bi	elivery of the ashire and odiversity	System against	does not brea the Lancashire	k down p e BAP ta	erformance	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	against this of importance w protected as f environmenta renewable en However sens	ojective thin the ar as po I value ergy pro sitive sit	e as although a e Borough show ossible the rea are likely to be ojects such as ting of wind tur	reas of uld be a lity is the affecte wind fabines ca	biodiversity voided and at areas of d by rms. an
	enhar wildlife desigr habita protect and propor oppor new h	nce existing e/landscape nated ats and cted species, rovide tunities for nabitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between of land i	SSSI within Pe avourable Reco I. n 2008/09 and n Pendle design	ndle are overing' b 2009/10 gnated as	all classified by Natural the 1,296ha	<	<	<	0	-	-	-	areas, wind fa do not have a and landscap be unavoidab However sens	rms wil detrima es it is l le. sitive sit	Il be viewed po ental impact or likely that nega ting of wind tur	esitively n designative impositive impositions	where they nated sites pacts will
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon End	ergy Generation
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy says there should be no detrimental impact on designated areas of nature conservation, which would include ancient woodland.  It is unlikely that existing woodland would be affected by new RLC schemes and more likely that new areas of woodland would be planted as part of mitigation measures.

## Conclusion:

The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives. In rural areas in particular there is encouragement for wind farm developers to invest, and in urban areas Pendle hopes to benefit from the promotion of community or district heating systems (Objectives E1 and E2).. The promotion of wind farms in rural areas is likely to have negative social impacts. Impacts on sensitive areas of landscape/heritage and residential properties are likely to elicit adverse reactions from members of the local community (Objective C5), although, ironically, it may also serve to unite otherwise disparate communities. In terms of the environmental SA objectives, the policy offers protection to areas of local landscape, biodiversity and historical importance. Mitigation measures will need to be considered carefully to limit any negative impacts on the local community or the environment.

Key

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs   Development of the provide of the provide of the provision of th								Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imes	cale		
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community  a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs  b) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  H2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities  The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has failen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, and the programme of the provide appropriate good quality housing to make so explicit reference to housing provision.  This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.  This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	_		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	^	E s	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention.
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs  b) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  H2 To improve health and 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, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen,		jectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Tern Beyond Pla Period	Cumul	
Appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs  2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2014/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2014/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2014/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2014/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2015/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all cause more have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all cause how a for all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all new dwellings  2016/11 a for all n	11. T	o help meet the h	nousing n	needs of the w	of the whole community	•									
following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  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,	appro quality meet	priate good y housing to residents'	has be 2004/0 homes	een a significa 05 and 2010/1 s have been b	ant incre I1 a tot ouilt, wh	ease. Between al of 11 affordab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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,			followi	ng the cancel	lation o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen,	H2 To	improve health	and redu	ce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle		<u> </u>						I	
	,		Pendle Englar rate fro	e has fallen, b nd average. A om heart dise	ut rema Ithough ase an	ains higher than n the early death d stroke has fall	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, Ian	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundal	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan perio	Long Terr Beyond P	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	^	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.  However, the policy in combination with others (i.e. SUP1) seeks to ensure that new developments are accessible to local services and facilities, including the provision of new public transport routes where gaps in the network have been identified.

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Sustainable Development					Scale			le	4				
	Key Baseline Info	Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per	Pendle		E s	ot o	n, an	ative		ntary, Includin		
Objectives and Criteria	•	• •	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduc	tion, Offsetting Effects	g of Ad	verse
E1. To encourage bus	siness which is approp	n is appropriately located to maximis	ise the bene	fits on loc	cal, natio	nal and (	global m	arkets					
number of growth businesses		en 1998 and 2008, with gistered business stock mparison the Great		0	0	0	0	0	0		akes no explicit re ew growth busine r location.		
existing innovation and science base in the region	in the within 'science professional 'category	7. This was lower than uthorities (2011 census	d O	0	0	0	0	0	0		akes no explicit re ovation and scier		
rourist potential of Pendle		. Whilst the number of atic the proportion of the n tourism related	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	+ The reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line, proposals to improve existing highway linkages and the creation of a better pedestrian/cycle network across Pendle are likely to assist in improving the tourist potential across Pendle.			



							Geog	graphic	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale						
De Obj	ustainable velopment ectives and Criteria	Key		fo and	Target (Whe		Pe ban	ndle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	ᇢᆔ	Cumulative			ry, Including fsetting of A		
E2. T	o secure econor	nic inclu	sion and deve	lop and	l maintain a hea	Ithy lab	our n	narket										
a) Reunem levels	ployment	herald throug fared i level r	led an increason shout the countrelatively well	e in une try. Per and the cantly b	cession in 2007 employment levendle has howeve unemployment elow the regional figures.	er	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	employmer Indirectly in	nt levels	no explicit refes.  d transport link opportunities fu	ages m	ay open up
physic of jobs location transp to are	prove the cal accessibility s through the con of sites and cort links close as of high ployment		2004/05 13.34 ployment use:		s been develope		>>	>	>	0	+	+	+	ensuring de proximity to Considerat and employ to give peo	evelopn existing ion is a yment of ple the	o minimise the ments are local and or proposed also given to local developments opportunity to le distance of e	ted in classifie	ose es. ew housing each other d work
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Policy Area: Policy ENV 4 Transport and Accessibilit
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	up to riod	m, lan 	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	_ 8	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.  Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to educational opportunities further afield.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs.  Indirectly improved transport linkages may open up access to better quality jobs further afield.

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			marginally		marginally		significantly								1



a) reduce traffic congestion and in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures						Geo	graphic S	Scale	Ti	mescal	е						
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure  a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures are conded in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures		Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	endle	2	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative					
congestion and improve safety for road users  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	Objectives				· ·	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Ke	ductio			dverse
congestion and improve safety for road users  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	E.3 To develop st	rategic trans	sport, commur	ication	and economic in	frastructu	·e			•	•						
This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures	congestion and improve safety	in the num Pendle.  This gene from 2005 recorded i (2008) and Between 2 in the num	rally downwar onwards with in Pendle 10 (2 d 7 (2009).	d trend the foll 2006),	has continued owing figures 16 (2007), 11 was a 2.7% fall	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	particul through	arly alc the vil	ong the North ' lages of Foulr	Valley ii idge, Ke	n Colne and elbrook and
recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).		from 2005 recorded i	onwards with in Pendle 10 (2	the foll	owing figures												
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Sustainable Development	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Pe	ndle	5	و ع	up to riod	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		sumption for fre by 20.81% be		rneys in Pendle 002/04 and	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	through		ks to strength instatement of y line.		
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	improve,	in the UK is edue to influenc ies and vehicl	es such	to continue to as cleaner	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	project Colne- improv Existing transpo	s; name Skipton ed road g pedes ort netw	ports two stra ely the reinstal railway line a l links along the strian and cycl orks are to be ods such as C	tement of nd the pare line of le routes improv	of the provision of the A56. Is and local
E4. To deliver urba	an/rural rena	aissance					l					ı				
a) Support rural diversification	Survey in	the Business troduced in 20 ural employme	08, show		0	>	>	0	+	+	+	the key urban a hinterla access Boroug	to creater to creater	ent of the tran ating better lini f the M65 corr West Craven the more ren he potential to porting rural d	kages b idor, the . Improv note par o have a	etween the eir rural ving ts of the positive
Kev	•					•	-	•	•			•				
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Policy Area: Policy	<b>ENV 4 Transport and</b>	Accessibility
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		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale	9		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	, Y	r.u.	up to riod	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclamation of Brownfield land.
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	mesca	le	σ	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle		E s	p to	an Jan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C1. To reduce crime and the	e fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviou	ır							
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety
C2. To improve access to a	nd use of basic goods, services and amenities		-						
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	^	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires new development to be located in close proximity to existing or proposed local facilities. The policy also outlines plans to make it easier for people to access local services by improving local transport linkages and pedestrian and cycle networks.



							Geogi	aphic	Scale	Tit	mesca	le						
	Sustainable Development		Key Baselii	ne Info	and Target (	Where	Pen	dle	5	m. s	o to	n, an	ative			ary, Includ		
	Objectives and Criteria				lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsetti Effect		dverse
	ovide physical ss for those with ilities				trian crossings eople is increa		>	0	0	+	+	+	+		transp	akes referen ort facilities t		
C3. T	o protect places, s	pace	s, landscapes a	and build	lings of historic	, cultural	and archa	eologic	al value									
and of the histor	espect the historic contemporary herita a area and conserv- ic buildings throug tive adaptation and e	e h		ving ma	rvation Areas a nagement plan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		ction of	nakes no exp historic build		
desig local	se architectural n to enhance the character and "sen ce" of developmen				ith appraisals a be produced b		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			nakes no exp design.	licit refe	ence to
buildi	pprove access to ngs and landscape toric/cultural value		tourist visits to	museu represe	re were circa 1 ms in Pendle ir nts an increase	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	impro lands Impro impro indire	ving according to very according this	nakes no exp cess to build of historic/cul ts to the tran essibility thro s is likely to h est this object	ings and tural vali sport nei ughout t ave a po	l work will he area and
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive Impact		-	Negative Impact		0	No Impact		Uncertair



Sustainable			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	<b>e</b>	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Where	Pen	dle	5	Eø	o to	m, Ian	Cumulative	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumi	
C4. To protect and	improve local environmental quality									
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have mana plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valle Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendlehigh, with seven earning Green Flag s	remains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation, or improving access to green spaces.  Improvements to the pubic transport network and pedestrian/cycle routes will indirectly increase access to green spaces.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10		^	0	^	0	0	+	+	Plans for the A56 village by-pass will reduce traffic congestion particularly through the North Valley in Colne helping to reduce noise pollution. If additional street lighting is introduced along the route this may increase light pollution in rural areas. However, the overall benefits will be positive.



Sustainable					Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	le	ø			ry, Includin ffsetting of		
Development	Key Ba			arget (Where	Per	ndle	2	E s	p to	m, Ian	Cumulative					
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum					
C5. To develop stro	ong and pos	sitive relations	hips be	tween people fro	n different	backgrou	nds and	commu	nities an	d to value	the div	ersity, of cu	Itural tra	aditions found	l in Pen	dle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	local area fairly satis The target The Perce revealed the	as a place to fied t of 52.8% by 2 eption Survey	live, an 2011 w had a lo nitely ag in their	atisfied with their d 50.5% were as not achieved. by response but greed that they area, and a	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.  The policy will however improve linkages between towns, villages and neighbourhoods which will create the opportunity for increased interaction between local communities and aic social cohesion.			lbeing for ges irhoods creased	
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% woul	ld definitely co	nsider	a more active aybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				e to	



length and number of trips required transport to access their place of work.  through encouraging appropriately located  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  objective. It proposes that new developments of located in close proximity to local amenities.  Improvements to public transport, pedestrian a cycle networks will help to reduce the number								Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	4					
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).  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  B) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located in close proximity to local amenities.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.  This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.  The policy focus is specifically relevant to this objective. It proposes that new developments of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  >>> > > > + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	_		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Wher	e	Pen	dle	>	E. S	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	rv. Includina	Preve	ntion.
enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture  'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).  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  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant on 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		ectives and	,					rban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul			•		•
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located  There has been a small decline in the number of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O	enhar leisur	nce facilities for e, art and	'satisf events reduc	ied' with sports s service has s tion from earlie	s / leisur seen a s er results	e facilities and ignificant	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	provision				
production and/or use of renewable energy  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located  There has been a small decline in the number of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  The results of the 2011 Census will provide  Tenewable energy.  The policy focus is specifically relevant to this objective. It proposes that new developments a located in close proximity to local amenities. Improvements to public transport, pedestrian a cycle networks will help to reduce the number	P1. T	o minimise the re	quirem	ent for energy	use, pro	omote efficient e	nergy u	se and	d increas	e the use	e of en	ergy fr	om ren	ewable	sources				
length and number of trips required transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide transport, pedestrian a cycle networks will help to reduce the number to public transport, pedestrian a cycle networks will help to reduce the number to objective. It proposes that new developments a located in close proximity to local amenities.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide	produ use o	ction and/or f renewable	for the	installation of	f renewa	able and low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				erence t	0
and mixed use the next update.  the next update.  car journeys by promoting the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	length trips r throug appro and m devel	a and number of equired gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment	of peo transp	ople using sust port to access esults of the 20	tainable their pla	modes of ce of work.		>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	Improvements to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks will help to reduce the number of car journeys by promoting the use of more				nents are ties. trian and imber of
	Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Mov	-	+	Pos Imp		-		legative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



Sustainable			Ge	ographic	Scale	'	Γimesc	ale	e,			ry, Including fsetting of	_	
Development		fo and Target (Wher	e F	Pendle	. Y	r.m .s	p to	m, lan	Cumulative					
Objectives and Criteria	AV	ailable)	Urba	ın Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum					
P2. To address the r	eed to limit and adapt	to climate change												
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	5.63% from 7.1 tonne	option per capita fell by es to 6.7 tonnes in 2008 west figure in Lancashir		>	>	0	+	+	+	improving reducing to	the locar	o reduce relia al public trans ongestion thro	sport net ough the	works and
emissions		ounty (8.4 tonnes) and								implementation of the A56 by-pass, which will turn reduce Co <sup>2</sup> emissions.				iich will in
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	by 300 kWh in each	ption per capita (i.e. al and transport) has fall year between 2005 and all reduction of 2.43%.		0	0	0	0	0	0	change ad	laptatio	s no explicit ren.		



Sustainable					Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	Γimes	cale	\e	Commentary, Including Prevention Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effe			
Development	Key Baseline Inf		arget (Where	e	Pen	dle	, Z	r.n s	p to	m, lan	Cumulative				
Objectives and Criteria	AV	ailable)		ı	Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum				
23. To ensure the s	ustainable managemen	t of existir	ng natural reso	urces t	through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minim	isation ı	recycling and recovery			
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a rec household waste per and 2007/08, achievi head. In 2010/11 this There has been a 52 composting rate betw 2010/11, far exceeding The combined figure composting (38.28% target (44%) in the Lagrange to the combined figure composting (44%) in the Lagrange to the combined figure composting (44%) in the Lagrange to the combined figure composting (44%) in the Lagrange to the combined figure composting (44%) in the Lagrange to the combined figure composting (44%) in the Lagrange to the combined figure composition of the combined figure combined figure composition of the combined figure combined	head bet ng the tar had falle .81% incr reen 2004 ng the tar for recycl is slightly	ween 2004/05 get of 380kg p n still further. ease in the 4/05 and get of 10%. ing and y below the		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to was reduction.			
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate had between 2004/05 and target of increasing thas been exceeded.	2010/11	. As a result th		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.			



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	ere	Per	ndle	5	m. s	up to riod	m, Ian	ative	Comi	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ention,
Obj	jectives and Criteria			/ailab	•		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P4. T	To reduce contan	nination,	regenerate de	egrade	d environments,	main	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise o	develop	oment o	n green	field sites				
devel brown	ncourage the opment of nfield land in rence to nfield	derelic 20 ha Green only si contar The pe previo	ct land and bu was deemed Works, off Kr ite officially cla minated and ir ercentage of r usly develope	ildings to be so notts La assified n need new hou d (Brow	of remediation.	ich ng. he	0	<	0	0	0	-	-	brownfield The constr	land. uction o	no explicit reformation of the bypass, ent on Greenfid	or railw	ay would
b) Pr quality resou	•	classif 1 and	ied at Grade	3. There	ral land in Pendl e is none in Gra nts for 5.1% of th	des	0	<	0	0	0	-	-	quality.  The constr	uction o	no explicit reforms, of the bypass, ent on Grade 3 llridge.	or railw	ay may
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		/e ards nificantly	+	Posi		-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Developmer Objectives a Criteria	nt	Key				l Ge	ograph	ic Sc	ale		imesca	ale	-					
Objectives a			Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where		Pendle		^	E s	ot co	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi		
				ailable		Urba	n Rur	al	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
25. To improve v	water	quality a	and meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wate	r Framew	ork Direc	tive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the VFD standard			6 the 63.1km classified:	of wate	rways in Pendle	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	This po		kes no explici	t referer	ice to wate
VED Standard		Good - Bad -		– 57.1°	%, Poor – 9.1%,				U	Ü								
6. Reduce the	risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources													
Reduce the number of properties at risk looding from surface and grou vater sources		Lead L		thority	ty Council as the will be responsibl October 2012.	е 0	0		0	0	0	0	0	This po	olicy ma	kes no explici	t referer	nce to flood
o) Reduce wate abstraction and consumption		over the	last few years	s, prima		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waabstraction and consumption.				nce to wate
bstraction and		over the reduction	last few years	s, prima	rily due to a		0		0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to wa abstraction and consumption.				
Key Move aw significant		<	Move away	>	Move towards		Move towards		+	Positi Impa		-	Negat		0	No Impact	?	Uncer



a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The policy has no direct impact objective. However there is like potential adverse impacts on senvironmental/biodiversity/lance	
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.  The policy has no direct impact objective. However there is like potential adverse impacts on senvironmental/biodiversity/lanc importance as part of the proposition frastructure projects to create	of Adverse
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.  The policy has no direct impact objective. However there is like potential adverse impacts on senvironmental/biodiversity/lanci importance as part of the proposition frastructure projects to create	
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  objective. However there is like potential adverse impacts on s environmental/biodiversity/lanc importance as part of the proposition frastructure projects to create	
Skipton railway line.	ely to be some ome areas of Iscape osed large scale the A56 by-
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.  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.  O	ely to be some ome areas of Iscape osed large scale the A56 by-



Policy Area: Policy EN	V 4 Transport and	Accessibility
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	آخ .	rm rs	p to od	rm, Plan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Tra Bour Short 0-5 y				Long Tel Beyond F Perioc	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.

## Conclusion:

The policy proposes the implementation of two large scale infrastructure projects which include the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton rail link. This has positive impacts on the economic SA objectives as these projects would potentially create jobs for Pendle and when implemented would ensure towns and villages are more easily accessible which would encourage businesses to invest within the Borough (Objectives E3 and E4). Environmentally the two large scale infrastructure projects will potentially have some adverse impacts on the local landscape and areas of biodiversity and environmental importance. This is dependent on their routes which will be carefully assessed to avoid areas of environmental importance and mitigation measures should be applied were appropriate (Objective P7). Equally, in the long term the reduction of traffic congestion and reliance on using the car should have a positive impact on the fight against climate change and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (P1 and P2). In relation to the social SA objective the policy performs well as it seeks to improve linkages between communities by providing a better public transport network and pedestrian and cycle networks (Objective C2, C4 and C5).

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			marginally		marginally		significantly		-						



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imes	cale							
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	ere	Per	ndle	7	E. s	o to	n, an		atilve	Comr	nentai	ry, Including	Preve	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period		Cumulative			fsetting of A		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole c	ommunity														
qualit	opriate good y housing to residents'	has be 2004/ home	een a significa 05 and 2010/	ant incre I1 a toto uilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordab ich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0	This policy provision.	makes	no explicit refe	erence t	o housing
b) Ad failure	dress market e	follow	nformation is r ring the cancel amme in 2010	llation c			0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0			no explicit refe t housing mark		
H2 To	o improve health a	and redu	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle														
-,	duce health alities	Pendl Engla rate fr	nd average. A rom heart dise	out rema although ase an	e for males in ains higher than n the early death d stroke has fall England average	n en,	>	>	>	0	+	+	-	+	The policy seeks to improve air and water quali reducing pollution levels which has direct links thuman health.				
health	prove access to n and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decreas	е	0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improvaccess to health and social care facilities.				
Key		-				•		-	-	-	-	-	•		-				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	1	ve rards nificantly	+		sitive pact		-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



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Sustainable Development	   Kev l	Baseline Info	o and	Target (Where	Pe	ndle	۲.	s w.	o to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includin		
Objectives and Criteria			ailable		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	n, Offsetting Effects	g of Ac	Iverse
E1. To encourage bu	usiness w	hich is approp	riately	ocated to maximi	se the ben	efits on lo	cal, natio	nal and (	global m	arkets						
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	busines change of just 1		en 199 gistered mparisc	8 and 2008, with a business stock	a 0	0	0	0	0	0	0			tes no explicit w businesses.	referenc	ce to the
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	in the w profess many n	vithin 'science ional 'category	and ted . This uthoritie	nin Pendle worked hnology was lower than es (2011 census	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		ng innov	es no explicit vation and scie		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	tourism jobs ha workfor	s remained sta ce employed i sses has incre	. Whils atic the n touris	t the number of proportion of the	0	>	0	0	0	+	+	tourism.	ments t	tes no explicit to water quality ould help to inc area.	y and th	e aquatic
Key <- Move away	busines	ses has incre			>>	ove	·	Posit	ive		Nega	environi potentia	nent co	uld help to inc		



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce unemployment levels  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment  b) Improve the physical accessibility of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment  c) Dendle Development Levels  Rural  Dendle Development Levels  Rural  Dendle Development Levels  Rural  Dendle Development Levels  Rural  Dendle Development Levels  Dendle Development Levels  Dendle Development Levels  Dendle Development Levels  Dendle Development Levels  Dendle Development Levels  Dendle Development Levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 the radded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment levels  Dendle Development Levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 the radded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment levels  Dendle Development Levels  This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs  This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs  This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs  This policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility to jobs							Ge	eogra	aphic (	Scale	Ti	mesca	ale						
a) Reduce unemployment levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels to 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	De Obj	velopment ectives and	Key				e			Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
unemployment levels  heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	E2. T	o secure econor	nic inclu	sion and deve	lop and	d maintain a heal	hy labou	ır mar	rket										
physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	unem	ployment	herald throug fared i level r	led an increas shout the coun relatively well emains signific	e in und try. Per and the cantly b	employment level ndle has however unemployment selow the regiona	. 0		0	0	0	0	0	0				erence 1	:o
	physic of jobs location transp to are	cal accessibility is through the on of sites and oort links close as of high				s been developed			0	0	0	0	0	0				erence t	io.
	Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>	Mov	/e ards	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		egative ipact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Policy	Area:	<b>Policy</b>	ENV 5	<b>Pollution</b>
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	Ø	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	. 2	E s	up to riod	rm, Plan d	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs.

Key

1109															
<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly				•				



					Geo	graphic	Scale	Ti	mescal	е						
Sustainable Development	Kev E	Baseline Info	and T	arget (Where	Pe	endle	7	E. s	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includii		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)	<b>g.</b> (*******	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
E.3 To develop s	trategic trar	nsport, commu	nication	and economic in	frastructu	re	•									
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety		2003 and 200 mber of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in										ikes no explici ion and road s		nce to
for road users	from 200 recorded (2008) a	5 onwards with I in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	n the fol (2006),		0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	in the nu Pendle.	mber of childre	n KSI d	n roads in												
	from 200 recorded	erally downwa 5 onwards with I in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	n the fol													
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		n by 20.81% be		urneys in Pendle 2002/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po		ıkes no explici ort.	t refere	nce to rail
Key Move awa significant	,	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significant	+	Positi Impa		-	Negati <sup>1</sup> Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Polic	y Area: Po	icy El	NV 5	Pollution														
	_						Geo	graphic S	cale	Т	imescal	е						
	tainable lopment	Key	y Bas	seline Info	and T	arget (Where	P	endle	. 2	E s	p to	erm, Plan	lative			ary, Includi		
Obj	ectives Criteria				lable)		Urba	n Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Re	eauctio	on, Offsettin Effects		averse
ICT, homev	rove ort links, working, een travel	impro	ve, du	n the UK is e ue to influenc es and vehicle	es suc	ed to continue to th as cleaner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to transport linkages.				nce to
E4. To	deliver urba	n/rural	renai	ssance														
	pport rural ification	Surve	y intro		08, sho	er Employment ows an upward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to diversification.				
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	<b>+</b>	Posit Impa		-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Policy Area: Policy ENV 5 Pollution

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale	,		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	ý	E s	up to	m, lan	ative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	^	>	0	0	+	+	+	The strategy highlights the positive aspects of reusing of derelict buildings and reclaiming of previously developed land.  It also recognises the potentially harmful issues associated with remediation and encourages sustainable and green remediation technologies to be used. The policy points out potential adverse environmental issues associated with the remediation of Brownfield land. These are, however, generally less than the long term risks to air and water of leaving sites unrestored and the long term positive effects are likely to outweigh any short term negative impacts.
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescal	е	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	5	E s	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crim	ne and to reduce anti-social behaviour	•				•			
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.
Key									
< Move away < Move away significantly away marginall	towards to	ove wards gnificantly	+	Positiv Impac	-		Negative Impact		0 No Impact ? Uncertain



								Geogr	aphic S	Scale	Ti	mesca	le	4				
5	Sustainable De	evelop	ment	Kev	/ Baseline lı	ıfo a	nd Targe	Pen	dle	>	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative		Commenta		
	Objectives ar			,	(Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Of	Prevention fsetting of A		
C2. T	o improve acces	s to and	use of bas	c goo	ds, services a	nd am	nenities					•						
findin	educe the number ng access to local ces e.g. post office	food sh	nops and	com <sub>l</sub> minu	008/09 94.6% pletions were ites public trar doctors surge	ouilt w sport	vithin 30									s policy makes rence to acces		
				com <sub>l</sub> minu	008/09 96.0% pletions were ites public trar primary schoo	ouilt w sport	vithin 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
				com <sub>l</sub> minu	008/09 95.0% pletions were ites public trar primary schoo	ouilt w sport	vithin 30											
	rovide physical a	ccess fo	r those	cros	number of peo sings with faci ble is increasin	ities f	for disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	refe	s policy makes rence to impro ple with disabi	oving ac	
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginall	>	Move towards margina	ı		Move towards significantly	+	Positi		-	Negative Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	mescal	е			
S	Sustainable De	velopr	nent	Key	Baseline Info a	nd Target	Per	dle	7	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary,	
	Objectives and	-		•	(Where Availa		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Ro Offsetting of Adv	
C3. T	o protect places,	spaces	landscape	s and b	ouildings of historic	c, cultural a	nd archaeo	ogical va	lue						
conte	espect the historic imporary heritage erve historic buildi tive adaptation ar	of the a	ough	and a	e has 23 Conservanticipates having gement plans for a 13/14		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no reference to the prote historic buildings and heritage.	ection of
the lo	se architectural de cal character and " of development			and m	ervation Areas with nanagement plans ced by 2013/14.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no reference to architect	
	prove access to be capes of historic/			120,0 in Per	stimated that there 00 tourist visits to ndle in 2010/11. The sents an increase	museums nis		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no reference to improvin landscapes of historio	g access to
Key												•			
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginal	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positi Impad		-	Negative Impact		0 No Impact ?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Rural  Rur								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	mesca	le				
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality  a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  D) Reduce light and noise pollution  The policy encourages the remediation of contaminated land. In the long term this will lead to an improvement in the quality of the environment and may result in the provision of additional green infrastructure.  The policy recognises the increasing level of concern about noise and light pollution in the vicinity of housing, schools, hospitals and other sensitive uses. Mitigation against noise and light pollution is proposed through sensitive	5	Sustainable De	velopn	nent	Kev	/ Baseline Info a	ınd Target	Pen	dle	у	E. s	p to	m, Ian	ative			
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  The number of complaints about noise and light pollution in the vicinity of housing, schools, hospitals and other sensitive pollution is proposed through sensitive.			-						Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul			
access to green spaces  management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  >> > 0 + + +  The policy recognises the increasing level of concern about noise and light pollution in the vicinity of housing, schools, hospitals and other sensitive uses. Mitigation against noise and light pollution is proposed through sensitive	C4. T	o protect and imp	orove loc	al environ	mental	quality											
noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.    Part of concern about noise and light pollution in the vicinity of housing, schools, hospitals and other sensitive uses. Mitigation against noise and light pollution is proposed through sensitive		management plans Alkincoats, Ball Gro Heyhead, Marsden, Gardens, Victoria ar Public satisfaction w Pendle remains high earning Green Flag  Reduce light and noise pollution The number of compose has risen sligh					lace: Barrowford, ley Valverden. parks in ith seven	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	remediation of co the long term this improvement in the environment and provision of additi	ntamina will lead ne qualit may res	ted land. In d to an y of the sult in the
	b) Re	duce light and no	e light and noise pollution  The number of complaints a noise has risen slightly betw					>>	>>	۸	0	+	+	+	level of concern ab pollution in the vic schools, hospitals a uses. Mitigation ag pollution is propose	out noise inity of h and other ainst noised throug	and light ousing, sensitive se and light th sensitive
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginall	> V	Move towards marginally		Move towards significantly	+	Positiv Impac		-	Negative Impact		0 No Impact	?	Uncertain



							Geogi	Geographic Scale			mesca	ale		Commentary, Including		
Sustainable Development		Key Baseline Info and Target		Pen	dle	у	و ع	p to	m, lan	ative						
	Objectives and Criteria			(Where Available)			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect		
C5.	To develop	strong a	nd positive	relations	hips between pe	ople from c	lifferent back	grounds	and com	nmunities a	and to v	alue the d	liversity,	of cultural tradition	ns found	in Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community			20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied  The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma reference to co but in terms of direct benefits pollution.	mmunity health the	wellbeing, ere will be	
	Support community development and neighbourhood identity			9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to neighbourhood ide		
Key																
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	+	Positi Impac	_	-	Negative Impact	Э	0 No Impa	ct ?	Uncertai



		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where				Geographic Scale			Т	imesc	ale	4						
	Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria				re	Pendle		ح .	ا ي	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention			ention,		
Obj		Available)					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				e Effects
enhar	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).				004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy provision o		no explicit refe facilities.	erence t	o the	
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient of	energy	use and	d increas	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable so	ources				
produ	ximise the ction and/or f renewable y	for the	installation of	f renew	r to year the figu able and low dle remains low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.			0	
length trips re throug appro and m	nimise the n and number of equired gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment port	of peo transp	ple using sust ort to access	tainable their pla			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy use transpo		no explicit refe rision.	erence t	o mixed
Kev																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos Impa		-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)			ographic	Scale	1	Timesc	ale	9/	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect				
Development				Pendle	7	rm 's	p to	m, Ian	Cumulative					
Objectives and Criteria				an Rura	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum					
2. To address the	need to limit and adapt	to climate change	•											
n) Reduce or ninimise		Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.								The focus of this policy is to prevent the release of harmful pollutants into the atmosphere, which includes greenhouse gases such as CO <sub>2</sub> helping				
greenhouse gas emissions		west figure in Lancashi county (8.4 tonnes) and es.		>	>	0	+	+	+	to address			CII as Ci	O <sub>2</sub> neiping
o) Contribute to the ability to adapt to slimate change	Total energy consum domestic, commercia by 300 kWh in each 2007, giving an over		>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to clin change adaptation, but in aiming to minimise pollutant emissions will help to stabilise the effects of climate change.			nimise		



Sustainable		Geog	Geographic Scale				cale	ve Ve	Commentary, Including Prevention Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effe		
Development Objectives and	Key Baseline Info and Available		Per	ndle	Iry	ırm rs	p to od	rm, lan	Cumulative		
Criteria	Available	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum			
P3. To ensure the s	ustainable management of exist	ting natural resour	ces through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, wa	aste minim	isation r	recycling and recovery	
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is more specifically relevant to Policy ENV 6 Waste Management	
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increa between 2004/05 and 2010/1 target of increasing the waste has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is more specifically relevant to Policy ENV 6 Waste Management		



						Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseli		o and	Target (Where)		Pen rban	dle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ry, Including ffsetting of <i>F</i>		
P4. To reduce contai	nination, regener	ate de	graded	l environments, r	maintain	soil re	esources	and min	imise o	develop	oment or	greenfi	eld sites				
a) Encourage the development of prownfield land in preference to greenfield	derelict land a 20 ha was dee Green Works, only site officia contaminated The percentag previously dev	off Kno off Kno ally class and in e of ne eloped	dings in the substitute of the	of remediation.	g. ne	>	>	0	1	+	+	+	presumption land over the land	on in far Greenfice ecognis diating I in the sl erse envise and	ot explicitly red vour of develop eld land. The p e that the prob Brownfield land hort-term. To n vironmental im d light pollution technologies	oing Bro policy do plems as d may di nitigate pacts as , the us	ownfield bes ssociated iscourage against ssociated e of
o) Protect good quality soil esources	classified at G	rade 3. igure a	. There	al land in Pendle is none in Grade ts for 5.1% of the	es	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reducing pollution is unlikely to have any significant effect on high quality agricultural land.				



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale						
_	ustainable velopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Wher	e	Pen	idle	5	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Comr	nentaı	ry, Including	ı Preve	ention,
-	ectives and Criteria		Av	ailable	)	U	rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P5. T	o improve water	quality a	nd meet the re	equirem	ents of the Wate	er Fram	ework	Directive						•				
qualit	nsure water y meets the standard		6 the 63.1km ( lassified:	of water	ways in Pendle		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ENV 7 (Wa		e specifically re	elevant	to Policy
WID	stanuaru	Good - Bad - 0		- 57.1%	, Poor – 9.1%,		U	Ü	O	Ü	O	0	0					
P6. F	Reduce the risk o	of flooding	g and conserv	e water	resources													
numb prope floodi surfac	educe the er of rities at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead Lo		thority w	Council as the rill be responsibetober 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy ENV relevant to		iter Manageme A objective.	ent) is m	nore directly
abstra	educe water action and umption	over the	e last few yea on in the numl	rs, prima		ily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.				to water
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Posi		-		legative mpact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down	Cumul				
the delivery of the Lancashire and System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down					
the delivery of the Lancashire and System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down					
Action Plans? Into constituent districts.	+	The policy focuses on reducing harmful pollution levels in the air, groundwater and on controlled waters. Remediation is recommended for contaminated sites which should include sustainable and green technologies to reduce short term adverse environmental impacts. Overall this will have a long term positive effect on sites of biodiversity importance with some potential short term negative impacts if remediation of nearby sites is required.			
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.	+	The policy focuses on reducing harmful pollution levels in the air, groundwater and on controlled waters. Remediation is recommended for contaminated sites which should include sustaina and green technologies to reduce short term adve environmental impacts. Overall this will have a lot term positive effect on designated sites of wildlife/landscape importance with some potential short term negative impacts if remediation of near sites is required.			



Policy Area: F	Policy ENV	/ 5 Pollution
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0		Geog	raphic S	Scale	7	Timesc	ale	ø	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	- ary	r.s	ᆿ	Jan Jan	ılativ	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans Bounda	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium to pla period	Long Te Beyond F	nwno	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland

## Conclusion:

The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives, however it does refer to the remediation of contaminated sites which will have the potential to provide previously undevelopable land as a feasible brownfield option for future development (Objective E4). Tied in with this are the impacts against the Environmental SA objectives which are mixed. In the short term, as the process of remediation may have negative impacts on air quality, designated sites, water quality, noise, light pollution etc. But in the long term the positive impacts of reducing pollution and the number of contaminated sites will outweigh these short term adverse impacts (Objectives C4,P2, P4, P7) This ties in with the social SA objectives as the policy focuses on improved air and water quality, reduced noise levels which is positive as it will improve resident's health and quality of life, however as above there may be some short negative impacts when should be mitigated for by using sustainable and green technologies (Objectives H2, C4, P5 and P7).

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<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Polic	y Area: Policy	/ ENV	6 Waste Ma	nager	nent													
							Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale	4					
	ustainable evelopment	Key	/ Baseline Ir	nfo an	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	. <u>7</u>	rm	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Prever	ntion,
Obj	jectives and Criteria		A	vailab	le)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reducti	on, Off	setting of A	dverse	Effects
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the	whole c	ommunity	•		•						•				
quality	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004 home	peen a signification /05 and 2010/	ant incr 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordabl nich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	C	provision.	makes	no explicit refe	rence to	o housing
b) Add failure	dress market	follov	information is ving the cance ramme in 2010	llation			0	0	0	0	0	0	C		This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.			
H2 To	improve health a	and red	luce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle													
a) Rec	duce health alities	Pend Engla rate f	and average. A	out rem Althoug ease an	e for males in ains higher than t h the early death d stroke has falle England average.	en,	>	>	0	0	0	0	C	Communit the therma reduce fue improvement	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducin health inequalities.  Community heating may be delivered as a result the thermal treatment of waste. This would help to reduce fuel poverty and may contribute to future improvements in the health of those residents who could benefit from it.			
health	orove access to a and social acilities	2009			d, although the a slight decrease	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	This policy makes no explicit reference to improvir access to health and social care facilities.				
Key <<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Mov	/e	1+	Po	sitive	Ī		Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away marginally		towards marginally		tow	ards nificantly		_	pact			Impact	3			



				Ge	ographic	Scale	Т	imesca	ile	0					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	Info and	d Target (Where	, F	endle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, lan	lative			ary, Includin		
Objectives and Criteria		Availab	e)	Urba	n Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	auctio	n, Offsetting Effects	) or Ad	iverse
E1. To encourage b	usiness which is ap	propriately	/ located to maxim	ise the be	nefits on lo	cal, natio	nal and	global m	arkets						
a) Increase the number of growth businesses		etween 19 T register y compari	98 and 2008, with ed business stock		0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit re businesses.	eference	e to the
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	in the within 'scie professional 'cate	nce and te gory. Thing authori	thin Pendle worke echnology s was lower than ties (2011 census	d >	>	0	0	+	+	+			s on exploring lo on energy from		ortunities to
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle		004). Whi d static th red in tour	Ist the number of e proportion of the ism related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourism.				
Key Move away significantly</td <td>&lt; Move away margina</td> <td>&gt;     &gt;</td> <td>Move towards marginally</td> <td></td> <td>Move towards</td> <td>+</td> <td>Posit Impa</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>Nega Impa</td> <td colspan="4">gative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain</td>	< Move away margina	>     >	Move towards marginally		Move towards	+	Posit Impa		-	Nega Impa	gative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain				



unemployment levels  heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  > > 0 + + + +  The provision of new waste management facilities outlined within the LMWDF has the potential to create new jobs within the Borough							0	Geog	graphic	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	De	velopment	Key						1	ıs- dary	Ferm ears	up to eriod	erm, I Plan od	nulative					
a) Reduce unemployment levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high						<b>-</b> ,	Uri	ban	Rural	Trar Bound	Short 0-5 ye	Medium plan p	Long T Beyond Peri	Cun	Troude:	o, o.			- Indus
heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	E2. T	o secure econor	nic inclu	sion and deve	lop and	d maintain a heal	Ithy labo	our n	narket										
physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	unem	ployment	herald throug fared i level r	led an increas shout the coun relatively well emains signifi	e in und try. Per and the cantly b	employment levendle has howeve unemployment below the regiona	r	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	outlined w	thin the	LMWDF has	the pote	
	physic of job location transp to are	cal accessibility s through the on of sites and oort links close as of high				s been develope		>	>	>	0	+	+	+	outlined w	outlined within the LMWDF has the potential to			
Key	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>		love owards	+		sitive act	-		legative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	. <b>Z</b>	m sı	up to riod	erm, Plan d	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	nd nd	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs.

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



					Geo	graphic S	Scale	Ti	mescal	е						
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	endle	2	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative			ary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)	· ·	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
E.3 To develop st	rategic trans	sport, commur	ication	and economic in	frastructu	·e				•						
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	in the nun Pendle. This gene from 2005 recorded (2008) an Between in the nun Pendle. This gene from 2005	rally downwar onwards with in Pendle 10 (; d 7 (2009). 2003 and 2009 aber of childre	d trend the foll 2006), 1 5 there n KSI o	has continued owing figures 6 (2007), 11  was a 2.7% fall n roads in  has continued owing figures	>	>	?	0	+	+	+	of waste (e.g. via amount	This policy refers to the sustainable transport of waste where it cannot be treated at source (e.g. via rail and water). This would reduce th amount of waste transported by road and thus reduce congestion and improve road safety.			at source reduce the d and thus
Key	(2008) an	d 7 (2009).							<u> </u>	<u> </u>						
< Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significant	+	Positive Impact				ve	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Tin	nescale	Э	4)	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pen Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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	+	+	+	This policy refers to the sustainable transport of waste where it cannot be treated at source (e.g. via rail and water)the most sustainable option would be to treat at source and not require transport but if transport is required then it should be as sustainable as possible.
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 improving transport linkages, homeworking or green travel plans.

Key

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



		Geog	graphic S	Scale	Tit	mescale		4				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	ndle	5	و ع	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,			
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
E4. To deliver urban/ru	ral renaissance											
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.			
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of derelict land and buildings.			
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.			
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the built environment.			
Key		1										
< Move away significantly	< Move > Move away towards marginally marginally	1	Move towards significantl	v   +	Positiv Impac	-	-	Negativ Impact	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011

H:\Projects\Ea-210\17510 SA SEA Pendle LDF Core Strategy\docs\03 Preferred Options\Appendix A Appraisal Tables\Client Reviewed September 2011\Appraisal\_tables\_ENV.doc



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria				Scale	- 11	mesca	ale	σ	
	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	.Z	E &	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
S.Horiu	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C1. To Reduce crime and the f	fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviou	ır							
places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community safety.
C2. To improve access to and	use of basic goods, services and amenities								
people finding access to ocal 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to community access.
	were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.								



							Geog	raphic	Scale	Ti	meso	ale						
	Sustainable Development		Kev Baseli	ne Info	o and Target	(Where	Pen	dle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative			tary, Includi		
	Objectives and Criteria		<b>,</b>		ailable)	(	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	R€	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
	rovide physical ac ose with disabilitie			isabled	strian crossings people is increa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici cess for people		
C3. T	o protect places,	spaces	s, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic	, cultural a	and archae	eologica	l value	•								
and of the histor	espect the historic contemporary herit e area and consen ric buildings throug itive adaptation an e	age ve gh		aving m	ervation Areas a anagement plar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of historic buildings and Pendle's heritage.				
desig local	se architectural gn to enhance the character and "se ace" of developme				with appraisals of the produced by		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design.				nce to
buildi	nprove access to ings and landscap storic/cultural value		tourist visits to	o muse repres	ere were circa í ums in Pendle i ents an increas	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to landscapes of historic/cultural value.				nce to
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive mpact		-	Negati Impac	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i				



							Geogr	aphic	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	o o					
	Sustainable Development		Key Baseli	ne Info	o and Target (	(Where	Pen	dle	^	m s	up to riod	m, Ian	lative			ary, Includir		
(	Objectives and Criteria				nilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects	g of A	dverse
C4. T	o protect and imp	orove l	ocal environme	ntal qua	ality													
creati	nsure the protecti ion and access to n spaces	,	Grove, Barrov	plans ii wford, F	parks have n place: Alkincoa leyhead, Marsdo oria and Walver	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality.				
					th parks in Pend even earning Gre													
b) Re pollut	educe light and no	ise			laints about nois n 2004/05 and 2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of light and noise pollution.				
Key														-				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significan		-	Positive Impact		-	Negativ Impact				Uncertain	



Objectives and Criteria  (Where Available)  Urban Rural  (Where Available)  Reduction, Of Purple Pur	ry, Including Prevention, ffsetting of Adverse Effect
C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cu  a) Create a sense of 20.1% of residents were very satisfied with This policy makes	ffsetting of Adverse Effect
a) Create a sense of 20.1% of residents were very satisfied with This policy makes	tural traditions found in Pondlo
	iturai traditionis iouniu in Pendle
	s no explicit reference to eing. ng schemes may be delivered a rmal treatment of waste.
b) Support community active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	s no explicit reference to entity.



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	υ					
_	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (When	re	Per	dle	. ≥	E &	p to od	m, lan I	lativ	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ention,
Obj	jectives and Criteria		A۱	ailable	e)	Ū	Jrban	Trans-Boundary		Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	on, Of	fsetting of A	dverse	e Effects
enhar	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfice events reduct	s service has s	s / leisu seen a s er result	re facilities and significant s recorded in 20	004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy provision o		no explicit refe acilities.	erence t	o the
P1. T	To minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient e	energy (	use and	d increase	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable s	ources				
produ	eximise the action and/or f renewable	for the	installation of	f renewa	to year the figurable and low die remains low.		>	^	0	0	+	+	+	generate low	carbon	explore local op energy from wa community hea	aste insta	allations
length trips r throug appro and m	nimise the n and number of required gh encouraging opriately located nixed use opment oort	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	+	+	+	minimising The provisi transfer sta the borougl Where was sustainable	the leng on of artion will n and P te cann transp	no explicit refe gth and numbe n appropriately I minimise the ennine Lancas of be treated a ort methods w d vehicle move	er of trip  / located number shire (LI at sourc ill be en	s required. d waste of trips in MWF). e accouraged
Key						•			•					-				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		/e ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen  The policy encourages the recycling of waste, the production of energy from waste and the reduction of travel by integrating facilities and making them accessible which will all reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.  The policy seeks to produce low carbon energy from waste, which will help provide a sustainable							G	eogı	raphic \$	Scale	1	Timesca	ale	4)					
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  The policy encourages the recycling of waste, the production of energy from waste and the reduction of travel by integrating facilities and making them accessible which will all reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.  The policy seeks to produce low carbon energy from waste, which will help provide a sustainable by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and			Key	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where		Pen	dle	. Y	rm 's	p to od	m, lan	lative	Com	menta	ıry, Including	g Prev	ention,
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  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	•							ban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium ul plan perid	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and	P2. T	To address the n	eed to li	mit and adapt t	to clima	te change													
ability to adapt to climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and from waste, which will help provide a sustainable form of energy and provide an alternative to fossil	minim green	nise house gas	5.63% This is and we	from 7.1 tonne the second lovell below the Co	vest fig	7 tonnes in 2008. ure in Lancashire		>	>	>	0	+	+	+	production reduction making th	n of end of travenemaco	ergy from wast el by integratin	e and tl g faciliti	ne es and
	ability	to adapt to	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and			>	>	>	0	+	+	+	from was	te, which	ch will help prov nd provide an a	vide a s alternat	ustainable		
Key	<<	Move away significantly	<	< Move > Move > away towards marginally marginally			>>	Mov	/e ards	+	Pos	itive act	-	Neg Imp	gative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable				Geo	graphic	Scale		Timesca	aie	4					
Development	Kev Baseline	Info and	Target (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ıry, Includin	a Prev	ention.
Objectives and Criteria		Available		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of	_	
P3. To ensure the sus	stainable managen	ent of exis	sting natural resou	rces throug	h conside	ration of	deplet	ion, was	te minim	isation r	ecycling an	d recov	ery		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	head. In 2010/11  There has been a composting rate b 2010/11, far exce  The combined fig composting (38.2)	per head to eving the eving the this had far 52.81% in etween 20 eding the tour for rec 3%) is slig	netween 2004/05 target of 380kg pellen still further.  norease in the 004/05 and arget of 10%.  yoling and	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	objective waste ma reduce th waste for	and recanagem e generates reuse,	ecifically releva quires the use ent processes ration of waste recycling or ot equiring dispos	of susta that se and pr her forn	ninable ek to epare ns of
Promote the use recycled and scondary aterials  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	+	+	+	objective and recyc site recyc	and en cled ma cling and	ecifically releva courages the i terials, and in d reuse of mate on and excava	nclusio particula erials re	n of re-used ar the on-



			Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale	0	
	ustainable velopment	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	2	rm s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
	ectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. T	o reduce contan	nination, regenerate degraded environments, mair	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise o	develop	oment or	greenfi	eld sites
develo brown	ocourage the opment of offield land in ence to field	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing.  Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.  The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land.
b) Pro quality resour	,	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soils.
P5. To	o improve water	quality and meet the requirements of the Water Fr	amework	Directive						
quality	nsure water y meets the standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.	
Key <<	Move away		Mov	/A	+	Posi	tivo	1_	Ne	egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
``	significantly	away towards marginally marginally	towa	ards ificantly	-	Impa				pact   Wo impact   Poncertain



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	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
	jectives and Criteria		A۱	ailabl'	e)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. F	Reduce the risk o	of floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources									·
numb prope floodi surfac	educe the per of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead L		thority	ty Council as the will be responsib october 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy ENV 7 (Water Management) is more directly relevant to this SA objective.
abstra	educe water action and umption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.			dily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.	
P7. T	Γο protect and er	nhance b	oiodiversity and	d protec	ct European site	s								·
delive Lanca	entribute to the ery of the ashire and UK versity Action 6?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.			ito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.	
Kev		_										_		
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## Policy Area: Policy ENV 6 Waste Management

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ح	E. s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan perid	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.

## Conclusion:

The policy has a positive impact on some of the economic SA objectives as the provision of new waste management facilities outlined within the LMWDF is encouraged, which will generate new jobs and business within Pendle (Objective E1 and E2). The policy also aims to encourage the provision of energy from waste facilities and increase recycling across the Borough. This has positive impacts in terms of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill from within Pendle, addresses climate change and provides an alternative form of renewable energy (Objectives H2, P1, P2 and P3).

Key

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						(	Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale			
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline Ir	nfo and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	,	m.	of o	n, an	ative		Commentary, Including Prevention,
	jectives and Criteria			vailab			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan peric	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	whole c	ommunity			•							
qualit	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordab iich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.
b) Ad failure	dress market e	follow	nformation is ving the cance amme in 2010	llation o			0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.
H2 To	o improve health a	and red	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle	<u> </u>									
	duce health alities	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.				en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
health	prove access to n and social facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.			е	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	
Key															
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		Geogi	raphic S	Scale	Ti	imesca	le	•	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ý	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage b	usiness which is appropriately located to maximise	the benef	its on loc	al, natio	nal and ຢູ	global m	arkets		
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of new businesses.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourism.	

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<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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		Geog	graphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	٧	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan period	Long Term Beyond Plai Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy	labour m	narket						
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to unemployment.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job creation.

	marginally	marginally	significantly				

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Policy Area	: Policy	ENV 7	Water	Management
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	ry	TII Is	up to riod	erm, Plan od	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Teri Beyond Pi Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the provision of jobs

<	<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Sustainable Development	Kev B	aseline Info	and T	arget (Where	Р	endle		у	E. s	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)	<b>3</b> (	Urba	n Ru	ral	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
E.3 To develop st	rategic tran	sport, commur	nication	and economic in	frastructu	ıre				•							
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety		2003 and 2009 mber of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in											akes no explicition and road s		nce to
for road users	from 2009 recorded	erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	the fol		0			0	0	0	0	0					
		2003 and 2009 mber of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in				O	Ü			Ü					
	from 2009 recorded	erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	the fol														
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		sumption for fre		urneys in Pendle 2002/04 and	0	С		0	0	0	0	0	This po or freig		akes no explici sport.	t referer	nce to rail
Kov						1	1										
Key Move awa significantles	, I	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move toward	-	+	Posit Impa		-	Negativ Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Commentary, Including Prevention Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects   Pendle   Urban Rural   Pendle   Urban Rural   Pendle   P			Geog	graphic \$	Scale	Ti	mescale	9						
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans  E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance  a) Support rural diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  C) concentrate office  The figure varies from year to year, with  The figure varies from year to year, with  The figure varies from year to year, with  The figure varies from year to year, with  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.  The figure varies from year to year, with		Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	ndle	Ą	u	p to	m, lan	ative					
línks, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans such as cleaner technologies and vehicles of transport línkages.  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.  b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"  c) concentrate office The figure varies from year to year, with  o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	Objectives and		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Re	ductio			dverse
a) Support rural diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  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.  Data from the Business Register  Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  0 0 0 0 0 0 This policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.  The Policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reclamation of brownfield land.	links, ICT, homeworking, and	continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				it refere	nce to
diversification  Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  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.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	E4. To deliver urban/rura	Il renaissance	•	•			•	1						
and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"  stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  o 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				cit refere	ence to rural
	and buildings, optimising the use of	stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					nce to the
development within town centres  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.  location of office development.	development within	high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					ence to the
	< Move away significantly	Move sway marginally marginally Move towards marginally	t	Move owards	+  v	Positiv		-	Negativ Impact	/e	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tii	mescale	Э						
Sustainable Development	Kev Baselin	e Info and Target	Pei	ndle	>	u. s	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria		e Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettir Effects		dverse
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings		nber of dwellings Ecohomes standard of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po built er		akes no expli nent.	cit refere	ence to the
C1. To Reduce crime ar	d the fear of crime a	and to reduce anti-social	behaviour	•	•		•	•		•				
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	Perception Surve much lower response saidents how saidents how saidents how saidents how saidents have saidents here saidents have saidents here has been a fear of crime after neighbourhoods. Perception Surve	te they feel when al area during the day. s 'very safe' (33%), ).  I slight increase in the r dark' in Pendle's However, the y is based on a much ate than the PLACE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po commu		akes no explic fety.	cit refere	ence to
Key														
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Development Objectives and Criteria  Reduction, Offsetting of Adv Effects  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing	2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  Reduce the umbers of people completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  Provide physical coefficients of the number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing to the proving access for people with disabilities.							Ge	ogra	aphic S	cale	Ti	mescal	е					
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	2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  Reduce the umbers of people completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  Provide physical coefficients of those with facilities for disabled people is increasing to the facilities for disabled people is increasing to the facilities for disabled people with disabilities.  This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.  This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.	D	evelopment					ı	Pend	lle	i- ary	erm ars	up to iod	rm, Plan d	lative				
numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing	Neduce the umbers of people completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  Provide physical coess for those with  This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.  This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.  This policy makes no explicit reference to access to facilities.	Ob			(Wher	e Avai	ilable)	Urba	an	Rural	Trans Bounda	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium plan per	Long Te Beyond   Perio	Cumu	11044			
numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing	completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  Provide physical coess for those with access for disabled people is increasing	C2. To	o improve access	to and	use of basic of	goods, s	services and ame	enities					•						
offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing	In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  Provide physical coess for those with facilities for disabled people is increasing	number finding food s	ers of people g access to local shops and	con pub	npletions were blic transport to	built w	rithin 30 minutes											licit refe	rence to
	completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  1) Provide physical crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing  2) O O O O O O O This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access for people with disability or people with disability or public transport travel time of a primary school.			con pub	npletions were blic transport to	built w	rithin 30 minutes	0		0	0	0	0	0	0				
public transport travel time of a primary	ccess for those with facilities for disabled people is increasing improving access for people with disability			con pub	npletions were blic transport to	built w	rithin 30 minutes												
access for those with facilities for disabled people is increasing improving access for people with dis		acces	s for those with	faci	ilities for disab			_		0	0	0	0	0	0				
Key		<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve vards nificantly	+	Positiv Impac	-	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncert



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Fendle Urban Rural Fey Fey Fey Fey Fey Fey Fey Fey Fey Fey							Geo	graphic s	Scale	Ti	mescal	е						
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  b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of landscapes			K	Key Baselin	e Info	and Target	Р	endle		E s	p to	m, lan	lative					
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use  b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of la				(Where	e Avai	lable)	Urbai	n Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Ked	aucti			averse
and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use  b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of landscapes of Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an landscapes of Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an landscapes of Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an landscapes of place" of an anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C3. To	protect places, s	paces, I	landscapes a	nd buil	dings of historic,	cultural a	nd archaed	logical va	alue								
design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development  c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of landscapes of landscapes of landscapes of landscapes of landscapes of landscapes of landscapes of local character and "analgement plans to be produced by 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	and con heritage and con building sensitive	ntemporary e of the area nserve historic gs through re adaptation	antic	ipates having	g mana			0	0	0	0	0	0	protecti	ion of			
buildings and 120,000 tourist visits to museums in landscapes of Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an	design local ch "sense	to enhance the naracter and of place" of	mana	agement plar			0	0	0	0	0	0	0				cit refere	ence to
	building landsca	gs and apes of	120,0 Pend	000 tourist visule in 2010/11	sits to r 1. This	nuseums in represents an	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	improvi	ing ac	cess to landso		
		Move away significantly		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significant	+	Positiv Impact		-	Negative Impact	Э	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



Sustainable					Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesca	ile	e e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
Development	Key B			arget (Where	Pe	ndle	<u>~</u>	E s	o to	lan	ulati	
Objectives and Criteria		Avai	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	
C4. To protect and	improve lo	cal environme	ntal qu	ality	•							
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	plans in p Barrowfo Gardens,	olace: Alkincoa rd, Heyhead, N Victoria and V	ts, Ball larsde Valverd	n, Valley den.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of local environmental quality.
		tisfaction with     seven earning		n Pendle remains n Flag status.								
b) Reduce light and noise pollution		per of complain etween 2004/0		out noise has risen 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of light and noise pollution.



Cuetainable					Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	le	Ð			, Including etting of		
Sustainable Development	Key Ba			arget (Where	Per	ndle	2	E s	p to	m, Ian	Cumulative					
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum					
C5. To devel	op strong ar	nd positive rel	ationsh	ips between peop	le from dif	ferent bad	ckground	ds and co	ommunit	ies and to	value t	he diversity,	of cultura	al traditions	found i	n Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and		as a place to		atisfied with their d 50.5% were								This policy community		no explicit re	eference	e to
wellbeing for all members of the community	The Perce revealed the can influer	ption Survey	had a lo nitely ao in their	as not achieved. ow response but greed that they area, and a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity				a more active lybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy neighbour		no explicit re	eference	e to



Polic	y Area: Policy	ENV 7	Water Man	agem	ent													
							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	p to	m, Ian I	lative	Comme	ntary,	Including	Preve	ntion,
	ectives and Criteria		A	/ailabl	e)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	, Offse	etting of A	dvers	e Effects
enhan	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfi events reduct	ied' with sports s service has	s / leisu seen a er resul	ts recorded in 20	004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma provision of loc			erence t	o the
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pı	omote efficient e	energy	use an	d increas	e the us	e of er	ergy fr	om rene	wable s	ources				
produ	ximise the ction and/or f renewable y	for the	installation o	f renew	r to year the figu able and low dle remains low.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma production of r			erence t	o the
length trips re throug appro and m	nimise the n and number of equired gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment	of peo transp	ople using sustoort to access	tainable their pla			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma of provision of				
Key																		
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P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen  This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.  This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.  This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	Sustainable						Geog	raphic	Scale		Timesca	ale		ě			ry, Including		
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas 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.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  The policy aims to locate new developments in areas that are not at risk of flooding and promote the use of SUDS were feasible. The sequential and exception tests will be applied to new developments, to ensure that they are located in areas with the lowest possible flood risk. This will contribute positively towards local adaption to	Development Objectives and	Key ∣				re			Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	reriod	Cumulative					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  The policy aims to locate new developments in areas that are not at risk of flooding and promote the use of SUDS were feasible. The sequential and exception tests will be applied to new developments, to ensure that they are located in areas with the lowest possible flood risk. This will contribute positively towards local adaption to	P2. To address the r	eed to lin	nit and adapt t	to clima	ate change														
ability to adapt to climate change  domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Solution in the commercial and transport has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Solution in the commercial and transport has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Solution in the commercial and transport has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Solution in the commercial and transport has fallen areas that are not at risk of flooding and promote the use of SUDS were feasible. The sequential and exception tests will be applied to new developments, to ensure that they are located in areas with the lowest possible flood risk. This will contribute positively towards local adaption to	a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	5.63% f This is	from 7.1 tonne the second lov Il below the Co	es to 6. west figounty (	7 tonnes in 2008 Jure in Lancashii	re	0	0	0	0	0	0		0					
	b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	domest by 300	ic, commercia kWh in each y	I and tr ear be	ansport) has fal tween 2005 and		>>	>>	>	0	+	+		+	areas that the use of and excel developm areas with contribute	t are no f SUDS otion tes ents, to n the love positiv	t at risk of floo were feasible. sts will be appl ensure that the west possible f	ding an . The se lied to n ney are flood ris	d promotes equential lew located in k. This will
	Key Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve /ards nificantly	+	_	sitive pact	-		Neg Imp	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



Development Objectives and Criteria    Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pendl	Sustainable						Geographic Scale				Timesc	ale	) (e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery  a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%	Development	Key	,					Pendle		E s	p to	lan,	ulativ					
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  This policy makes no explicit reference to between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% or an analysis of the promotion of recycling waste.								Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium ul plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Сит					
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  This policy makes no explicit reference to between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%	P3. To ensure the su	ıstainable	e managemen	t of exis	sting natural reso	ources	through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, was	te minim	isation r	ecycling and recovery				
of recycled and between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the secondary target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%	arising from construction, demolition and	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					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference the reduction of waste.				
	of recycled and secondary	between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the promotion of recycling waste.				
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria				Geographic Scale			Timescale			Φ								
	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where					Pendle		. ≥	E &	p to	m, lan	lative	Com	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ention,	
			Available)				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				e Effects
P4. T	To reduce contam	ination,	regenerate de	egradeo	d environments,	maint	ain soil re	esources	and min	imise o	develo	oment or	greenf	ield sites				
develo brown	ncourage the opment of nfield land in rence to nfield	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.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe rownfield land.		to
		The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.																
quality	•	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soils.				to the
resou	irces						U						U			orks may indir uality soils fron		
P5. T	o improve water	quality a	nd meet the re	equiren	nents of the Wat	er Fra	mework	Directive										
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard  In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%					>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure water quality is not compromised. Pendle Borough Council will need to work with the Environment Agency and developers to seek improvements to the aquatic environment (see also Policy ENV5).						
Key	Move ower		Movo		Movo		NAc-	10	T.	Doc	tive		1 1	ogotivo	10	No Impost	1 2	I In on whate
<<	Move away significantly	<pre></pre>					/e ards nificantly	+	Positive - Impact				egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	



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	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whei	re	Per	ndle	J	Term ears	up to riod	Term, d Plan iod	umulative	Commen	tary, Including	Preve	ntion,
Obj	jectives and Criteria		Av	/ailabl	e)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	_ e	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumu	Reduction,	Offsetting of A	dverse	e Effects
P6. F	Reduce the risk o	f floodir	ng and conserv	e wate	r resources	•											
numb prope floodi surfac	educe the per of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead I		thority	ty Council as the will be responsib october 2012.		>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	objective and a Pendle by appl tests outlined in	pecifically relevan ims to reduce the ying the sequenti PPS25 to new o protecting existin	risk of al and e levelopr	flooding in exception ments and
Key						•											
			Move		Move	>>	Mov		+	Pos				egative 0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



					Geog	raphic S	Scale	1	Γimesc	ale	4					
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	ndle	. 2	E &	p to	'm, 'lan	lative	Comm	entary	, Including F	Preven	tion,
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reductio	n, Offs	etting of Ad	lverse	Effects
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	steadily due to a	as fallen s, primarily per of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This strategy consumption, This should be	which is	s addressed in	Policy			
	groundwater abstractors.  Protect and enhance biodiversity and protect Europea											A policy stand addressed.	e on wa	iter abstraction	n needs	to be
P7. To protect and	To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect Europea															
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Contribute to e delivery of the incashire and K Biodiversity  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performations against the Lancashire BAP targets do into constituent districts.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma to BAP targets		explicit refere	nce to c	ontributing
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	Moors S as 'Unfa England Betwee of land i	data units for t SSSI within Pe avourable Reco d. n 2008/09 and in Pendle desig e Site reduced	ndle are overing' 2009/10 gnated a	all classified by Natural 0 the 1,296ha	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The supportin importance of seeks to preve can have a ne the quality of the support of the suppo	waterco	ourses for peo culverting of w effect on ecolo	ple and atercou gy and	wildlife. It rses which
Key												•				
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	J	rm 'S	p to od	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.

#### Conclusion:

The policy does not have a direct impact on the economic objectives but will potentially have an influence on the location of future development, which through the implementation of the sequential and exception tests outlined in PPS25 should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk. Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's built environment, watercourses, and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to Objectives P2 and P6 which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding.

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	stainable	., -					Pen	ndle		0-5	\$ <sup>E</sup>	, <u>c</u>	1	tive					
Obje	velopment ectives and Criteria	Key E		o and 1 ailable)	Farget (Where	Urb	oan	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term ( years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Period	Cumulative			y, Including fsetting of A		
H1. To	help meet the h	nousing i	needs of the v	vhole co	mmunity						•		_						
quality	vide oriate good r housing to esidents'	rst year that increase. (11 a total of 11 n built, which lwellings	>	•	>	0	+	+	+		+	housing acr There is no distribution	oss the specific but requ ars. Hou	provide appro borough to me reference to u uires schemes sing Distribution	eet hous urban oo to be d	sing need. rural eliverable			
b) Add failure	Address market This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					>:	>	0	0	+	+	?		+	regeneratio	n. Deta	development iled policies fo e included in f	r addre	ssing
Н2 То	improve health	and redu	ice health ine	qualities	in Pendle	•							•						
,	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle a) Reduce health nequalities  The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.						•	>	0	+	+	+		+	poor physic	al and r ck will o	using is a contr nental health. I contribute to re	Improvi	ng the
health	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease facilities on previous years.						>	?	?	?	?	?		?		depen	s to health and d on the location homes.		
Key																•			
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		Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale		
Sustainable		Per	ndle		0-5	to _	ı, In	tive	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage bu	siness which is appropriately located to maximis	e the bene	efits on loc	al, natio	nal and	global m	narkets		
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.

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De Obj	ustainable evelopment ectives and Criteria	Key		fo and	Target (Wher	re Urb		ndle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ry, Including fsetting of A		,
E2. T	To secure econor	d maintain a heal	thy labo	our m	narket													
a) Re unem levels	ployment	herald throug fared r level r	ed an increason thout the countrelatively well a	e in une try. Per and the cantly b	cession in 2007 employment leve andle has howeve unemployment selow the regiona figures.	r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	objective o phased cor employmer	f this ponstruction for the struction of the struction of the structure of	byment levels in blicy. However on of new hous trunities in the ard some jobs.	the or ses may	going increase
physic of job location transp to are	prove the cal accessibility s through the on of sites and cort links close eas of high uployment		2004/05 13.34 ployment use:		s been develope		The policy makes no explicit referent the physical accessibility of jobs since refer to residential location.											
Kev																		
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	Ž	E S	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to 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.

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Sustainable Developments Objectives and Criteria  E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure  a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).						Geog	graphic S	cale		Times	cale	•					
E.3 To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure  a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2007), 11 (2008) and 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11		Key Ba	aseline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Pe	ndle	. >	E s	p to	po	m, lan	lative				
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			Avai	lable)	•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te	Medium u	plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Keau			Adverse
congestion and improve safety for road users  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	E.3 To develop st	rategic trans	sport, commur	nication ar	nd economic inf	frastructur	Э										
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	congestion and improve safety	in the num												reducing t	raffic congestic	olicit refe on and in	erence to mproving roa
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	ioi rodu uscrs	from 2005 recorded i	onwards with in Pendle 10 (	the follov	ving figures												
from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11		in the num				0	0	0	0		)	0	0				
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Tern 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Reduction, Offsett Effective Available of the Av	
Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria  Objectives and Criteria	ng of Adverse
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance	
a) Support rural diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.  Data from the Business Register Employment 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	t reference to rura
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the  The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years  65% of residential developed previously developed land includes support for the residence.	and the policy
use of "brownfield sites"  >> >> 0 + + + +   If the areas of PDL are gresurrounding authorities, or policies, it may be cheaved developers to build elsewthe likelihood of appropria homes to be built.	they have weaker and easier for ere, thus reducing



		Geogr	aphic \$	Scale	Ti	mescale			
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. >	rm 's	up to riod	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to office 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 or sustainability.

ney															
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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly			1					ļ ļ



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	ainable lopment	K	ev Ba	seline Info	and Ta	arget (Where		Pend	dle	у	u.	dn _	m, Ian	ative	del			ary, Includii	_	
Obje	ectives Criteria		-,	Avail			Urb	an	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan	Long Term Beyond Pla	Cumulative		Re	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
C1. To	Reduce cri	me ar	nd the f	fear of crime a	and to r	educe anti-socia	behavio	our												
and pu	ke streets ublic safer for mmunity	Percolowe they the confairly Ther crime How	eption fr responded with day. The safe ( re has e after rever, t	hen outside in ne response w 48.5%). been a slight i dark' in Pend	11. This ed resid the loc as 'ver ncreas le's nei Surve	s had a much lents how safe cal area during y safe' (33%), e in the 'fear of ghbourhoods. y is based on a	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	)			akes no explici social behavio		nce to
Key		Surv	ey it re	eplaced.																
<<	Move away significantl	<i>'</i>	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	to	ove wards gnificantly	+	Pos	sitive act	-	Neg Imp	gativo act	е	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



					Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imescale	•	4				
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Target (Wh	ere	Pen	ndle	ح	E s	dn _	m, Ian	ative		ntary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria		Avail			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduc	tion, Offsettir Effects		dverse
C2. To improve a	ccess to and	l use of basic o	goods, services and	l amer	nities										
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local ood shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	were built travel time In 2008/09 were built travel time In 2008/09 were built	within 30 minus of a doctors so 96.0% of all hwithin 30 minus of a primary so 95.0% of all h	nousing completion tes public transport chool. nousing completion tes public transpor	t s t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy r accessibility	makes no explic /.	cit refere	nce to
b) Provide bhysical access or those with disabilities			n crossings with ple is increasing y	ear-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.			

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October 2011	



						G	eograpl	nic S	cale		Timesc	ale						
	ustainable velopment	Key I	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where		Pendle		5	E s	dn _	m, Ian	ative			tary, Includ		
Obj	ectives and Criteria			ailable		Urba	n Rur	al	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	i R€	educt	ion, Offsetti Effect		Adverse
C3. T	o protect places	, spaces	, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic,	cultural a	and archa	eolo	gical valu	e								
historiconte conte herita and content historic through	espect the ic and mporary ge of the area onserve ic buildings gh sensitive ation and re-	anticipa	has 23 Conso ates having m e by 2013/14		Areas and nent plans for all	0	C		0	0	0	0	0	use c	of empo	does make ref ty homes Sor ay have some hitefield conse	ne early historic	C20th interest
to enh local d "sens	ee ectural design nance the character and e of place" of opment		rvation Areas lement plans to 4.			0	C		0	0	0	0	0			makes no exp ces, landscap		
tó bui lands	prove access Idings and capes of ic/cultural	tourist 2010/1	timated that th visits to muse 1. This repres us years.	ums in		0	C		0	0	0	0	0			makes no exp ces, landscap		
Key															_			
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positiv Impac		-	Negative Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



					G	eog	raphic S	cale	Ti	imesc	ale	4					
Sustainable Development	Kev Base	eline In	fo an	d Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	y.	m. S	o to od	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria			/ailab			ban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
C4. To protect and im	prove local en	vironme	ntal qu	ality									•				
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the f plans in place Barrowford, Gardens, Vice	e: Alkino Heyhead	oats, I d, Mars	sden, Valley		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to local environmental quality.				
	Public satisfa remains high status.			લ્s in Pendle arning Green Flaલ્	9												
) Reduce light and				about noise has /05 and 2009/10.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to local environmental quality.				



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.  b) Support community  9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it development and neighbourhood  7. The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.  7. The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.								Geog	raphic S	cale	7	Timesc	ale						
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  The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.  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.  The policy makes no explicit reference to community and their area, and a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it development and neighbourhood  To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Community and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Community and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Community and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Community and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle Community and to value th	_		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Pe	ndle	>	ء ع	o to	m, Ian	ative	Con	nmenta	rv. Includin	a Prev	ention.
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  Description 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.  Description 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.  Description 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.  Description 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.  Description 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.  Description 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.  Description 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.  The policy makes no explicit reference to community issues.		jectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Terl Beyond Pl Period	Cumul					
of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.  b) Support community  b) Support community  development and neighbourhood  their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C5.	To develop	strong a	nd positive rel	ationsh	ips between peo	ple fro	m differ	ent backg	rounds	and co	mmuniti	es and to	o value t	he diversit	ty, of cul	tural traditions	found i	n Pendle
community role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it development and neighbourhood role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it o o o o o community issues.	of bel wellbomeml	onging and eing for all pers of the	their lowere farthe tarevealers	cal area as a airly satisfied rget of 52.8% erception Surved that 3.3% d duence decision	place to by 201 ey had lefinitely	o live, and 50.5%  1 was not achieved a low response of agreed that the neir area, and a	ed. but	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		community issues.  The policy makes no explicit reference to			
	comn devel neigh	nunity opment and bourhood						0	0	0	0	0	0	0					e to
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>		/e ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp		-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



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Obj	ectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduc		fsetting of A		
enhar	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfi events reduct	s service has :	s / leisu seen a : er resul	re facilities and significant ts recorded in 20	004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	commun		no explicit refe	rence to	)
P1. T	o minimise the re	quirem	ent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient e	energy	use an	d increase	e the us	e of er	ergy fr	om rene	ewable	e sources				
produ	ximise the ction and/or f renewable y	for the	e installation o	f renew	r to year the figu able and low dle remains low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	use and		no explicit refe	rence to	energy
length trips re throug appro and m	nimise the n and number of equired gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment	of peo transp	ople using susport to access	tainable their pla			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	minimisir through e	g the len ncouragi	no explicit refe gth and numbe ing appropriate oment.	er of trip	s required
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	ale		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	ح	E s	p to	ın, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P2. To address the ne	ed 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.								The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.
	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	
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								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	cale		
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery  a) Reduce waste arising from household waste per head between 2004/05 and 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  D) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  The rollicy makes no explicit reference to resource management.  The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.  The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.  The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.			Kev	Baseline In	fo an	d Target (Whe	ere	Per	dle	۲.	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%  The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	Obje	ctives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%  The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	P3. To	ensure the su	ıstainable	management	of exi	sting natural res	ources	s through	consider	ation of	deplet	ion, wa	aste mini	misation	recycling and recovery
of recycled and between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the secondary between 1004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the secondary target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%	arising to constru demoliti	from ction, ion and	househ and 20 head. In There is compose 2010/1  The compose co	nold waste per 07/08, achievin 2010/11 this nas been a 52 sting rate betw 1, far exceedir mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head by the had far seen 20 the for rec	petween 2004/05 target of 380kg lillen still further. Increase in the 204/05 and larget of 10%. Sycling and htly below the	per	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.
	of recyc second	cled and ary	betwee target o	n 2004/05 and of increasing th	2010	′11. As a result t	he	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.
		significantly		away marginally		towards marginally			ards nificantly		Imp	act		Im	npact



			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (	Where	Pen	dle	<u>&gt;</u>	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Comment	ary, Including	Preve	ention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perioc	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Offsetting of A		
24. To reduce conta	mination, regenerate degraded environm	ents, maint	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise o	develop	ment or	greenfi	eld sites			
a) Encourage the development of orownfield land in oreference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 derelict land and buildings in Pendle, 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for he Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colnonly site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediat The percentage of new housing built of previously developed (Brownfield) land most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	of which nousing. e, is the tion. on d, as in	>>	^ ^	?	+	+	+	+	65% of resident previously deve support for the result of the areas of P surrounding aut policies, it may lead to be built.	loped land and the use of empty left. The use of empty left. The use of empty left. The use of the	he police nomes. In Pendle have we easier fe hus red	y includes e than eaker or ucing the
o) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in I classified at Grade 3. There is none in 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% total land area.	Grades	>	>	0	+	+	?	+		elopment toward d on agricultural and on the urbar	land bo	th within



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imeso	ale						
	ustainable velopment	Key E	Baseline In	fo and <sup>-</sup>	Target (Whe	re	Per	idle	ح	E s	o to	m, lan	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
	ectives and Criteria			/ailable)			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P5. To	o improve water	quality an	nd meet the re	equireme	nts of the Wat	er Fran	nework	Directive						•				
quality	sure water y meets the standard	were cla	assified: 42.9%, Fair-		vays in Pendle		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic quality.	y makes	no explicit refe	erence t	to water
P6 R	Reduce the risk o	Bad – 0		e water r	esources													
	educe the				Council as the	,								The polic	v makes	no explicit refe	erence t	to water
numbe prope floodir surfac		Lead Lo		thority wi	II be responsib		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	manager				
abstra	educe water action and imption	over the	last few yea in in the numb	rs, prima		lily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic manager		no explicit refe	erence t	to water
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly		Move away marginally		Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp		-		Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    National Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Provided Interval Interv							Geog	raphic S	Scale	-	Timesc	ale	4					
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversit 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.			Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	ndle	2	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Comm	entary	, Including I	Preven	ntion,
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.  The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity of the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  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.	Obje	ctives and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu					
The delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  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 Deportunities for new habitat  The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  O	P7. T	o protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protect	European sites	3				_							
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 proportunities for new habitat  Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	the de Lanca UK Bi	elivery of the ashire and odiversity	System against	does not brea the Lancashire	k down p BAP ta	erformance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy ma	akes no	explicit referen	nce to b	iodiversity.
	enhan wildlife desigr habita protect and proport opport new h	nce existing e/landscape nated ats and cted species, rovide tunities for nabitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between of land i	SSI within Pe avourable Reco I. n 2008/09 and n Pendle design	ndle are overing' 2009/10 gnated a	all classified by Natural the 1,296ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy ma	akes no	explicit referen	nce to b	iodiversity.
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact	<del>)</del>	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	Timesc	ale	<b>(1)</b>	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	٠. ك	rm rs	p to od	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

#### Conclusion:

The policy sets overall numbers for the delivery of housing in Pendle over the plan period. It therefore contributes strongly to helping to meet the housing need of the whole community (Objective H1) and to reusing brownfield land (Objectives E4 and P4). It also contributes to improving health and reducing health inequalities in Pendle. The policy doesn't conflict with any sustainability objectives, although unless carefully managed the requirement to build on brownfield land may increase development costs (as a result of site clearance and remediation) which might slow development rates during difficult economic times.

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly		-		-				



					Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale						
Sustainable	l., .					ndle		0-5	5 T	n,	tive					
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key I		to and vailable	Target (Where	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term ( years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ary, Includir Offsetting of		
H1. To help meet the	housing	needs of the	whole c	ommunity												
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	there Between	has been a si en 2004/05 a	ignificar and 2010 ave bed	0/11 a total of 11 en built, which	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+			to provide spe need across th		
b) Address market failure	follow	nformation is ing the cance amme in 2010	llation c		>	0	0	+	+	+	+	but by inc	reased eed, a b	t specifically a targeting of ho better market b	using s	upply to
H2 To improve health	and red	uce health in	equalitie	s in Pendle												
a) Reduce health inequalities	Pendle the Er death has fa	e has fallen, l ngland averaç	out rema ge. Altho art disea	e for males in ains higher than ough the early use and stroke e than the	>>	>	+	+	+	+	+	contribute health. Ir to reducir the case be able to	ory facto nproving ng health with sup o retain t substan	ousing and over r to poor physig the housing so n inequalities. ported housing heir independe tial benefits or	cal and stock wi This is p g where ence foi	mental II contribute particularly people will r longer which
Key																
< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	te	Nove owards ignificantly	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-	Neg Imp	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



to health and social care facilities  2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  >>		Geog	graphic S	cale	1	Timesca	ale		
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  The provision of more supported housing will improve care for those members of the community who need it and will allow people to retain their independence for longer.  E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets  a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region to the chology professional category. This was lower than many neighbouring	16 B		endle		0-5	\$ <del>2</del>	. E	tive	
to health and social care facilities    2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.   >			Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term (	Medium up plan perio	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumula	
a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  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%.  The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.  The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region was lower than many neighbouring	2009/10 figure represents a slight		>	+	+	+	+	+	
number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  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%.  The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region was lower than many neighbouring  The policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region was lower than many neighbouring	siness which is appropriately located to	maximise the	benefits or	local, r	national	and glob	oal marke	ets	
existing innovation and science and technology professional 'category. This in the region was lower than many neighbouring the content of the existing innovation and science base in the region the existing innovation and science base in the region the existing innovation and science base in the region the existing innovation and science base in the region the existing innovation and science base in the region to the region to the re	business stock between 1998 and 200 with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average	8,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
update)	worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. Th was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required	s 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
		(Where Available)  The overall trend is upward, although 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  siness which is appropriately located to Pendle has seen a very weak growth ir business stock between 1998 and 200 with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average i 21.33%.  In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. Thi was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.  siness which is appropriately located to maximise the 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%.  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	Rural   Comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.   Name of the Worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to   Comparison the Comparison than the Comparison than the Comparison than the Comparison than the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that the Comparison that th	Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle	Comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.   New York   Pendle   Pen	Pendle   Urban   Rural   Rural   Special   Polymore	Pendle   Urban   Rural   Rural   Rural   Rural   Pendle	Pendle   Urban   Rural   Rural   Pendle   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle



. 00	cy Area: Polic	, 2.11 2				Geog	raphic Sc	ale	Т	imesc	ale						
	ustainable	.,				Pen	•		0-5	۵ ـ ۵	. E	tive					
Obj	velopment ectives and Criteria	Ke	y Baseline I (Where A			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term ( years	Medium up t	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ry, Including fsetting of A		
,	aximise the t potential of e	the tou numbe propor tourisr	dle there were urism sector (2 er of jobs has r tion of the wor n related busir sed marginally	2004). V remaine rkforce o nesses l	Whilst the d static the employed in has	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy the tourist p		no explicit refer I of Pendle.	rence to	maximising
E2. T	o secure econor	mic inclu	sion and deve	lop and	l maintain a he	althy labour	market		•								
a) Red unem levels	ployment	2007 h unemp countr relative level re	nset of the curn neralded an ind bloyment levels y. Pendle has ely well and th emains signific al (8.0%) and	crease is throughouse the through the thro	n ghout the er fared ployment elow the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy unemployn		no explicit referels.	rence to	reducing
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significant	<b>+</b>		sitive pact	-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Policy Area: Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs
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		Geogra	aphic Sc	ale		Timesca	le	<b>4</b> )	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	ry	rm s	up to riod	m, Ian	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs 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.

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



							Geog	raphic S	Scale		Timescal	е						
	tainable lopment	Ke	v Base	eline Info ar	nd Tar	get (Where	Per	dle	ý	u. s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Comm	nentary	, Including	Preve	ntion.
Obj	ectives Criteria			Availal			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative			setting of A		
Policy	Area: Policy	/ LIV :	2 Hous	ing Needs														
	vide paid and quality	emp almo (£50 Land Betw med beel	oloyees ost £10 00.40). cashire ween 2 dian gro n 2.2%	ge weekly wags by workplace to less than the The comparate is £452.50.  005 and 2010 pass weekly page compared to a (12 districts).	in Pene nation the figure the income in Perenature 3.0% a	dle (2010) is nal average re for rease in ndle has	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			o explicit refere er quality jobs		providing
Key								•		•	•	•	•	•				
<<	Move away		<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move toward	-	+	Positive Impact	-		Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



			Geogr	aphic S	Scale	1	imescal	е		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Tai	raet (Where	Pen	dle	ح	E s	p to	m, lan	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	300 (000000	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
3. To develop sti	rategic transport, communication	and economic i	nfrastructu	ıre	•				•	
n) reduce traffic congestion and mprove safety or road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there fall in the number of children KS Pendle.  This generally downward trend continued from 2005 onwards of following figures recorded in Pe (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) are Between 2003 and 2005 there fall in the number of children KS Pendle.  This generally downward trend continued from 2005 onwards of following figures recorded in Pe (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) are	has with the endle 10 nd 7 (2009). was a 2.7% SI on roads in has with the endle 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.



Policy Area: Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs

		Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	le	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	<u> </u>	rm s	up to riod	m, lan	mulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Tern 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	nuno	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.

<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				1
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



	Policy Area: Pol	licy LIV 2 Housing Needs							
			Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Ti	mescale		
	Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	. 7	r.m Is	p to od m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
ı	Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Te 0-5 year	fedium uplan peri Long Ter Beyond F	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
ŀ	E4. To deliver urba	ın/rural renaissance							

<ul><li>a) Support rural</li></ul>	Data from the Business Register Employment								The policy makes no explicit reference to rural
diversification	Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	diversification.
	trend in rural employment.								

The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, 0 0 0 0 0 0 optimising the Steadily increasing trend over last five years. use of "brownfield sites"

The policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites".

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



Policy Area: Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs

		Geogr	aphic S	Scale	Ti	mescale		<b>a</b>	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pen Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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 in 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 design standards.

<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact		-		1
			marginally		marginally		significantly								1



						Geo	graphic	Scale	7	Timescale	•	4					
Sustain Develop		Kev Ba	seline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	У.	E s	dn _	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includi		
Object and Cri	tives	,	Avail			Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plar Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
C1. To Re	educe crin	ne and the	fear of crime a	and to re	educe anti-social	behaviou	r										
a) Make s and public places sa the comm	c afer for nunity	Perception lower respet they feel w	hen outside in ne response w	11. This ed reside the loc	had a much ents how safe al area during	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici social behavio		ence to
		crime after However, t much lowe	dark' in Pend he Perception r response rat	le's neig Survey	is based on a												
Key																	
	love away gnificantly	<	urvey it replaced.				Move towards significan	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-	Negativ Impact	е	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



Polic	y Area: Po	licy	LIV 2	Housing Ne	eds													
							Geog	graphic S	cale	٦	Timescale							
	Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where						ndle	7	E. s	dn	Plan d	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Obj	ectives Criteria			Avail		3(	Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
C2. To	o improve ac	cess	to and	use of basic ເ	goods,	services and am	enities											
number people access food s	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					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	reduc	ing the	akes no explic numbers of pe al shops and s	ople fin	ding	
post o difficul		In 20	008/09 e built v	of a primary s 95.0% of all h vithin 30 minu of a primary s	nousing ites pul													
	cal access ose with		ities for	er of pedestria disabled ped		sings with ncreasing year-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	impro policy	ving phy does c	akes no explic ysical access. onsider the pro using for peop	Howeve ovision	er, the of
Key											-						_	
<<	Move away		<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significantl	y +	Pos	sitive act	-	Negativ Impact	e	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



				Ged	Geographic Scale				imescale									
	Sustainable Development	Kev	Baseline Info	F	Pendle			E. S	dn	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,						
Obj	ectives and Criteria		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Medium to plan to plan beriod	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects											
C3. T	o protect places	, spaces	, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic,	cultural a	and a	rchaec	logical	value								
histor conte herita and c histor through	espect the ic and mporary ge of the area onserve ic buildings gh sensitive ation and re-	anticip	e has 23 Conse ates having m e by 2013/14		Areas and nent plans for all	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici is, landscapes		
to ent local ( "sens	se ectural design nance the character and e of place" of opment		rvation Areas of the property			0		0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici es, landscapes		
tó bui lands	prove access Idings and capes of ic/cultural	tourist 2010/1	timated that th visits to muser 1. This repres us years.	ums in		0		0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici s, landscapes		
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificant	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-	Negativ Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertai

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria					Geo	graphic S	Т	imesca	ale	ę	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
	Key Ba	Pe	endle	. <u>2</u>	E s	p to	rm, Plan d	Cumulative							
	Available)					Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum				
C4. To protect and	l improve lo	cal environme	ntal qua	lity											
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	plans in p Barrowfor Gardens,	lace: Alkincoa d, Heyhead, N Victoria and V	ts, Ball ( larsden /alverde	, Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to green spaces.			
		seven earning													
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The numb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.						



a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied  Appropriate new housing may proportunity to build new community to build new community housing types are clustered and community links and neighbourh. However, increased clustering segregation and barriers betwee communities. Care must be take the benefits are positive. The positive influence decisions in their area, and a	C5. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value of the control of the
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a  20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied  Appropriate new housing may proportunity to build new community to build new community housing types are clustered and community links and neighbourh. However, increased clustering segregation and barriers betwee communities. Care must be take the benefits are positive. The positive in the communities is a segregation and barriers between the communities are positive. The positive in the communities is a segregation and barriers between the communities are positive. The positive in the communities is a segregation and barriers between the communities is a segregation and barriers be	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were
sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community  The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a  The statistical 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	local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were
further 25.6% tended to agree.  housing to the areas of need. Prosupported or adapted housing with to stay independent for longer are remain in the community for long potential to create stable well ball communities.	relonging and vellbeing for all nembers of the community and provided that 3.3% definitely agreed that they



Policy A	Area: Polic	y LIV 2	Housing	<b>Needs</b>
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	1	imescal	е		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pei	ndle	. 2	r. S	dn .	m, lan	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plar period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	^	0	+	+	+	+	Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types are clustered and reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities. However, increased clustering may also increase segregation and barriers between different communities. Care must be taken to ensure that the benefits are positive. The policy looks to provide appropriate housing for different groups of people to help meet their needs. This has the potential to support community and neighbourhood development.
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.

<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								1



P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development  There has been a small decline in the number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.							Geog	graphic	Scale		Timesca	le						
production and/or use of renewable energy figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the low of the installation of renewable of the low of the installation of renewable of the low of the low of the installation of renewable of the low of the low of the low of the low of the low of the length and number of trips required trough encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.  The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required trough encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.  The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips required trough encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.	D	evelopment ojectives and	ŀ	-		_			Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	1				
production and/or use of renewable energy figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use figures for the installation of renewable of the installation of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of renewable of the installation of t	P1. T	Γο minimise the re	quirem	ent for energy	use, pi	omote efficient e	nergy us	e and inc	rease th	e use c	f energy fr	om rene	wable sou	ırces				
and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development  and number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	produ	uction and/or use	figure and l	es for the insta low carbon ted	allation	of renewable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				ference	to energy
	and n requir encou appro and n devel	number of trips red through uraging opriately located nixed use lopment	numl mode work The	ber of people tes of transport	using so to acco	ustainable ess their place of		0	0	0	0	0	0	minimisin required t	g the le rough e	ength and num encouraging ap	ber of tri	ps
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa			Positive Impact	-	Ne(	9				Uncertair



Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pe	Ç,	ustainable					G	Beogi	raphic	Scale	1	Timesc	ale	e/e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and	De	velopment	Key				е	Pen	dle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, lan	ulativ	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and				AV	allable	)	Ur	ban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cum	
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Description of the ability to adapt to climate change of the county of the	P2. 1	Γo address the r	eed to lir	nit and adapt	to clima	te change	•								•
Emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and  The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.	minin	nise	Total e 5.63%	nergy consum from 7.1 tonne	ption pe es to 6.7	r capita fell by tonnes in 2008.									, ,
ability to adapt to climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 change.			and we	II below the C	ounty (8		9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ability	y to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has by 300 kWh in each year between 2005					en	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Key	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp	sitive act	-		egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertai



Sustainable			ieogr	aphic S	icale	7	Timesc	ale	e (e	Commenta Reduction, O	ary, Including of A		
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (W	here	Pend	dle	ry	rm 'S	p to	m, lan	Cumulative				
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Url	ban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum				
P3. To ensure the	sustainable management of existing natural i	resources the	rough	consider	ation of	deplet	ion, was	te minim	isation r	ecycling and recov	very		
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 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380l head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still furth.  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 St	kg per er.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy make resource manag		erence	to
o) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.4 between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a resu target of increasing the waste recycling to has been exceeded.	ult the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy make resource manag		erence	to



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	0	
Sustaina Developm		Kev	Baseline II	nfo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	ح	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives Criteria				vailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce	e contam	ination,	regenerate o	legrade	d environments,	maintai	in soil re	esources	and mir	imise o	develop	oment or	greenfi	eld sites
a) Encourage development of brownfield lan preference to	of nd in	derelic	t land and bu	ildings	records 48 ha of in Pendle, of whi uitable for housir	ich								The policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of brownfield land in preference to Greenfield.
greenfield		only si	te officially cl	assified	ne in Colne, is to as being of remediation.	he	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		previou	usly develope	ed (Brov	ising built on vnfield) land, as the RSS target.	in								
b) Protect good quality soil resources	od	classifi 1 and 2	ed at Grade	3. There	ral land in Pendl e is none in Grad ts for 5.1% of th	des	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to protecting soil resources.
P5. To improv	e water	quality a	nd meet the	requirer	nents of the Wat	er Fram	nework	Directive						
a) Ensure wa quality meets WFD standard	the		6 the 63.1km lassified:	of wate	rways in Pendle	;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.
Wi D diamant	u	Good - Bad -	,	r – 57.1	%, Poor – 9.1%,			ŭ	Ü	Ů	Ĵ	,	,	
Key														
<< Move a signific	,	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ificantly	+	Posi		-		egative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain pact



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4)	
	ustainable velopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Wher	e	Per	ndle	. Y	rm 's	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Obj	ectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. R	Reduce the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	resources									•
numb prope floodii surfac	educe the er of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead L	ap. Lancashir ocal Flood Au ating this data	thority	ty Council as the will be responsib october 2012.	le	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
abstra	educe water action and umption	over th	ne last few yea ion in the num	rs, prin		ly due to a					0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to water management.
Key						•		-			-			
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Positive - Negative 0 No Impact Impact				



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   P							Geog	raphic	Scale	-	Гimesc	ale	4					
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and provide opportunitites for new habitat  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.  To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.			Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	ndle	ح	E s	o to	m, lan	ative	Comm	entary	/, Including I	Preven	ntion,
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	Obje	ctives and				· ·	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium ul plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul		_			
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat  System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P7. T	o protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protec	t European sites	5											
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat	the de Lanca UK Bio	elivery of the shire and odiversity	System against	does not brea the Lancashire	k down BAP ta	performance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		ikes no	explicit referer	nce to e	cology or
	enhan wildlife desigr habita protect and proport opport new h	nce existing e/landscape nated its and cted species, rovide tunities for abitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between of land i	SSSI within Per avourable Reco I. n 2008/09 and n Pendle design	ndle are overing' 2009/10 gnated a	all classified by Natural 0 the 1,296ha as a Biological	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		ikes no	explicit referer	nce to e	cology or
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact	)	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



### Policy Area: Policy LIV 2 Housing Needs

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	Timesc	ale	<b>(1)</b>	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland

#### Conclusion:

The policy's primary aim is to meet housing needs for all sectors of the community. This is fully in accordance with Sustainability Objective H1: to help meet the housing needs of the whole community. It is also in conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities since provision of adequate housing is likely to enhance physical and mental well being. Supported housing allows people to retain their independence for longer which delivers further benefits.

There is uncertainty as to whether the policy would contribute to 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. Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types consider groups of different backgrounds needs and help reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities. It is important to emphasise that care must be taken to ensure that developments maximise the benefits to the community as a whole.

There are no conflicts with any SA objectives.

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		significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
				marginally		marginally		significantly								



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community  a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs  b) Address market failure  b) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  FReduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects  Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects  Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects  The policy seeks to provide appropriate affordable housing to meet people's needs whilst not restricting private market housing which is also needed. The ultimate aim is to secure 45% affordable housing.  D) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.							Geog	graphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale		
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community  a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs  b) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  The policy seeks to provide appropriate affordable housing to meet people's needs whilst not restricting private market housing which is also needed. The ultimate aim is to secure 45% affordable housing.  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			16	D 15 1 6		T (\All	Pe	ndle		0-5	۵ <sup>م</sup>	, u	ıtive	O and a second and the second in a
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    Address market failure	Obj	ectives and	Keyı				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term (		Long Term Beyond Pla	Cumula	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
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.  This information of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  The housing to meet people's needs whilst not restricting private market housing which is also needed. The ultimate aim is to secure 45% affordable housing.  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	H1. T	o help meet the h	nousing	needs of the v	vhole c	ommunity								
failure following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  > 0 0 ? + + + +	appro quality meet	priate good y housing to residents'	there l Betwe afforda	has been a sig en 2004/05 ai able homes ha	gnifican nd 2010 ave bee	t increase. /11 a total of 11 n built, which	>	>	0	+	+	?	+	housing to meet people's needs whilst not restricting private market housing which is also needed. The
			followi	ing the cancel	>	0	0	?	+	+	+	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 althoug the timescales for delivery of such investment is		
	Key     Move away significantly Move away away marginally     Move towards marginally				to	Move owards significantly	+	Pos Imp	sitive act	-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain Impact		



Objectives and Criteria	nfo and Target (Where vailable)	Per Urban	ndle		0-5			Ф	
Objectives and Criteria	• •	Urban			ΙĠ	ᇢ	ָר בּ	Ę	Commentant Institution Presention
			Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term (	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H2 To improve health and reduce health	nequalities in Pendle								
inequalities  Pendle has faller the England aver death rate from h	rtality rate for males in , but remains higher than age. Although the early eart disease and stroke ins worse than the	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	In general poor housing is a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Allowing people to access affordable housing to meet their housing needs will contribute to reducing health inequalities.
	is upward, although the presents a slight decrease s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.



		Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ile		
Sustainable	Vey Becaling Into and Target	Per	ıdle	,	0-5	to d	٦, an	ıtive	Commenters Including Presention
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage bu	siness which is appropriately located to maxim	nise the be	nefits on l	ocal, nat	ional and	l global	markets	5	
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	The policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pei Urban	ndle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy	labour m	narket						
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 only looks at the broad location of affordable housing.

## Key

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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	ry	rm rs	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to 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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Sustainable Development	Key B	aseline Info	and Target	(Where	Per	ndle	, 'n	LL S.	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention
Objectives and Criteria		Avai	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E.3 To develop st	rategic trans	sport, commur	nication and ed	conomic inf	rastructure	)						
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	in the nur Pendle. This gene from 2005 recorded (2008) an Between in the nur Pendle. This gene from 2005	2003 and 2009 nber of childre erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 ( id 7 (2009). 2003 and 2009 nber of childre	n KSI on road of trend has continued the following 2006), 16 (2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	
W.		in Pendle 10 ( d 7 (2009).	2006), 16 (200	)/), 11 								
Key < Move away	/ <	Move	> Move	9	>> N	love	+	Positiv	re	-	Negative	0 No Impact ? Uncertain
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Tern 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.

	· <b>y</b>														
<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)		endle					O .	
		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E4. To deliver urban/r	rural renaissance								
diversification S	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward rend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.
derelict land and 6° buildings,	The figures have remained relatively stable wi	th >	>	0	?	?	?	+	The policy makes no explicit reference to optimising the use of Brownfield sites. However, 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. This would be inline with this SA criteria of reclaiming derelict properties. However, the timescales for delivery of such investment is uncertain.



		Geogr	aphic S	Scale	Ti	mescale			
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. >	rm 's	up to riod	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to 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.

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



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Where Available (Where Available)  Rural Supplies (Where Available)  Rural Supplies (Where Available)  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.  Commentary, Including Prevention Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects  The policy makes no explicit reference to crime or anti-social behaviour.							Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	imescale	•					
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE			Kev B	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	endle		E s	dn	m, Ian	ative			•	
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE	Obje	ectives	,			3(	Urbai	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Re	eductio	_	dverse
and public places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE	C1. To	Reduce cri	me and the	e fear of crime a	and to r	educe anti-socia	l behaviou	r									
Gulvey it replaced.	and pu	ıblic safer for	Perception lower restricted the day. There has crime after However, much low	n Survey in 20- ponse, but askewhen outside in The response we (48.5%).  Is been a slight of dark' in Pend the Perception er response rate	11. This ed resid the loc as 'very ncreas le's nei	s had a much lents how safe cal area during y safe' (33%), e in the 'fear of ghbourhoods. y is based on a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				ence to



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  Description of the number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.  Commentary, Including Prevention Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effective and a menities  The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.  The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.  The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.  The policy makes no explicit reference to improving physical access for those with disabilities								Geog	raphic So	cale	1	Timesca	le						
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  b) Provide physical access for those with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of packets of packets and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of packets of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  D) D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D			Ke	v Bas	seline Info	and T	arget (Where	Pe	endle	ح	۾ ي	p to	m, Ian	ative	Co	mmer	ntary, Includ	ling Pı	evention,
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  b) Provide physical access for those with	Obj	ectives					•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundaı	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  b) Provide physical access for those with	C2. To	improve ac	cess to	and u	ıse of basic (	goods,	services and am	enities											
physical access facilities for disabled people is increasing year- on-year.    O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O	number people access food sh service post of	ers of e finding s to local hops and es e.g. ffices,	were by travel In 200 were by travel In 200 were by travel	ouilt w time of 8/09 souilt w time of 8/09 souilt w	ithin 30 minu of a doctors s 26.0% of all h ithin 30 minu of a primary s 25.0% of all h ithin 30 minu	tes pul urgery nousing tes pul chool. nousing tes pul	completions completions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			ikes no explic	it refere	ence to
UI GELIII II GEL	physica for tho	al access se with	faciliti	es for				0	0	0	0	0	0	0				it refere	ence to
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	ıstainable velopment	Kev	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Wher	e	Pen	dle	5	m. s	o to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includir		
Obj	ectives and Criteria			ailablo			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
C3. T	o protect places	, spaces	, landscapes a	ınd buil	dings of historic,	cultura	l and a	rchaeolo	gical valu	ie								
histor conte herita and c histor through	espect the ic and mporary ge of the area onserve ic buildings gh sensitive ation and re-	anticipa	has 23 Conse ates having ma by 2013/14		Areas and nent plans for all	of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit s, landscapes		
to ent local ( "sens	se ectural design nance the character and e of place" of opment		rvation Areas vement plans to		oraisals and oduced by 2013/	14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit s, landscapes		
tó bui lands	prove access Idings and capes of ic/cultural	tourist	visits to muse	ums in l	e circa 120,000 Pendle in 2010/1 on previous yea		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit s, landscapes		
Key								ı					_					
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Positiv Impac		-	Negati Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011

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						Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	0					
	tainable elopment	Kev B	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	7	E s	o to	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	r Preve	ention,
Ob	jectives Criteria			lable)	3	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
C4. To	o protect and	improve lo	cal environme	ntal qua	ality												
protect creation	on and s to green	plans in p Barrowfo	he following pa blace: Alkincoa rd, Heyhead, N Victoria and V	ts, Ball ∕larsder	n, Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy spaces.	y make:	s no explicit re	ference	to green
орасс	•		tisfaction with parting		Pendle remains Flag status.												
b) Red and no pollution		The num slightly b	ber of complain etween 2004/0	nts abou 5 and 2	ut noise has risen 009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit re d noise pollutio		to
Key						-	-										
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				Geog	graphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	4					
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Int Av	o and T ailable)	arget (Where	Pe Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ry, Including	_	•
C5. To devel	op strong and positive	elationsh	ips between peop	le from di	fferent bad	ckground	ls and co	mmuniti	ies and to	o value tl	ne diversity	, of cult	tural traditions	found ir	n Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents we local area as a place fairly satisfied  The target of 52.8% to The Perception Survervealed that 3.3% do can influence decision further 25.6% tended	y 2011 w y had a lo finitely ag is in their	as not achieved. by response but greed that they	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	opportuni communi	ty to bu	velopments ma uild new comm and creating a members of th	unities, sense	reinforce of
b) Support community development and neighbourhood dentity	9.1% would definitely role, a further 48.2%			>	>	0	+	+	+	+	opportuni	ty to bu	velopments ma uild new comm and neighbou	unities,	reinforce



Policy Area: Pol	cy LIV	3 Affordable	Housi	ng					_								_
					G	eog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	cale	0					
Sustainable Development	K	ey Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Where	е	Pen	dle	. 2	E s	p to	m, Ian	umulative	Comm	nentary	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
Objectives and Criteria			vailab		Urb	oan	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	nwn			setting of A		
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	r 'sat eve red	rcentage of peop tisfied' with sport ents service has luction from earli d 2008 (PLACE S	s / leisí seen a er resu	ure facilities and significant Its recorded in 200	04	)	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe lities for leisur		
P1. To minimise the	e require	ement for energy	use, p	romote efficient ei	nergy use	e and	d increase	e the us	e of er	ergy fr	om rene	wable s	ources				
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	for	the installation o	f renew	ar to year the figure vable and low ndle remains low.	es C	)	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe duction and/o		
b) Minimise the length and number trips required through encouragin appropriately locate and mixed use development transport	of of p trang d The	people using sus nsport to access	tainable their pl		er C	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	minimising t	he leng ouragir	no explicit refe tth and numbe ng appropriate ment.	er of trip	s required
Key																	
< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally			re ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		legative mpact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Very Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Very Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Very Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Targe	e,	ıstainable					0	Seog	raphic	Scale	7	Timesca	ale	e e			ry, Including		
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and	De	velopment	Key				е	Pen	dle		rn s	p to	m, lan	ulativ					
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and				AV	анаріє	<del>?</del> )	Ur	ban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium ul plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cum					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Discription of the ability to adapt to climate change of the county of the	P2. T	o address the n	eed to lir	mit and adapt t	to clima	te change													
This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire of the county (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and	minim	nise					i.									/ makes	s no explicit re	ference	to climate
ability to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 change.			and we	ell below the Co	ounty (8			0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	ability	to adapt to	domes by 300	tic, commercia kWh in each y	il and tr ear be	ansport) has fall tween 2005 and		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		/ makes	s no explicit re	ference	to climate
	Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve rards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-	Ne(	gative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38, 28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary 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	Su	ustainable						Geogi	raphic S	Scale	٦	imeso	cale	e/			ary, Including		
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery  a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% as a result of the result of the recycling to 20% as a result of the recycling to 20% as a result of the recycling to 20% as a	De	velopment	Key				·e	Pen	dle	. >	rm S	p to	m, lan	ulativ					
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arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  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%  The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management.	P3. T	Γο ensure the su	ıstainable	e managemen	t of exis	ting natural reso	ources t	hrough	consider	ation of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minim	isation i	ecycling ar	nd recov	/ery		
of recycled and between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the secondary target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%	arising const demo	g from ruction, olition and	househ and 20 head. I There I compos 2010/1 The co	nold waste per 07/08, achievi n 2010/11 this nas been a 52 sting rate betv 1, far exceedii mbined figure sting (38.28%	head being the to had far	etween 2004/05 arget of 380kg plen still further. crease in the 04/05 and arget of 10%. reling and atly below the	per	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		,		eference	to
	of rec secon	cycled and ndary	betwee target o	n 2004/05 and of increasing the	2010/	11. As a result th	he	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		•		eference	to
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ards hificantly	+	Imp	itive act		Imp	gative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



Objectives and Criteria  Available)  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  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.  Reduction, Offsetting of A  The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. This has only a slight impact on encountry and the province of the province of the province of the purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed. The purpose of this policy is not type of land to be developed.	degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites  for 2004 records 48 ha of buildings in Pendle, of which ad to be suitable for housing.  Knotts Lane in Colne, is the classified as being I in need of remediation.  If new housing built on ped (Brownfield) land, as in exceeded the RSS target.  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 the reuse of empty homes in some circumstances.  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 the reuse of empty homes in some circumstances.  The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.					Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4					
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	degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites  for 2004 records 48 ha of buildings in Pendle, of which ad to be suitable for housing.  Knotts Lane in Colne, is the classified as being d in need of remediation.  If new housing built on ped (Brownfield) land, as in exceeded the RSS target.  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 the reuse of empty homes in some circumstances.  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 the reuse of empty homes in some circumstances.  The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.		Key Baseline In	fo and Target (Wh	ere	Per	ndle	. >	E &	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
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development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield  Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation.  The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in	buildings in Pendle, of which ad to be suitable for housing.  Knotts Lane in Colne, is the classified as being tin need of remediation.  If new housing built on ped (Brownfield) land, as in exceeded the RSS target.  The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of good quality soil resources.	P4. To reduce contant	nination, regenerate de	egraded environments	, main	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise (	develop	oment o	n greent	ield sites				
	e 3. There is none in Grades protection of good quality soil resources.	development of brownfield land in preference to	derelict land and bu 20 ha was deemed Green Works, off Kr only site officially cla contaminated and ir The percentage of n previously develope	ildings in Pendle, of what to be suitable for hous notts Lane in Colne, is assified as being a need of remediation. Housing built on d (Brownfield) land, as	hich ing. the	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	type of lar has only a Brownfield	id to be slight in I land ov	developed. The mpact on encover Greenfield	is policy uraging by way	ultimately the use of of the
quality soil classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades		quality soil	classified at Grade 3 1 and 2. This figure	3. There is none in Gra	ades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					



Policy Area: Policy	y LIV 3 Affordable Housing								
		Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	r.n s	p to od	'm, 'lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P5. To improve water	quality and meet the requirements of the Water Fr	amework	Directive						
a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards.
P6. Reduce the risk of	I flooding and conserve water resources			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
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 management.

# Key

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



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle   Very purple of Sustainable   Pendle						Geog	raphic S	Scale	-	Timesc	ale	4						
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.			Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Comm	entary	/, Including I	Preven	ntion,
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.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.  The policy makes no explicit reference to ecology or biodiversity.	Obje	ctives and				•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium u	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu					
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat  System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P7. T	o protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protec	t European sites	3				_							
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 proportunities for new habitat  Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	the de Lanca UK Bi	elivery of the ashire and odiversity	System against	does not brea the Lancashire	k down e BAP ta	performance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		akes no	explicit referer	nce to e	cology or
	enhan wildlife desigr habita protect and proport opport new h	nce existing e/landscape nated tts and cted species, rovide tunities for abitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between of land i	SSI within Pe avourable Reco I. n 2008/09 and n Pendle design	ndle are overing' 2009/1 gnated a	e all classified by Natural 0 the 1,296ha as a Biological	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					cology or
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

#### Conclusion:

There is general conformity between the policy and SA Objective H1 which seeks to meet housing need although with the current economic uncertainty the deliverability of the required amount of affordable housing (and housing is general) is hard to determine. Building viability into the targets generated using the DVM is probably the only way to prevent housing development stalling in the borough but there is a risk that it will under deliver affordable housing in the short term. This is more a result of the economic situation than the policy since the same issues are likely to be faced for any housing development whether affordable or not.

There is also conformity with SA Objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities, particularly in terms of reducing health inequalities through improved and appropriate housing stock i.e. allowing people access to affordable housing to meet their needs.

The policy is also consistent with policies E4 and P4 in terms of utilising PDL since the policy includes a mechanism for financial contribution to be paid, as an alternative to on-site housing provision in some circumstances, which would enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties.

It 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 which it does through the emphasis on tenure blind developments.

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meet residents' affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings encourages housing to be well designed ensuring good quality.  b) Address market This information is no longer recorded, The policy doesn't specifically address market failure				Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale						
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community  a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs  b) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  This policy makes explicit reference to the type, size and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it meets the needs of the community. The policy encourages housing to be well designed ensuring good quality.  This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  The policy doesn't specifically address market failure but by increased targeting of housing supply to housing need, a better market balance should be achieved. The policy does include specific provision for ensuring that refurbishment of existing stock meets the decent homes standard and Breeam standards for refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of this type of housing the refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of this type of housing the refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of this type of housing the refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of this type of housing market. Oversupply of terraced housing is		.,		Pei	ndle		9-5	\$ 5	n,	tive					
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs    Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that 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    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    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    Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that the thete has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes that it is the needs of the community. The policy designed ensuring good quality.    In policy makes explicit reference to the type, size and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it meets the needs of the community. The policy designed ensuring good quality.    In policy makes explicit reference to the type, size and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it meets the needs of the community. The policy designed ensuring good quality.    In policy doesn't specifically address market failure but by increased targeting of housing supply to housing need, a better market balance should be achieved. The policy does include specific provision for resuring that refurbishment of existing stock meets the decent homes standard and Breeam standards for refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of the theorem and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it and tenure of housing to be delivered to ensure that it and tenure of housing to be well designed ensuring and tenure of housing to be well designed ensuring and tenure of housing to be well designed ensuring and tenu	Objectives and		•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term ( years	Medium up plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumula					
appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs  by Address market failure  by Address market failure  by Address market failure  by Address market failure  consume in 2010.  by Address market failure  consume in 2010.  consumer in 2010.  consume in 2010.  consumer in	H1. To help meet the	housing needs of the whole	community												
failure  following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.  but by increased targeting of housing supply to housing need, a better market balance should be achieved. The policy does include specific provision for ensuring that refurbishment of existing stock meets the decent homes standard and Breeam standards for refurbishment. This may increase the attractiveness of this type of housing thereby improving the likelihood of it being reoccupied and indirectly improving the housing market. Oversupply of terraced housing is	appropriate good quality housing to meet residents'	there has been a signific Between 2004/05 and 20 affordable homes have b	ant increase. 010/11 a total of 11 been built, which	>>	^^	0	+	+	+	+	and tenure meets the r encourages	of housi needs of s housing	ng to be delive the communit	ered to y. The	ensure that it policy
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	following the cancellation		>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	but by increased targeting of housing supply to housing need, a better market balance should achieved. The policy does include specific pro- for ensuring that refurbishment of existing stor the decent homes standard and Breeam standar refurbishment. This may increase the attractive this type of housing thereby improving the like it being reoccupied and indirectly improving the housing market. Oversupply of terraced housi			oply to hould be ic provision g stock meet: standards fo ractiveness o e likelihood c ing the	



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Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term (	Medium up to plan period	Long Ierm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
12 To improve healtl	and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
a) Reduce health nequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Increased energy efficiency will reduce fuel poverty which will contribute to reduced mortality. Appropriate housing and lifetime homes will increase opportunitie for independent living and longevity of tenure which would enhance mental health and there is anecdotal evidence which suggests that lower density and bette designed homes should contribute to improved health			
o) Improve access o health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Provision of more supported housing will improve ca for those members of the community who need it and will allow people to retain their independence for longer. However the policy does not include specific reference for proximity to external health and social care facilities.			



		Geographic Scale Timescale										
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Per Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
E1. To encourage bu	siness which is appropriately located to maximis	e the ben	efits on loc	al, natio	nal and	l globa	l 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.			

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tourist potential of Pendle tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.  E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce The onset of the current recession in 2007  The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing					Geo	graphic So	cale	Ti	mesc	ale						
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the 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.  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		Kan Danalin		d Tanasi	Pe	endle		0-5	o b	, E	Itive	0				
tourist potential of Pendle tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.  E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national	Objectives and				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term (	Medium up plan perio	Long Term Beyond Pla	Cumula					
a) Reduce unemployment levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national  The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.  The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	tourism sector (20 of jobs has remain of the workforce e related businesses	004). Whils ned static t mployed in s has incre	st the number he proportion n tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	improve v	nents in i	residential area perceptions of I	as which Pendle l	n may
unemployment levels heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national unemployment levels.	E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and deve	elop and m	naintain a healt	thy labour	market						•				
	a) Reduce unemployment levels	heralded an increa levels throughout however fared rela unemployment lev below the regiona	ase in une the countr atively well vel remains	mployment y. Pendle has I and the s significantly		0	0	0	0	0	0					
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Policy Area: Policy	I IV 4 Designing	<b>Better Places to Live</b>
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Koy Possiina Info and Target	Per	Pendle		9-0	d b	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term years	Medium up plan perio	Long Tern Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs as it does not refer to the location of residential development.		
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.		

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Policy Area: Policy	VIIV 4 Designing	<b>Better Places to Live</b>
FUILV ALCA, FUILV	V LIV 4 DESIGNING	Dellei Flaces to Five

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

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	evelopment jectives and Criteria	K	ey Baseline (Where	e Info an Availab		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			tary, Includi Offsetting o		
E3. T	o develop strate	gic trans	port, commun	ication an	d economic ir	nfrastructur	e										
conge	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	traffic c users. I Building	ongestic Howeve I for Life	es no explicit on and improv r, it does enco e standards wh destrianisatior	ing safe urage tl nich lool	ty for road ne use of
of inv	Fuel consumption for freight journeys Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The pol of rail fr		es no explicit ansport.	referenc	ce to the use	
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	1	Move towards marginally		Move towards significantly	+	Positi Impa		-	Neg:		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



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	ustainable	.,				Pe	ndle		0-5	<del>م</del>	ı, ın	tive	Com	menta	ry, Includin	a Prev	ention.
Obj	velopment ectives and Criteria	Ke	ey Baseline (Where			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term ( years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			n, Offsetting Effects		
links, home	orove transport ICT, working, and travel plans	to impro	lity in the UK ove, due to in technologies	fluence		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		ng trans	es no explicit port links, ICT el plans.		
E4. T	o deliver urban/r	ural renai	issance			•											
	a) Support rural diversification  Number areas is Economi business 2001-202		s monitored th nic Strategy. ss start-ups in 021.	rough t It aims rural a	to increase reas by 20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The poli		es no explicit	referenc	ce to rural
		The same strategy seeks to Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas over the same period.															
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 year					9.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	improve better m	ment, r	ides provision efurbishment eds but is mail no reference t	and extends	ension to ssed on
Kev																	
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# Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. >	rm 's	up to riod	m, Ian I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to office developments within town centres.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy's main focus is on sustainable housing design requiring all homes to meet CSH Levels 3, 4 and 5 by specific dates. It also requires compliance with Building for Life and Lifetime Homes standards.

#### Kev

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Sustainable Development	Key Base	eline Info a	ınd Ta	rget (Where		Pen	dle	تر	r.s	dn L	rm, Plan I	lative			ary, Includii on, Offsettin		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)  ne and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-socia					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Ke	eductio	Effects	_	uverse
C1. To Reduce cri	me and the fe	ar of crime a	nd to re	duce anti-socia	l beh	naviour											
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					>	^	0	+	+	+	+	housir acces benefi health develo Stand	ng densing to ope its include and cripped ards. The	dence sugges ities, better de in space will d ding reduced s me. The polici is to use the Bu nese look at er cluding issues	esign and leliver co social ur y require uilding fo nvironm	d improved ommunity nrest, es or Life ent and
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	,	E. s	g	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C2. To improve ad	ccess to and use of basic goods, services and am	enities							
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility.
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	>	^	0	+	+	+	+	Consideration of Lifetime Homes should improve the design of new developments to improve access for people with disabilities.



					Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	imesc	ale						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline In	ofo and Ta	arget (Where		Pen	dle	y	m S	dr	n, an	ative			ary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria	•	vailable)	argot (Timore		Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	n, Offsettin Effects	g of Ad	dverse
C3. To protect place	s, spaces, landscapes	and buildin	ngs of historic, o	cultural	l and a	rchaeolo	gical valu	ie								
a) Respect the nistoric and contemporary neritage of the area and conserve nistoric buildings hrough sensitive adaptation and reuse	Pendle has 23 Cons anticipates having m these by 2013/14			of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit i, landscapes		
conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/16 on the coal character and sense of place" of development					?	?	0	?	?	?	?	landsca of new density adjacer to becco oversul accomi and this necess	ape are housing of develorme more oply of the modate of arily for arily for	uires that town taken into acc of developments sho opments. Houre diverse to derraced housi more environ hange local of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse det and subject of the worse details.	count in its. Spectuld have se type vercoming and mental for a racter pending	the design ifically the e regard to s are likely e the eatures but not



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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Perioc	Cumu	Effects
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to places, spaces, landscapes or heritage.

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		-		marginally		marginally		significantly		•		•				



							Geogr	aphic S	cale	Ti	mescal	le	4					
	stainable /elopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and T	arget (Wher	.e [	Pe	ndle	ý	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includin		
Obje	ectives and Criteria			vailable)	<b></b>		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	n, Offsetting Effects	g of Ac	Iverse
C4. To	o protect and	improve lo	ocal environme	ntal qualit	y													
protec creation access	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.  The number of complaints about noise has risen						>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+			nd green infras to all new deve		
	Reduce light d noise The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit and light pollu		ce to	
C5.	To develo	p strong	and positive rel	lationships	s between ped	ple fro	om differ	ent backg	rounds	and com	munities	and to v	alue the	e diversity	, of cult	tural traditions	found ir	n Pendle
wellbe	of ging and eing for all ers of the	In the targ The Percentage of the Percentage of	et of 52.8% by ception Survey that 3.3% defined decisions in the	2011 was had a low nitely agreneir area, a	not achieved response but ed that they co	airly	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Building require of hous increas increas groups can pro	y for Life ment to e types ed sens e in anta The po vide a co	ourages develue Standards who consider the condition and density made of belonging agonism between the use of graph and the condition overall benefit and are standards.	nich inclommun ay lead , or respeen differ reen op ment an	ludes a ity. A mix to an ult in an erent social en spaces d help to
Key <<	Move away significantly Move away marginally Move away marginally						Mov tow	•	+	Positiv	-	]-	Negat Impad		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Policy Area: Polic	v LIV 4 Designing	<b>Better Places to Live</b>

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	1	imescal	е	<b>4</b> )	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	ndle	- ary	Term	dn dn	rm, Plan d	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plai perioc	Long Te Beyond I Perio	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages developments to use the Building for Life Standards which includes a requirement to consider the community. A mix of house types and density may lead to an increased sense of belonging, or result in an increase in antagonism between different social groups. The positive use of green open spaces can provide a quality environment and help to ensure that the overall benefits are positive.
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires increased open space provision which may be used for formal or informal leisure activities.

,															
<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact			l '	İ
			marginally		marginally		significantly							·	



P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use  The policy requires that new homes follow the energy hierarchy which will result in improved energy efficiency but also increased generation of renewable energy.  The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number if trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use  The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number if trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development.  The results of the 2011 Census will							Geog	raphic S	cale		Timescal	е						
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use  There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  The policy requires that new homes follow the energy hierarchy which will result in improved energy efficiency but also increased generation of renewable energy.  The policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number if trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use  The results of the 2011 Census will  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	D	evelopment ojectives and	K	•		•			Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	1				
production and/or use of renewable energy figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.    There has been a small decline in the number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use   The results of the 2011 Census will	P1. 1	To minimise the re	<b>l</b> quireme	ent for energy	use, p	omote efficient	energy us	se and inc	rease th	e use c	f energy fr		wable so	ırces				
and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use  number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	produ	uction and/or use	figure and I	es for the insta low carbon ted	allation	of renewable	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	energy h energy e	érarchy fficiency	which will res but also incre	ult in im	proved
	and n requirencou appro and n	number of trips red through uraging opriately located mixed use	numb mode of wo	ber of people es of transportork. results of the 2	using s to acc	ustainable ess their place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	minimisir through e	g the le	ength and num ging appropria	ber if trip	os required
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		-	Positive Impact	-	Ne <sub>i</sub> Imp	gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change. However the					Geog	graphic S	Scale		Timescal	e						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  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%.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Kev Baselir	e Info	and Target	Pe	ndle	,	E. s	dn	m, Ian	ative	Con	nmenta	rv. Including	ı Preve	ention.
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	Objectives and				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	1			4	
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	P2. To address the ne	ed to limit and adap	t to clim	ate change												
(8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  The policy makes no explicit reference to the ability to adapt to climate change. However the supporting text makes reference to the fact that the design of new housing needs to be such that it is adaptable to changing circumstance and that this is important when considering how the	a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	by 5.63% from 7. in 2008.  This is the secon	1 tonne	s to 6.7 tonnes	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	new and energy v helping t	refurbis hich is l o reduce	hed homes plu ikely to be low	s genei carbon	ation of the state
ability to adapt to climate change  (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  (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%.  (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) ability to adapt to climate change. However the supporting text makes reference to the fact that the design of new housing needs to be such that it is adaptable to changing circumstance and that this is important when considering how the		(8.4 tonnes) and														
	b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	(i.e. domestic, co has fallen by 300 between 2005 ar	mmercia kWh in d 2007,	al and transport) each year giving an	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ability to supporting the design it is adapp this is im	adapt to ng text m gn of nev otable to portant	o climate chang nakes referenc w housing need changing circu when consider	ge. How e to the ds to be imstanc ing how	ever the fact that such that te and that the



				Geo	graphic	Scale		Timesca	le	4					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	Info and 1	<b>Farget</b>	Pe	ndle	2	E s	dn _	m, Ian	lative	Com	menta	ıry, Includin	g Prev	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A		
P3. To ensure the su	stainable manageme	nt of existing	natural res	sources	through co	nsiderat	ion of de	pletion, wa	ste minir	misation	recycling an	d recov	ery		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a in household was: 2004/05 and 2007 target of 380kg pethis had fallen still.  There has been a the composting ra and 2010/11, far of 10%.  The combined figure composting (38.2)	te per head by 17/08, achieving head. In 20 further.  52.81% incruite between 2 exceeding the urre for recycle.	petween ng the D10/11 rease in 2004/05 e target	>	>	0	0	+	+	+		ion was	requirement to ste and provisiong.		
	the target (44%) in Waster Strategy														
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate 86.48% between 2 2010/11. As a res increasing the wa has been exceeded	2004/05 and ult the target ste recycling	of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	promotin material. use of the includes	g the us Howevor e Code a categor of mate	es no explicit rese of recycled a er, the policy d for Sustainable ory relating to erials which ma	and sectors of the se	ondary mote the s which oonsible
Kev							1				1				
< Move away significantly	< Move away marginally	tov	ove wards arginally	>>	Move toward		+	Positive Impact	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



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	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	γ.	'm'	o to	m, Ian	lative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
Obj	jectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P4. T	Γο reduce contam	nination,	regenerate de	egradeo	l environments,	mainta	ain soil re	sources	and min	imise (	develo	oment or	greenf	ield sites				
develo brown	ncourage the opment of nfield land in rence to ifield	derelic 20 hav Green only sir contan The pe	at land and bui was deemed the Works, off Krate officially clands and intercentage of nously develope	Idings in the best of the best	of remediation.	ich ng. he	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe land required		
b) Proquality	•	classifi 1 and 2	ied at Grade 3	. There	al land in Pendle is none in Grades ts for 5.1% of th	des	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe quality soil res		
P5. T	o improve water	quality a	nd meet the re	equiren	ents of the Wat	er Fran	mework l	Directive										
quality	nsure water y meets the standard	were c	lassified: - 42.9%, Fair		rways in Pendle %, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy WFD stand		no explicit refe	erence t	o meeting
Key	Move away		Move		Move		Mov	•	1.	Posi	itivo		NI	agativo	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
<<	significantly	<	away marginally	>	towards marginally	>>	towa	-	+	Impa		-		egative npact	U	INO IIIIPaCI	ť	Uncertain



a) Reduce the Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the The policy makes no explicit referen	
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  a) Reduce the Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the The policy makes no explicit referen	
properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources  for collating this data from October 2012.	cy requires new e Code for
b) Reduce water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.  Nature abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.  Nature abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	es developers to developments



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle							Geog	raphic \$	Scale		Гimesc	ale	4					
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The policy requires new housing developments to follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at ecology. The provision of the designated as a diamondal provide of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.			Key Ba	seline Info	and Ta	rget (Where	Per	ndle	2	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Comm	entary	, Including I	Preven	ition,
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.  The policy makes no explicit reference to biodiversity Policy Plans P	Objec	ctives and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul		_			
the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?  System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  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.  System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  O 0 0 0 0 0 0 The policy requires new housing developments to follow the Code for Sustainable Homes which includes a criteria looking at ecology. The provision onew open space and green infrastructure within new housing developments will also provide the opportunities for new habitat	P7. To	protect and	enhance b	iodiversity and	d protect	European sites	5											
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and provide opportunities for new habitat  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.  Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  >	tĥe del Lancas UK Bio	livery of the shire and odiversity	System against	does not brea the Lancashire	k down p BAP ta	performance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy ma	akes no	explicit referer	nce to b	iodiversity.
	enhand wildlife design habitat protect and pro opporti new ha	ce existing //landscape ated s and ted species, ovide unities for abitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Betweer of land i	SSI within Pervourable Record.  1 2008/09 and Pendle design	ndle are overing' 2009/10 gnated a	all classified by Natural the 1,296ha	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	follow the Cod includes a crit new open spa housing deve	de for S teria loo ace and lopmen	ustainable Horking at ecologor green infrastruts will also pro	mes whi y. The p ucture w vide the	ich provision of vithin new



### Policy Area: Policy LIV 4 Designing Better Places to Live

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	Γimesc	ale	<b>(1)</b>	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 2	rm 's	p to	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to woodland.

#### Conclusion:

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

The policy is also in conformity with the Environment SA Objectives C4, P1, P2, P3, P5, P6 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be well designed using the standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes which considers issues of Energy and CO2 emissions, water usage, surface water runoff, waste and ecology. The policy also requires development to use the Building for Life Standards which considers communities and environment.

<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				1
			marginally		marginally		significantly								1



Policy Area: Policy	WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Econom								
		Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale	o.	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	. <u>7</u>	rm 's	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H1. To help meet the h	ousing needs of the whole community								
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing provision.
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>>	0	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing housing market failure. However, it does seek to concentrate economic development opportunities within the Housing Market Renewal Area to help support local regeneration and to rebalance the housing market.
H2 To improve health a	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	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. However, increased economic activity leads to more job opportunities. Employment provides income and generally helps to improve physical and/or mental health, which all contribute to reducing local health inequalities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
Key	I Maria I Maria			1.		-141	-		Nametica I O I Na Japanest I O I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
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 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



		Geogra	aphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale	4			
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	у	m. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
E1. To encourage bus	siness which is appropriately located to maximise the	benefits o	n local, n	ational	and glo	bal mar	kets		•		
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective by supporting the expansion of local companies and in particular investment by businesses in the priority growth sectors identified within the North West Regional Economic Strategy and/or the Integrated Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy. Such investment may also have cross-boundary benefits f businesses located outside Pendle, or for people living outside Pendle, but working within the Borough		
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 promotes entrepreneurial activity and new business formation and supports the locally importar aerospace and advanced manufacturing sectors.		
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The supporting policy text highlights that the policy seeks to improve business investment within the visitor and tourism sector, which is a recognised growth sector represented in the local economy.		



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Rural  Pendle Urban R							Geog	graphic	Scale	Ti	mesca	ale	4					
22. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  This policy is specifically aimed at creating new businesses and strengthening the local economy which will in turn help reduce local unemployment levels in areas of most need.  This policy is specifically aimed at creating new businesses and strengthening the local economy which will in turn help reduce local unemployment levels in areas of most need.  This policy encourages economic activity in identified areas of regeneration need. The M56 corridor and the West Craven towns are specifically outlined for future employment development and are in more easily accessible locations.			   Kev I	Baseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	>	Eø		m, Ian	ative	Comment	arv. Ind	cludina Prev	ention.	
The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for jobs through the ocation of sites and ransport links close or areas of high	Obj	ectives and				<b>3</b> 00 (000000	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u	d Te	Cumul					
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 + + + + + businesses and strengthening the local economy which will in turn help reduce local unemployment levels in areas of most need.  >> 10 + + + + + businesses and strengthening the local economy which will in turn help reduce local unemployment levels in areas of most need.	E2. T	o secure econor	mic inclus	sion and develo	p and m	aintain a healthy	labour m	narket										
of jobs through the ocation of sites and transport links close or areas of high  for employment uses.	,	ployment	heralde through fared re level re	ed an increase hout the country elatively well ar emains significa	in unempy. Pendlend the un	oloyment levels e has however demployment by the regional	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	businesses and which will in turn	strength help re	nening the loca duce local une	l econon	ny
	physic of jobs locatio transp to area	cal accessibility s through the on of sites and oort links close as of high			na has be	een developed	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	identified areas corridor and the specifically outlin development an	of regen West Ca ned for f	eration need. Traven towns aruture employm	Γȟe M56 e ent	
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		-	Positiv Impact	-	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	4					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	. 2	E s	up to riod	m, lan '	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to offer training opportunities and help to improve skills levels, particularly in young people and maximise access to work or training opportunities for those wanting to enter the labour market and upgrade their skills				
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 specifically seeks to strengthen the local economy which will aim to provide better quality jobs within Pendle.				

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Objectives and Criteria			lable)	•	Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	eauctio	on, Offsettin Effects	g of A	averse
E.3 To develop str	rategic trans	sport, commur	ication	and economic in	frastructu	е										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users		2003 and 2005 nber of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in								in loca help re	tions wheduce re	eks to provide nich are easily eliance on the	access car, pro	sible, to mote
ioi road usors	from 2005 recorded	rally downwar onwards with in Pendle 10 (2 d 7 (2009).	the foll									traffic	congest	ycling and ther ion. Promoting I also help to r	j home	working in
		2003 and 2009 ober of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in	>	>	>	+	+	+	+					
	from 2005 recorded	rally downwar onwards with in Pendle 10 (i d 7 (2009).	the foll													
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Teri Beyond Pi Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing investment in, 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	+	+	+	In rural areas homeworking is promoted, which will reduce the need to travel. This can be achieved by improving the broadband linkages within the Borough and supporting the re-use of former agricultural buildings for homeworking and farm diversification projects, as ways of minimizing the take-up of Greenfield land.

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diversification  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment  O >> 0 O + + + + Holicy aims to support one proving rural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy also supports of former agricultural buildings and phome-working as ways of minimizin up of Greenfield land.  b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend to proving and upward trend to the proving and upward trend to the proving and upward trend to the proving areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy also supports to former agricultural buildings and phome-working as ways of minimizin up of Greenfield land.  The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  > > 0 0 0 + + + + supports the re-use of former agricultural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy aims to support the proving areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area and prover agricultural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area and prover agricultural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area and prover agricultural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area and prover agricultural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area and grow area and						Geog	graphic S	cale	Ti	mescale	•						
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  O >> 0 0 + + + + The policy aims to support the provisustainable employment opportunitive rural areas, to help grow and diversification  b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of  The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.		Key B	aseline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E s	p to od	m, Ian	lative					
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diversification  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment  Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment  0 >> 0 0 + + + +   The policy alms to support the provisuationable employment of sustainable employment of former agricultural buildings and phome-working as ways of minimizin up of Greenfield land.  b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of  The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.  > >> 0 0 0 + + + + supports the provisuationable invariant treatments of former agricultural buildings and phome-working as ways of minimizin up of Greenfield land.  The policy promotes sustainable padevelopment in accessible locations indirectly encourages development and Brownfield sites. Within the rural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy also supports the re-use of former agricultural areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy also supports the provisional areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy also supports the provisional areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area areas, to help grow and diversing economy. The policy area area area area area area area are	E4. To deliver urb	an/rural ren	aissance														
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c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to promote economic development, which will include office developments in the main town centres. However it is policies WRK2 and WRK 3 that are most relevant to this objective.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Wey Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Target (Where Baseline Info and Info Info Info Info Info Info Info Info	Otainable		Geogi	aphic	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale	؈	
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	_ <u>_</u>	E S	p to od	lan Tan	lativ	Commentary, Including Prevention,
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Tel Beyond F Period	Cumu	
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	C1. To Reduce crime and the	e fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviou	ır							
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport	places safer for 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  Were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	C2. To improve access to an	d use of basic goods, services and amenities								
	people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices,	were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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,	rovide physical ss for those with ilities			sabled	strian crossings v people is increas		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici ople with disab		nce to
C3. T	o protect places,	space	s, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic,	cultura	l and arch	aeologio	cal value	)								
and c of the histor	espect the historic contemporary heri e area and conser- ric buildings through tive adaptation are e	tage ve gh		ving ma	ervation Areas a anagement plans 4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici Pendle's herita		nce to the
desig local	se architectural n to enhance the character and "se ce" of developme				with appraisals a		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po archited		akes no explici lesign.	t referer	nce to
buildi	prove access to ngs and landscap toric/cultural value		- /	st visits 0/11. T	to museums in his represents a	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici dings of landso		
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C4. To protect and	d improve local environmental quality	•			•				
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation of 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5. To develop str	rong and positive relationships between people from	n different	backgrou	nds and	commu	nities an	d to value	the div	ersity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied  The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to reduce levels of unemployment and worklesness. Creating new employment opportunities and improving training and skills, particularly for young people, will help to increase incomes and improve health and wel being in the community in the longer term.



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle							Geog	graphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	ile	0					
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity  c) Protect and enhance 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  3) Maximise the production and/or production and/or production of renewable and community community development and neighbourhood active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it  >			 	Key Baselin	e Info a	nd Target	Pe	ndle	5	E s	ot o	m, Ian	ative	Con	nmenta	ary, Includin	g Prev	ention,
community development and neighbourhood identity  c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture  Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).  P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources  Although variable from year to year the production and/or figures for the installation of renewable and	Objectives	and					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture  'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).  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  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and	community development a neighbourhoo		active	e role, a furthe			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	develop opportu people.	ment by nities an It will do	creating new of offering train little to help a	employr ing to y	nent
a) Maximise the production and/or Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy, which is	enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities a events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).					re facilities and significant is recorded in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
production and/or figures for the installation of renewable and figu	P1. To minim	mote efficient e	nergy use	and increa	ase the u	use of er	nergy fro	m renew	able sou	rces								
low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.    Solution   Colum	production and/or use of renewable low carbon technologies in Pendle remains and the second s					renewable and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	producti address It is ack and eng demand	on of reled in Po nowledg ineering for pow	newable energ blicies ENV2, E ed that increas operations is er, except whe	y, which NV3 an sing mai likely to ere such	n is d WRK5. nufacturing increase



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Objectives Criteria	and		(Where			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
b) Minimise the and number of required througencouraging	f trips	numbei		sing sus	line in the tainable modes place of work.									ng the le	es no explicit r ength and num		
appropriately leand mixed use development transport			sults of the 2 t update.	011 Cen	sus will provide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
P2. To addres	ss the nee	ed to limit	and adapt t	o climate	e change	•				-							
a) Reduce or minimise greer gas emissions		5.63% to 2008.  This is Lancas	from 7.1 ton the second I	nes to 6. owest fig I below t	gure in he County (8.4	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	locations reduce recycling as Promotin help to reoffset by activity, vonsump	which a eliance on d there g home educe th the inte which is tion of i	s to provide ne are easily accept the car, pro- by reduce tra- working in run- tie need to trav- ntion to increa- likely to increa- non-renewable ditional traffic	essible to omote wa ffic cong al areas rel. In pa ase man ase the e energy	o help alking and gestion. will also art, this is ufacturing
b) Contribute to ability to adapt climate change	t to	domest fallen b	ic, commercy y 300 kWh i nd 2007, giv	cial and to n each y	er capita (i.e. ransport) has ear between verall reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The polic change.	y make	s no explicit re	eference	to climate
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum	Reduction	on, Off	setting of A	Advers	e Effects
P3. To ensure the su	stainable management of existing natu	ıral resource	s through	consider	ation of	deplet	ion, wa	aste minir	nisation	recycling and	l recove	ry		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% household waste per head between 2 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 3 head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further has been a 52.81% increase in composting rate between 2004/05 an 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 1 The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below target (44%) in the Lancashire Waste	2004/05 380kg per urther. In the ad 10%. d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy reduction.	,	no explicit re	ference	to waste
o) Promote the use of recycled and secondary	b) Promote the use of recycled and somaterials	econdary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy recycling.	y makes	no explicit re	eference	to



Policy A	Area: Policy	WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Econom	у							
Devel Object	ainable lopment tives and iteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geog Pen Urban	raphic S idle Rural	Trans- po Boundary a	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to am plan period so	Long Term, <u>b</u> Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To re	educe contam	ination, regenerate degraded environments, main	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise (	develop	oment on	greenfi	eld sites
a) Encou developm brownfiel preferenc greenfield	nent of ld land in ce to	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.	>	۸	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy encourages the re-use of former agricultural buildings for home-working and farm diversification projects as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land.
b) Protect quality so resources	oil	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.
P5. To im	nprove water o	quality and meet the requirements of the Water Fr	amework	Directive						
a) Ensur quality m WFD star	eets the	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 ensuring water quality, an issue that is more directly relevant to Policy ENV7 Water Management
Key << M	love away	< Move > Move >>	Mov	/A	1+	Pos	tivo	1_	No	gative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
	ignificantly	away towards marginally marginally	towa	ards hificantly	T	Impa				pact No impact ? Oncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where							a)	
-	tey baselille lillo allo larget (whilere	Pe	ndle	у	rm S	up to riod	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. Reduce the risk of floor	oding and conserve water resources	_							
number of Lea	ta gap. Lancashire County Council as the ad Local Flood Authority will be responsible collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.
abstraction and consumption over	ater abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily er the last few years, primarily due to a luction in the number of groundwater stractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.



					G	eogr	raphic	Scale	Т	imesc	cale	4					
Sustainable Development	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Where	e	Pen	dle	5	r.u.	up to	m, lan	lative	Com	menta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
Objectives and Criteria			ailable		Urb	an	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A	4	
P7. To protect and e	nhance b	oiodiversity and	d protec	t European sites													
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Syster agains		ak dow	n Reporting n performance targets down into	0 0	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.  This policy makes no explicit reference to				to
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	SSSI v 'Unfav Englar Betwe land ir	within Pendle a courable Reconnd.	are all overing' land 2009 nated a	by Natural /10 the 1,296ha das a Biological	C	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.			to	



### Policy Area: Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	Гimesc	ale	Ф	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 7	rm rs	p to od	'm, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.

#### Conclusion:

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, Brieffield and Barrowfield) together with the West Craven towns of Barnoldswick and Earby. The supporting text also encourages better broadband linkages and a focus on improving tourist potential with the Borough to help drive the rural economy. (Objectives E1-4) The policy has limited impact on the environmental SA objectives. It seeks to support sustainable economic development, by promoting development on accessible/Brownfield sites and encouraging the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promoting home-working in the rural areas as ways of minimising the take-up of Greenfield land. This has a positive impact against Objective P4. Against the social SA objectives the policy performs well against Objective C5 as it encourages job creation, addresses unemployment and aims to provide training opportunities for local people.

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	sustainable evelopment jectives and Criteria						Geog	cale	Timescale							
_		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where				Per	ndle		E s	o to	lan,	ative		Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Obj		Available)					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole co	ommunity											
quality	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa /05 and 2010/1	ant incre 11 a tota built, wh	irst year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordat ich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ho provision.	ousing
b) Address market failure  This information is no longer recorder following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.						0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.		
H2 To	improve health a	and red	uce health ine	qualities	s in Pendle	· ·										
	duce health alities	Pendl Engla rate fi	and average. A rom heart dise	out rema although ase and	for males in ains higher than the early deatl d stroke has fall ingland average	n en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to re health inequalities	ducing
health	prove access to a and social acilities	2009/			l, although the a slight decreas	е	0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to im access to health and social care facilities.	ıprovinç
<b>C</b> ey							_									
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve vards nificantly	+		sitive pact		-		Negative 0 No Impact ? U	Incertai



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets  a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the existing innovation and science base in the region  ln 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional required to update)  c) Maximise the tourism potential of Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.							Geographic Scale			Т	imesc	ale	4.				
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets  a) Increase the number of growth business sen 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%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has		Kev	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where				Pendle		Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative				
a) Increase the number of growth pusiness stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  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%.  >>	Objectives and		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Rural									
number of growth businesses  stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  land science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  Pendle  land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)  within the plan period.  This policy seeks to enhance the functionality of the areas existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry.  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	E1. To encourage bu	siness whi	ich is appropri	ately loo	cated to maximise	e the be	enefits or	n local, na	tional	and glo	bal mar	kets					
existing innovation and science base in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  Pendle  The within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  >>	number of growth	stock be the VAT 13.71%	etween 1998 a T registered bu b. By comparis	ind 200 Isiness	8, with a change stock of just	in	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	with Pendle proposing to bring forward 50.58ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8)			
tourist potential of Pendle sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has	existing innovation and science base in	the with 'catego neighbo	nin 'science an ry. This was lo ouring authoriti	d technower that	ology professiona an many		>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	areas existing specialism in advanced manufacturing			
	tourist potential of	sector ( remains employ	(2004). Whilst ed static the pr ed in tourism r	the nur oportion elated b	nber of jobs has n of the workforce ousinesses has		>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	development of sustainable tourism, leisure and			
	< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move	-	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain Impact			



fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.							Geog	graphic	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale						
22. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.			Kev E	Baseline Info	and T	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	>	E s	p to	m, Ian	ative	Comment	arv. Inc	ludina Prev	ention	
The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  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 local unemployment levels in areas of most need.  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 local unemployment levels in areas of most need.  This policy requests that sites are well located in relation to the 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	Obje	ectives and				an gov (comoro	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium u	Long Terl Beyond Pl Period	Cumul					
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 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	E2. T	o secure econor	nic inclus	sion and develo	p and m	naintain a healthy	labour m	narket										
hysical accessibility for employment uses.  for employment uses.	,	oloyment	heralde through fared re level re	ed an increase nout the country elatively well ar emains significa	in unem y. Pendl nd the un intly belo	ployment levels e has however nemployment bw the regional	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	formation of new existing compan local economy. I	busines ies, ther n turn th	sses and the e eby strengther is will help red	expansion ing the luce local	n of
nemployment Comdon.	physic of jobs locatic transp to area	al accessibility s through the on of sites and ort links close as of high			na has b	een developed	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	relation to the puthat locations are of transport. Ma	iblic tran e access jor empl	sport infrastru- sible by a varie oyment propos	cture an ty of me sals are	d
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	٠.	E s	up to riod	erm, Plan	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	_ e	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing levels of participation and attainment in learning, an objective more relevant to Policy WRK1.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs, an objective more relevant to Policy WRK1.

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Who	ere	Pendle	е	у	u.	p to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urb	an F	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E.3 To develop s	rategic transport, communication and econor	nic infrastruc	ture							
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continu from 2005 onwards with the following figure recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 1 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle.  This generally downward trend has continue from 2005 onwards with the following figure recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 1 (2008) and 7 (2009).	ed es 1 fall >		>	^	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible to help reduce reliance on the ca, promote walking and cycling and therefore help to reduce traffic congestion. In rural areas working from home is encouraged, which will also help reduce traffic movements.
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pe has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing investment or the use of rail freight transport.



				Geo	graphic So	ale	Ti	mesc	ale	4					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline I	nfo and	Target (Where	Р	endle	ح	E s	up to riod	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	Prev	ention,
Objectives and Criteria		vailable	•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A		
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the Uto improve, due to cleaner technolog	influence	es such as	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	and impro	vement cation te	policy promot t of information echnology (ICT and communi	and netwo	
E4. To deliver urban	rural renaissance										•				
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Bus Employment Surv shows an upward	ey introd	uced in 2008,	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	and divers	sify the ent whi and do	ut specific aim rural economy ch is of an app es not have ar onment.	. It supported	oorts e scale and
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Policy Area: I	Policy WRK 2	<b>Employment Lan</b>	vlaau2 b

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	ry	m s	ip to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  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 improve 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 develop the role of Nelson as the core location for employment and establish the town centre as the focus for new office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.

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itey															
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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								1



Development Chjectives and Criteria  C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and calculated the fear of deciring 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.  This policy makes no explicit reference improving access to local facilities. This policy makes no explicit reference improving access to local facilities.	Development Objectives and Criteria  C1. To Reduce crime and the fea  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The Pe low safe during (33)  The of a nei Su rate  C2. To improve access to and us	Available)  ar of crime and to reduce anti-social behavious the PLACE Survey was replaced by the erception Survey in 2011. This had a much wer response, but asked residents how afe they feel when outside in the local area uring the day. The response was 'very safe' (3%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear or crime after dark' in Pendle's	<b>Urban</b> ur	Rural		Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulativ	This policy makes no explicit reference to
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark 'in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 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 to a minute of public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport transport transport to a minute of public transport	C1. To Reduce crime and the fea  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The low saf duric (33)  The of community  C2. To improve access to and us	ar of crime and to reduce anti-social behavious the PLACE Survey was replaced by the erception Survey in 2011. This had a much wer response, but asked residents how afe they feel when outside in the local area uring the day. The response was 'very safe' (3%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear or crime after dark' in Pendle's	ur			Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Effects  This policy makes no explicit reference to
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport to 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The Pe low saf dui (33)  The of the nei Su rate  C2. To improve access to and us	ne PLACE Survey was replaced by the erception Survey in 2011. This had a much wer response, but asked residents how afe they feel when outside in the local area uring the day. The response was 'very safe' i3%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear orime after dark' in Pendle's		0	0					
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport were built within 30 minutes public transport were built within 30 minutes public transport to 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	places safer for the community  Pe low saf dui (33)  The of community  C2. To improve access to and us	erception Survey in 2011. This had a much wer response, but asked residents how afe they feel when outside in the local area uring the day. The response was 'very safe' (3%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear orime after dark' in Pendle's	0	0	0					
people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  0 0 0 0 0 0 0  improving access to local facilities.	· ·	urvey is based on a much lower response				0	0	0	0	
people finding access to local facilities.  were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  0 0 0 0 0 0	a) Poduce the numbers of In t	se of basic goods, services and amenities				•				
In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  we tra'  In 2  we we	ere built within 30 minutes public transport avel time of a doctors surgery.  2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions ere built within 30 minutes public transport avel time of a primary school.  2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions ere built within 30 minutes public transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to local facilities.



		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Tit	nescal	е		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	<u> </u>	ي ع	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access for people with disabilities.
C3. To protect places, space	s, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and	archaeolo	ogical val	ue					
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	penhance the racter and "sense" management plans to be produced by 2013/14				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.
Key Move away significantly  </p	away towards to	ove wards gnificantly	+	Positi Impad		-	Negative Impact		0 No Impact ? Uncertail

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Policy Area: Policy WR	K 2 Employment Land Supply								
		Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mescal	e	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	ry	Term	up to riod	erm, Plan od	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Tern 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C4. To protect and improve	local environmental quality								
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to re- use existing sites and premises, protecting valued landscapes and land covered 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.

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
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							Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imesca	le					
1	Sustainable Development		Key Base	line In	fo and Target	t (Where	Per	dle	<u> </u>	E &	up to	m, Ian	lative	Commenta			
C	Dbjectives and Criteria		·		/ailable)	·	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention Offsetting of A	•	•	
C5.	To develop s	trong	and positive rel	ationsh	ips between ped	ople from d	ifferent back	grounds	and con	nmunities	and to v	alue the di	versity,	of cultural traditions	found ir	n Pendle	
belong	eate a sense of ging and wellbein members of the unity	g	local area as a fairly satisfied  The target of The Perception revealed that	a place 52.8% on Surv 3.3% o decisio	by 2011 was not ey had a low resefinitely agreed ons in their area, I to agree.	5% were t achieved. sponse but that they		>	0	0	+	+	+	and make them m which as part of a initiative will help t	This policy aims to create more jobs and make them more accessible, which as part of a regeneration initiative will help to improve community well being.  The policy promotes mixed-use		
develo	pport community opment and bourhood identity				/ consider a mor would 'maybe' (		>>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy promot development to so neighbourhood re and/or deliver sch the range of local opportunities.	upport newal ir emes th	nitiatives nat improve	
Key																	
<<	Move away significantly	٧	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significantly	+	Positi Impad		-	Negative Impact		0 No Impact	?	Uncertain	



		Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	9			
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	dle	<u>-</u>	E S	p to	rm, Plan	lativ	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing facilities for leisure, culture and art.		
P1. To minimise the r	equirement for energy use, promote efficient ener	gy use an	d increas	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable so	ources		
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the production of renewable energy.		
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages major employment proposals requiring good transport links, to be located in the M65 corridor. The policy also encourages growth that meets identified local needs should go to neighbourhood opportunity sites that are situated close to transportation hubs or within high accessibility corridors.  In rural areas working from home is encouraged.		
Key		1	l		_				1		
< Move away significantly	<pre></pre>	tow	e ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncerta		



Sustainable				graphic	Scale	•	imesca	ale	é	Commentary, Including Prevention Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Eff				
Development	Key Baseline Info and Ta	arget (Where	Pei	ndle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	ulati,					
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
P2. To address the ne	ed to limit and adapt to climate	change	•		•									
minimise	Total energy consumption per of 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 to									This policy aims to focus employment development in urban areas and in particular areas that are easily accessible to the local community. This will help to reduce the number car journeys and therefore CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. In ruareas working from home is encouraged.				
	This is the second lowest figure and well below the County (8.4 (8.2 tonnes) averages.		>	>	0	-	+	+	+				number of ons. In rura	
ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per of domestic, commercial and transby 300 kWh in each year betwee 2007, giving an overall reduction	sport) has fallen een 2005 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.				



Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pend	Sustainable						Geog	raphic S	Scale	-	Γimes	cale		/e			y, Including setting of		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% of the properties of the properti	Development Objectives and Criteria		Av	ailabl	e)		Urban	Rural											
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  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%  This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.	P3. To ensure the si	ustainable	managemen	t of exi	sting natural res	ource	s through	conside	ation of	deple	tion, wa	aste mini	misat	ion re	ecycling and r	recove	ry		
of recycled and secondary between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the secondary between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%	arising from construction, demolition and	househousehousehousehousehousehousehouse	old waste per 07/08, achievi a 2010/11 this as been a 52 sting rate betward, far exceeding mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head to ng the had fa .81% ir veen 20 for received in the total for received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received in the solid received received in the solid received received in the solid received	petween 2004/0 target of 380kg illen still further. Increase in the 204/05 and aarget of 10%. Sycling and htly below the	per	0	0	0	0	0	0		0					
	of recycled and secondary	between	n 2004/05 and f increasing th	d 2010/	11. As a result	the	0	0	0	0	0	0		0					
	< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	tow	ve ards nificantly	+		sitive act	-		Neg Impa		0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	cale	4					
	ustainable velopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	٦	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comi	nenta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
Obj	ectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P4. T	o reduce contan	nination,	regenerate de	egradeo	d environments,	maint	ain soil r	esources	and mir	imise o	develo	pment or	n green	field sites				
develo brown	acourage the opment of offield land in dence to field	derelic 20 ha Green only si contar The pe previo	ct land and but was deemed to works, off Krite officially claminated and in ercentage of nously develope	ildings i to be su notts La assified a need o new hou d (Brow	of remediation.	ich ng. he	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy developme and where adjacent to accessibility. The policy in parts of at least 20 increase co	Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise.  The policy aims at 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.  The policy also states that Greenfield developm in parts of West Craven will not be permitted unat least 2015-2020, which is the first opportunity increase capacity at the waste water treatment works in Earby and Foulridge.			unless centres eses evelopment itted until
b) Proquality	•	classif 1 and	fied at Grade 3	3. There	ral land in Pendle e is none in Grad ts for 5.1% of the	des	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.			to the
Key																		
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Posi Impa		-		legative 0 No Impact ? Uncer			Uncertai	



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  We will be a comment of the Water Framework Directive  Pendle Urban Rural			
Objectives and Criteria  Available)  Urban Rural  P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive  Reduction, Offsetting			
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive			
a) Ensure water quality meets the were classified:  WED standard  In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  More directly relevant to Po Management  Management	icy Env 7 Water		
WFD standard  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%  0 0 0 0 0 0 0  0 0 0 0			
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources			
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources  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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	This policy makes no explicit reference to flood risk.		



						Geog	raphic S	Scale	-	Timesc	ale	0					
	stainable elopment	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Per	ndle	· y	E s	p to od	rm, Plan	lative	Comm	entary	, Including I	Preven	ition,
	ctives and Criteria		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	n, Offs	setting of Ad	lverse	Effects
abstra	duce water action and mption	steadily due to a	bstraction in P over the last f reduction in to vater abstractor	ew yea	rs, primarily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma abstraction an		explicit refere umption.	nce to w	vater
P7. T	o protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protec	t European sites	3	•				•						
the de Lanca UK Bio	ntribute to elivery of the shire and odiversity n Plans?	System against	p. Biodiversity does not brea the Lancashire stituent distric	k down e BAP t	performance	0	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Within rural areas the policy supports developme which does not have an adverse impact on lands character or the natural environment, in particula designated sites of international, national or local importance.			landscape rticular	
enhan wildlife design habita protect and pr	its and cted species, rovide tunities for abitat	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between of land i	n 2008/09 and	ndle are overing <sup>3</sup> 2009/1 gnated	e all classified by Natural 0 the 1,296ha as a Biological	0	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Within rural areas the policy supports developme which does not have an adverse impact on lands character or the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.			landscape rticular	
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact	)	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

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## Policy Area: Policy WRK 2 Employment Land Supply

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	٦	Гimesc	ale	Ф	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 7	rm rs	p to od	'm, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.

## Conclusion:

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, Brieffield and Barrowfield) 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).

The policy performs well against environmental SA objectives particularly in the rural areas were 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 the car. In turn this will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and help to address climate change. (Objectives C3, C4 andP1, P2, P4, P7).

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.

## Key

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				marginally		marginally		significantly								



					G	eogr	aphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale	0					
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	seline In	fo and	l Target (Whei	re	Pen	dle	ک	m. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				ntion,
Objectives and Criteria			/ailabl			ban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
H1. To help meet the	housing need	ds of the w	/hole co	ommunity													
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	has been 2004/05 a homes ha	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	+	+	+	include a p	roportio	ages mixed-us on of housing p ne the economi	rovided	that this
b) Address market failure	following t	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 housing market failure.			0
H2 To improve health	and reduce I	health ined	qualities	s in Pendle									•				
a) Reduce health inequalities	Pendle ha England a rate from	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 reduce health inequalities			o reducing
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 access to health and social care facilities.						
Key << Move away						Mov	<b>10</b>	1+	Do	sitive			legative	Ιο	No Impact	?	Uncertai
significantly	< Move > Move >> away towards marginally marginally			//	towa	ards ificantly			act			mpact		No impact	· ·	Oncertail	



					Geo	graphic	Scale	Т	imesca	ile						
Sustainable Developmen	Kev	Baseline Inf	o and Tar	aet (Where	P	endle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Includin	a Prev	ention.
Objectives an Criteria			ailable)	got (IIIIoio	Urbai	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of		
E1. To encourag	e business v	which is approp	oriately loca	ted to maximis	e the ber	nefits on lo	al, natio	nal and	global m	narkets						
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	busine chang	e has seen a ve ess stock betwe e in the VAT re								objective	which	ecifically releva aims to focus i along the M65	retail de	velopment		
	of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.			>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	(Policy S	SDP4) wovision to	nd the rural ser rill be the prima to serve the ne	ary focu	s for new	
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	building	on the i	es no explicit ronnovation or so y WRK1).			
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	+	+	+	+	small-sc local tou encourage recreation	ale retai rism or ged. Pr on faciliti	n settlements to il units, which leneighbourhood omoting arts, does within Nels berough the poli	help to seed provise cultural contact	support ion is and	
Key  Nove away   Move   Move   Significantly   Move   Significantly   Move   Significantly   Significantly   Move   Significantly   Significan			t	Move owards	+	Posit		-	Nega Impa		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		



						G	eog	graphic :	Scale	Ti	mesca	ale						
De Obj				o and Target (Where ailable)		Per an	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
E2. T	To secure econor	nic inclu	sion and deve	lop and	d maintain a heal	thy labou	ur m	arket										
a) Re unem levels	ployment	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.				r >:	>	>	0	+	+	+	+			t encouraging ttlements, whic		
physic of job location transp to are	prove the cal accessibility s through the on of sites and cort links close eas of high uployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.				d >	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	in town cei	ntres ald	o focus new re ong the M65 co ssible to the m	orridor,	which are
Key		<u>.                                      </u>																
<<	Move away significantly	< Move > Move >> towards marginally marginally			>>		ove wards	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain	



Policy Area: Policy WRK 3 Retailing and Town Centre
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	up to riod	m, lan 	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	e e	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	nuno	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit links between employment and education, which is addressed in Policy WRK1.
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 objective is more relevant to Policy WRK 1. This policy refers more specifically to the location of retail development  This policy encourages additional retail development. Although this provides new employment opportunities many jobs in retailing tend to pay towards the minimum wage

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			marginally		marginally		significantly								I



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tir	nescale	•		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	7	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E.3 To develop st	rategic transport, communication and economic inf	rastructure							
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 focus retail development it town centre locations which are easily accessible and in particular those in the M65 corridor, which are accessible to the majority the population. Locating retail development in accessible locations helps to reduce reliance on the car by promoting walking, cycling and the use of public transport, thereby helping to reduce traffic congestion and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing investment in rail freight transport.



		Geog	raphic S	cale	Tin	nescale	•						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	у	m S	up to riod	erm, Plan	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects				
c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, or green travel plans.				
E4. To deliver urba	an/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 outlines that Barnoldswick and the rural service centres (Policy SDP4) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community.				



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nescale	•	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Per	dle	. 2	rm 's	ip to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage new retail development locate in Nelson and Colne town centres. This will improve the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take-up. Large scale retail development in out of centre locations and rural areas will be resisted.
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 office development in town centres, which is addressed through Policy WRK2.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design standards.

	•														
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			marginally		marginally		significantly								



Development Objectives and Criteria  C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, sortices e.g. post offices, sortices e.g. post offices, sortices e.g. post offices, and so the form of the more and public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	meso	cale	σ	
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	_ ≥	E &	p to od	lan,	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.			Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	•
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	C1. To Reduce crime and the	e fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behavio	ur							
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  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 is encouraged, particularly where this relates to the re-opening of village or corner shops.	a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  Were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport  The people to meet their daily needs for convenience shopping, within walking distance of their homes and places of work is encouraged, particularly where this relates to the re-opening of village or corner shops.	C2. To improve access to an	d use of basic goods, services and amenities	•					•		
	) Reduce the numbers of eople finding access to ocal food shops and ervices e.g. post offices,	were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	enable people to meet their daily needs for convenience shopping, within walking distanc of their homes and places of work is encouraged, particularly where this relates to
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	Objectives and Criteria				Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ducti	on, Offsettir Effects		Adverse
	ovide physical as for those with dilities			sabled	strian crossings v people is increas		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			makes no expl eople with dis		
C3. T	o protect places, sp	oaces	s, landscapes a	and buil	dings of historic,	, cultura	and arch	aeologica	l value			•						
and co of the histori	espect the historic ontemporary herita, area and conserve ic buildings through tive adaptation and	) )		ving m	ervation Areas a anagement plans I 4	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			makes no expl on of Pendle's		
design local of	) Use architectural lesign to enhance the ocal character and "sense of place" of development				with appraisals a be produced by		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		,	makes no expl I design.	icit refe	rence to
buildir	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		120,000 touris	st visits 0/11. T	ere were circa to museums in his represents a years.	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		s to bu	makes no expl uildings of land		
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protection, creation and access to green spaces  management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  D) Reduce light and  The number of complaints about noise has  management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  0 0 0 0 0 0  The policy demonstrates awareness of the							0	Seog	graphic S	cale	1	Timesc	ale	4					
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality  a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  D) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  > 0 0 + + + + +   This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation of green spaces.  This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation of green spaces.  The policy demonstrates awareness of the dangers of over concentrating A3 uses which car compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and			Kev	Baseline In	ıfo and	d Target (Whe	·e	Pe	ndle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ırv. Includine	a Prev	ention.
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  D) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  The policy makes no explicit reference to the protection and creation of green spaces.  The policy demonstrates awareness of the dangers of over concentrating A3 uses which car compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and		jectives and	,					rban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
protection, creation and access to green spaces  management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise pollution  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  > 0 0 0 + + + + + + The policy demonstrates awareness of the dangers of over concentrating A3 uses which car compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and	C4. T	o protect and imp	orove lo	cal environme	ntal qua	ality													
noise pollution risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. > 0 + + + + dangers of over concentrating A3 uses which car compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and	protection and a	ction, creation ccess to green	mana Grove Valley Public remai	gement plans e, Barrowford, r Gardens, Vic c satisfaction v ns high, with s	in place Heyhea toria ar	e: Alkincoats, Ba ad, Marsden, nd Walverden. ks in Pendle			0	0	0	0	0	0					
	,	•			•				0	0	+	+	+	+	dangers comprom residents	of over nise the s, in terr	concentrating safety and enj ns of noise, dis	A3 uses joyment sturband	s which can t of local ce and
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			Geo	graphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	cale		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info	o and Target (Where	Pe	endle		E s	up to riod	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria		iilable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C5. To develop Pendle	strong and positive rela	ationships between peop	le from dif	ferent back	grounds	and co	mmun	ities and	l to value	e the diversity, of cultural traditions found in
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	were fairly satisfied  The target of 52.8% b	blace to live, and 50.5% by 2011 was not botton Survey had a low d that 3.3% definitely influence decisions in	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	In Nelson and Colne town centres, the policy encourages socially inclusive uses that help to improve their vitality and viability in the early evening and into the night. This will be achieved by promoting uses that enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment facilities in Nelson town centre and compliment the range of facilities in Colne town centre, including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses).
b) Support community development and neighbourhood		consider a more active would 'maybe' consider	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The provision of more arts, leisure and cultural facilities will increase and help to encourage interaction between people from different communities.



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	4					
_	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	<u> </u>	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Com	mentar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
Obj	jectives and Criteria	,		/ailabl			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
enhar	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfi events reduct	s service has s	s / leisu seen a : er resul	re facilities and significant ts recorded in 20	004	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+		nd cultura	o improve and al facilities avail		
P1. T	To minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient e	nergy	use an	d increase	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om ren	ewable	sources				
produ	eximise the action and/or f renewable	for the	installation of	f renew	r to year the figu able and low dle remains low.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe wable energy.	erence to	o the
length trips r throug appro and m devel	o) Minimise the ength and number of rips required hrough encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development ransport		ople using sust oort to access	tainable their pla			>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	be located proximity to scale retail people to r	within the main place of main place and maked and meet the within w	ages new retai ne main urban public transpor re encouraged ir daily needs alking distance	areas a t hubs. that end for conv	and in close Small- able venience
Kev		_															_	_
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Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural   Rural   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Pendle   Pendl	Sı.	ıstainable					G	eogra	phic S	cale	7	Γimesc	ale	) (e			ry, Including		
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK  This policy seeks to focus retail development urban areas and locations that are easily accessible for the local community. This will to reduce the number of car journeys and therefore CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. In rural areas working the refore CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. In rural areas working the refore CO <sub>3</sub> emissions.	De	velopment	Key					Pend	le	ح	rm	o to	m, Ian	ulativ					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK				Av	ailable	)	Urk	oan	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumi					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK	P2. T	o address the n	eed to lir	nit and adapt t	to clima	te change													
emissions This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK	minim	nise													urban are	as and	locations that	are eas	ily
(8.2 tonnes) averages. from home is encouraged.	_	•	and we	Il below the Co	ounty (8			>	>	0	-	+	+	+	to reduce therefore	the nu CO <sub>2</sub> er	mber of car jou missions. In rur	ırneys a	and '
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. on the policy makes no explicit reference to climate to climate change)  o	ability	to adapt to	domest by 300	ic, commercia kWh in each y	l and tra ear bet	ansport) has falle ween 2005 and	n (	)	0	0	0	0	0	0		y make	s no explicit re	ference	to climate
	<<	ey  Move away				>>	Move towar signif	rds	+	Pos	sitive act	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta	



Sustainable				Ge	ographic	Scale		Γimes	cale	e/	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect
Development Objectives and	Key Baseline Ir	ifo and <sup>-</sup>		F	endle	<u>_</u>	rm rs	p to od	rm, Plan I	Cumulative	
Criteria Criteria	^	valiable		Urba	n Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cum	
P3. To ensure the su	stainable manageme	nt of exist	ing natural resou	urces thro	ıgh conside	eration of	deple	tion, wa	aste minim	isation i	recycling and recovery
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a re household waste pe and 2007/08, achiev head. In 2010/11 th  There has been a 5 composting rate bet 2010/11, far exceed  The combined figure composting (38.28% target (44%) in the least of the combined figure composting (38.28% target (44%) in the least of the combined figure composting (38.28% target (44%) in the least of the combined figure composting (38.28% target (44%) in the least of the combined figure composting (38.28% target (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure composition (44%) in the least of the combined figure combined	r head be ving the ta s had fall 2.81% inc ween 200 ing the ta e for recyc b) is slight	etween 2004/05 arget of 380kg peen still further.  erease in the 14/05 and rget of 10%.  cling and ely below the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary	The recycling rate h between 2004/05 at target of increasing has been exceeded	nd 2010/1 the waste	1. As a result the	- 1 ()	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.



			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	imesc	ale		
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Ta Available)	rget (Where	Per Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To reduce contar	nination, regenerate degraded env	vironments, main	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise o	develop	oment o	n greenfi	eld sites
a) Encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 recorderelict land and buildings in Pe 20 ha was deemed to be suitable. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in only site officially classified as becontaminated and in need of return The percentage of new housing previously developed (Brownfiel most years, has exceeded the Foundard Indiana Previously developed).	endle, of which le for housing. In Colne, is the being mediation. If built on Id) land, as in	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	New retail development should re-use existing premises or sites within a town or local shopping centre. Any retail proposals on edge-of-centre or out-of-centre sites will generally be resisted.
b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural la classified at Grade 3. There is n 1 and 2. This figure accounts fo total land area.	none in Grades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.



Objectives and Criteria  Available)  P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive  a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard  WFD standard  No o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	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%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale						
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%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water 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%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	у.	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comi	mentai	rv. Includina	Preve	ention.
quality meets the WFD standard  WFD standard  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	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%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Obj	ectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
quality meets the WFD standard  WFD standard  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	quality meets the WFD standard  Were classified:  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	P5. T	o improve water	quality a	and meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wat	er Frai	mework	Directive						•				
Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%  P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground  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 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	quality	y meets the			of wate	rways in Pendle		0	0		0	0	0	0			s no explicit refe	erence	to water
	a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground  Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	WFD	standard			– 57.1°	%, Poor – 9.1%,		U		0	U	U	0	U					
a) Reduce the Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the This policy makes no explicit reference to floor	number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	P6. F	Reduce the risk o	of floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources	•								•				
properties at risk of I for collating this data from October 2012		numb prope floodii surfac	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsibl for collating this data from October 2012. or collating this data from October 2012.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0		makes	s no explicit refe	erence	to flood	
Key		<<	Move away					>>	Mov	ve	+	Pos	itive	-	N	egative	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



					Geog	raphic \$	Scale		Γimesc	ale	4)					
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	seline Info	and Targ	get (Where	Per	ndle	. 2	E s	p to	m, lan I	lative	Comm	entary	, Including I	Preven	ition,
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reductio	n, Offs	setting of Ad	Iverse	Effects
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	steadily due to a	bstraction in P over the last for reduction in the vater abstractor	ew years, he numbe	primarily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma abstraction ar		explicit refere umption.	nce to v	vater
P7. To protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protect E	European sites	,	•						•				
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	System against	p. Biodiversity does not brea the Lancashire stituent district	ık down pe e BAP targ	erformance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma to BAP targets		explicit refere	nce to c	contributing
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	Moors S as 'Unfa England Betweer of land i	data units for t SSI within Pe vourable Reco l. n 2008/09 and n Pendle desig e Site reduced	endle are a overing' by I 2009/10 t gnated as	Il classified y Natural the 1,296ha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma wildlife/landsc		explicit refere gets.	nce to e	enhancing
Kev						•										
< Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	te	Move owards narginally	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact	)	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain

 $<sup>\ \, \</sup>mbox{\o AMEC}$  Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited October 2011



Policy Area	: Policy	WRK 3	Retailing	and	Town	Centres

		Geographic Scale			7	Timesc	ale	Ф		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. Z	r.n S	p to	'm, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects	
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.	

## Conclusion:

The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focuses on encouraging retail development within the main settlements in Pendle, with the majority focussed in Nelson and Colne town centres. An appropriate amount of retail provision, in keeping with the scale and nature of the settlement, is encouraged elsewhere within the Borough notably Barnoldswick town centre and the local shopping centres in Brieffield, Barnoldswick and Earby. The policy also supports small-scale retail development outside the main settlements where this helps to support local tourism or meets the needs of a particular neighbourhood.

Rural Service Centres will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of the rural community. The policy also goes further than Policy SDP4 which solely promotes retail development within the Rural Service Centres and encourages the provision of village/community facilities in rural areas if need, or provision for a niche tourist market can be demonstrated. The policy also encourages mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre (Objectives H1 and E1-4).

The policy has little direct impact against the environmental SA objectives. However, new retail development is encouraged to locate in Nelson and Colne town centres and will be resisted in out-of-centre locations. This will improve the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take-up on Greenfield sites. The policy also allows for small-scale retail development in close proximity to residential areas and places of work, in order to minimize use of the car by reducing the need to travel. In turn this will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and help to address climate change. (Objectives C4 andP1, P2, and P4).

The policy addresses a number of the social SA objectives. The policy performs well against Objective C5 by promoting uses that compliment and/or enhance the provision of arts, culture and entertainment and the range of leisure and cultural facilities including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses). This encourages greater levels of social interaction particularly within Nelson and Colne. Resisting retail development, particularly A3 uses, that can compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic, also has benefits for the local environment (Objectives C4 and C5).

Key															
<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
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							Geog	raphic S	cale	Timescale				.					
	Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)				Pei	>	E s	o to	m, lan	otive	ן אַנ	Commentary, Including Prevention,						
Object	tives and iteria					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	aviteliimi )		Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects					
H1. To he	elp meet the h	ousing i	needs of the v	vhole c	ommunity														
a) Provide appropria quality ho meet resineeds	ate good ousing to	gener to add Housi	dress future ne ing Statement	dable heed, the sugges	ousing, Howev		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy r provision.	nakes ı	no explicit refe	rence t	o housing
b) Addres failure	ss market	empty Burnle	ey and Blackb ing Statement	is simila urn. Th	in 2004 were ar to Hyndburn, ne North West t a target of 3%	by	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			no explicit refe housing mark		
H2 To im	prove health a	and redu	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle								<u> </u>		•				
a) Reduce inequalitie			lardised male en it is 100 (20		ty rate is 109. F	or	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy r		no explicit refe	rence t	o reducing
b) Improv health an care facili		consti surge		30 minu ansport		30	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			no explicit refe nd social care		
Key		•				<u> </u>		•	•	•	•	•							
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						ale Timescale						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and	Pei	у	rm 'S	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,				
Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Medium up to plan period plan beyond Plan  Reyond Plan	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects								
1. To encourage busi	iness which is appropriately lo	cated to maximise the	benefits o	n local, na	tional a	and glo	bal mar	kets				
a) Increase the number of growth ousinesses	Pendle has seen a very weal stock between 1998 and 200 the VAT registered business 13.71%. By comparison the is 21.33%.	8, with a change in stock of just	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	Tourism is recognised as a growth sector in both Pendle and Pennine Lancashire. Improving touris leisure and cultural facilities in Pendle's main tow may encourage new businesses to invest in the a due to increased vitality and viability. The policy a seeks to support regeneration and/or economic development objectives, including the promotion cross-border initiatives.		
o) Build on the existing innovation and science base in he region	In 2001 2.46% of people with the within 'science and techn 'category. This was lower th neighbouring authorities (20' required to update)	ology professional an many	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increas innovation within the region.		
c) Maximise the ourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jo sector (2004). Whilst the nur remained static the proportio employed in tourism related increased marginally since 2	mber of jobs has n of the workforce businesses has	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy is specifically relevant to this objective tourism related proposals associated with the provision of new or improved facilities and visitor accommodation will be encouraged.		



a) Reduce unemployment levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment levels throughout the sustainable development key to the strengthening and diversification local economy.  The policy encourages the provision of tour leisure and cultural facilities particularly with Nelson and Colne town centres, which are accessible to the majority of the local populations of the local population of sites and transport links close								Geog	graphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale	<b>a</b> .						
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.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.34 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.  Since 2004/05 13.36 has been developed for employment uses.			Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Pe	ndle	. >	E s	p to	m, lan	lative		Comr	nentar	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
unemployment levels  heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  > > 0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +								Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 year		Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul				<u> </u>		
unemployment levels  heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.  > > 0 + + + + +   Pendle. This will create more jobs, particul rural areas, where sustainable developme key to the strengthening and diversification local economy.  The policy encourages the provision of tou leisure and cultural facilities particularly wing Nelson and Colne town centres, which are accessible to the majority of the local population.	E2. T	o secure econor	nic inclu	sion and deve	lop and	I maintain a hea	althy I	abour m	narket											
physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close of the local popular and cultural facilities particularly with leisure and cultural facilities particularly with Nelson and Colne town centres, which are accessible to the majority of the local popular accessible to the local popul	unem	ployment	heralded an increase in unemployment leve throughout the country. Pendle has howeve fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regiona (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.					>	>>	0	+	+	+	+		Pendle. The rural areas key to the	is will c , where strength	reate more job sustainable d	s, parti evelopr	icularly in ment is a
to areas of high unemployment	b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high				ed	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+		leisure and Nelson and	l cultura d Colne	al facilities part town centres,	icularly which	within are readily		
Key	<<	Move away significantly	< Move > Move >: away towards marginally marginally				>>	to	ove wards gnificantly	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		•	gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncerta



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	. A	m. Is	up to riod	rm, Plan d	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	g Te ond erio	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The provision of additional or improved tourist facilities, particularly those related to culture, will help to improve peoples 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	This policy encourages sustainable development for tourism, leisure and culture. Although this provides new employment opportunities many of the jobs tend to pay towards the minimum wage. In the long-term this should be offset by an increased number of employment opportunities in higher paid growth sectors such as advanced manufacturing.

16

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Sustainable Development Objectives	Key Baseline Inf	o and Ta ailable)	rget (Where	Per	ndle Rural	ns- dary	Term	up to eriod	Ferm, d Plan iod	Cumulative		nentary, Including	g of A	
and Criteria		,		Orban	Kurai	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cun		Effects		
E.3 To develop st	rategic transport, comm	unication a	and economic in	rastructure	•				•					
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 20 in the number of child Pendle.  This generally downw from 2005 onwards w recorded in Pendle 10 (2008) and 7 (2009).  Between 2003 and 20 in the number of child Pendle.  This generally downw from 2005 onwards w recorded in Pendle 10 (2008) and 7 (2009).	en KSI on ard trend h th the follo (2006), 10 05 there we ren KSI on ard trend h th the follo	nas continued by the following figures 6 (2007), 11 was a 2.7% fall roads in the following figures	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	facilities in namely the towns. We also be lower case opportunition to be about the control of t	y seeks to focus le n locations that are ne M56 corridor and therever possible to ocated in accessible ar trips, traffic cong s. However, it is regities will be locationale to respond to this of sustainable modifications and cycling the policy.	e easily and the Web durist face e location estion a cognised a specific s require es of tra	accessible, est Craven cilities will ns to help nd CO <sub>2</sub> d that some c and may ement.



Polic	y Area: Policy	WRK	4 Tourism,	Leisu	re and Culture		_			_				_			_
						Geo	graphic \$	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale						
	stainable velopment	Key E	Baseline Info	o and	Target (Where	Pe	endle	5	Ę s	up to riod	erm, Plan	ative	Comme	entar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
	ectives and Criteria	,		ailable	•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
of inve	rease the level estment in and rail freight ort	Pendle	onsumption fo e has fallen by 04 and 2008/0	20.819		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit reforent with rail fr		
links, I home	rove transport ICT, working, and travel plans	ected to continue es such as ehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	improving co	mmur	no explicit refo nication links, levant to Polic	or home	working,			
E4. To	o deliver urban/ru	ıral rena	aissance				•		•		•	•					
	oport rural ification	Emplo	rom the Busin yment Survey an upward tre	introdu		>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	farm diversifi through the p and Liverpoo to preserve the	ication policy. of Cana he ind same t	sion of the rur projects will be Premises alo al provide a un lustrial heritag time creating n	be suppingside finique of the	orted he Leeds oportunity area,
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Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Geogr Pen Urban			Tin	nescale			
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(Where Available)	Urban	Domeil	. ⊂	E &	ip to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
		Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.	0	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the re-use of existing buildings and the extension of existing business premises is encouraged.
Steadily increasing trend over last five years.								•
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.
At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	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
	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	five years.  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.  At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.

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a) Make streets and public places safer for the PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much This policy makes no explicit reference to improving public safety.								Geog	raphic	Sca	le	Tiı	mesc	ale						
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response				Kev Baselir	ne Info	and Target (\	Where	Pen	dle		у	m. s	o to od		ative			-	_	
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response		Objectives and		•				Urban	Rura		Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	- σ	Cumul	Re	ductio		g of A	dverse
places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response	C1. T	o Reduce crime a	nd the	e fear of crime a	and to re	educe anti-social	l behavio	ır												
	places	s safer for the	ublic	Perception Sulower responsisafe they feel during the day (33%), fairly s.  There has been of crime after neighbourhoo Survey is based.	rvey in the put a when o when o when o when o when o affe (48.) The read of a slight dark' in ds. Howed on a	2011. This had a sked residents hutside in the local asponse was 've 5%').  In thincrease in the Pendle's vever, the Perce much lower resi	a much now al area ery safe' ne 'fear ption ponse	0	0		0	0	0	0	0				t refere	nce to



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Sustainable Development	   Key Baselir	ne Info a	nd Target	(Where	Pen	dle	5	E s	o to	m, lan	ative			ary, Includi	_	
Objectives and Criteria	,	Availa		(	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsettin Effects	_	dverse
22. To improve access to a	nd use of basic g	joods, ser	vices and ar	menities												
Reduce the numbers of ecople finding access to ocal food shops and	In 2008/09 94. were built with travel time of a	nin 30 min	utes public t											akes no explici sic local ameni		nce to
ervices e.g. post offices, lifficult	In 2008/09 96, were built with travel time of a	nin 30 min	utes public t		0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	In 2008/09 95, were built with travel time of a	nin 30 min	utes public t													
o) Provide physical access for those with lisabilities	The number o facilities for disyear-on-year.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici ople with disat		nce to



Sustainable Development						nesca		-				
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	idle	2	E &	p to	m, Ian	lative		ry, Includin	•	
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	n, Offsetting Effects	g of Ad	averse
C3. To protect places, space	s, landscapes and buildings of historic, cu	Itural and a	archaeolog	gical value	)							
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and e-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy sup built heritage w enhancing Pen	here this is as	ssociate	o the areas d with
o) Use architectural design to enhance the ocal character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy enco particularly thos value, to be syr the area and at in keeping with	se in areas of npathetic to the a scale that is	conser ne built s appro	ation heritage of
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	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy seel tourism. A key of ensure that new a choice of mea buildings should be accessible to (see Policies W.	element of this of development ans of transpo d, as far as re of all members	s object at is acc ort. Indiversionabes of the	ive is to essible by idual ly practical



protection, creation and access to green spaces    Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.							Geog	graphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	ile	4					
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality  a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise  This policy promotes sustainable development that will not have any adverse impacts on valued landscapes or areas of open space protected for their recreational or nature value.  **Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.**  b) Reduce light and noise  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 noise pollution.			Kev E	Baseline Info	and T	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	>	u. s	of co	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	rv. Including	a Prev	ention.
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.  This policy promotes sustainable development that will not have any adverse impacts on valued landscapes or areas of open space protected for their recreational or nature value.  The number of complaints about noise has risen  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or	Ob	jectives	,			3	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, creation and access to green spaces  plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  o that will not have any adverse impacts on valued landscapes or areas of open space protected for their recreational or nature value.  This policy makes no explicit reference to light or noise pollution.	C4. T	o protect and	improve lo	ocal environme	ntal qua	ality				•	•							
high, with seven earning Green Flag status.  b) Reduce light and noise  The number of complaints about noise has risen and noise  Slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	protection creation acces	ction, on and s to green	plans in Barrowfo	place: Alkincoa ord, Heyhead, N	ts, Ball ∕larsder	Grove, ı, Valley	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	that will n	ot have es or ar	any adverse i eas of open sp	mpacts bace pr	on valued
and noise   slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.   0   0   0   0   0   0   noise pollution.	•																	
	and n	and noise slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.					0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Key     Key   Move away Move away   significantly away   marginally marginally					Move owards	+	Pos Imp	sitive act	-	Neg Impa	ative act	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain		



			G	eographi	c Scale	1	Times	cale	0				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	Info and Target		Pendle		> E v	o to	m, Ian	lative		entary, Includ		
Objectives and Criteria	_	Available)	Urb	an Rur	Trans-	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Redu	ction, Offsetti Effect		erse/
C5. To develop stro	ng and positive relations	hips between people	e from diffe	erent back	grounds	and com	munitie	es and to	value t	he diversity,	of cultural traditi	ons found i	n Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents we their local area as a 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% achieved. The Perce response but reveals agreed that they can their area, and a furt agree.	place to live, and tisfied by 2011 was not eption Survey had a ed that 3.3% definite influence decisions	low >>	>	>	+	+	+	+	tourism, lei improve the Colne towr	of Policy WRK3, isure and cultura e vitality and via n centres in the eath will be encou	I uses that pility of Nel early evenin	help to son and
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitel active role, a further consider it		e' >>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The provision of more tourism, leisure and cultural facilities will help to encourage greater levels of social interaction between people from different communities.			



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale						
	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whei	re	Per	ndle	ر. ح	rm s	p to	m, lan	lative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
Obj	ectives and Criteria			/ailable			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
enhar	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfi events reduct	s service has	s / leisur seen a s er results	e facilities and	004	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	objective a expansion, cultural fac	nd enco and pro ilities, pa es the W	fically relevant ourages the en ovision of touri articularly in no Jest Craven to anal.	hancem sm, leis elson ar	nent, ure and nd Colne
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pro	mote efficient e	energy	use an	d increase	e the us	e of er	ergy fr	om rene	wable	sources				
produ	ximise the ction and/or f renewable y	for the	installation o	f renewa	to year the figu ble and low dle remains low.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe wable energy.	erence t	o the
length trips re throug appro and m	nimise the n and number of equired gh encouraging priately located nixed use opment	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	+	+	+	cultural fac areas and transport h usage by e public trans	The policy encourages new tourism, leisure and cultural facilities to be located within the main urban areas and in close proximity to main public transport hubs. The policy focuses on reducing car usage by ensuring facilities are accessible by public transport, and sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling).			
Kev																		
Key     <						>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		Negative mpact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable		Geog	raphic \$	Scale		Timesca	ale	e/	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects			
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	ح	E s	dn	Flan d	ulativ				
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative				
P2. To address the r	need to limit and adapt to climate change		•									
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.								This policy seeks to focus new tourism, leisure and cultural facilities in urban areas which are easily accessible for the local community. This will			
emissions	This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	-	+	+	+	help to reduce the number of car journeys and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. In the rural areas new developments should seek to re-use existing buildings, preferably in sustainable locations.			
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	oility to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has fall				0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change.			



Sustainable		Geog	raphic S	Scale	7	Timesc	ale	/e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	Ŋ	rm	o to od	m, Ian	ulativ			
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			
P3. To ensure the su	stainable management of existing natural resourc	es through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, was	te minim	isation r	ecycling and recovery		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to waste reduction.		
b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to recycling.		



Polic			Geog	raphic S	Scale_	T	imesc	ale		
De Obj	ustainable evelopment jectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pen	ridle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. T	Γο reduce contam	nination, regenerate degraded environments, main	tain soil re	esources	and min	imise d			greenfi	eld sites
develo brown	ncourage the lopment of nfield land in rence to nfield	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	+	+	+	New developments are required to address a range of sustainability criteria which seek to balance their potential impact against wider environmental and social objectives. The regeneration of existing facilities is encouraged within urban areas, whilst in rural areas the policy supports the re-use of existing buildings and extensions to existing premises.
b) Pro quality resou	•	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection of soil resources.
P5. To	o improve water	quality and meet the requirements of the Water Fra	amework	Directive	'					
quality	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified:  WFD standard  Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to meeting WFD standards, which is more directly relevant to Policy ENV7 Water Management.
Key			1.0	•		I .				
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				G	eogr	aphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	nfo and	Target (Where		Pend	dle	У	E. s	up to riod	m, Ian	ative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	ı Preve	ention.
Objectives and Criteria		Available		Urb	oan	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	1		fsetting of A		
P6. Reduce the risk of	of flooding and conse	rve water	resources					•				•				
a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of looding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancash Lead Local Flood of for collating this da	Authority v	vill be responsible	e C	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy risk.	makes	no explicit ref	erence	to flood
Reduce water ostraction and over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				y	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water abstraction and consumption.				



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Urban Rural  P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites	Boundary Short Term	0-5 years Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Available) Urban Rural	Boundar Short Ter	5 year ium up	d P iod	=	
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites		Med pla	Long Beyon Per	Cumi	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
The respect and eminance blearverenty and protect European enece					
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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation  The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  0  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	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.



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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. <b>Z</b>	rm 's	p to	'm, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond F Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing woodland coverage.

#### Conclusion:

The policy performs well against the economic SA objectives. It aims to improve and increase existing tourism, leisure and cultural facilities within Pendle which are seen as a key driver for increasing investment in the Borough. The expansion and improvement of tourist facilities is likely to encourage new businesses to invest in Pendle through a combination of improvements in the image of the area and increased vitality and viability. Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects are also supported through the policy by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and by allowing for their expansion where necessary. The policy also recognizes the employment opportunities afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the premises along its route (Objective E1-E4).

The policy also performs well against the environmental SA objectives by supporting conservation and ensuring that new tourist facilities are, wherever possible sited in sustainable locations, of an appropriate scale and do not have significant adverse impacts on the environment, local amenity or character of the area. Achieving high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility are also promoted through the policy (Objective C3, P1 and P4).

In relation to the social SA objectives the policy performs positively by promoting socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that will help to improve the vitality and viability of the town centres in the main settlements. Sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and an appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage is encouraged. In particular the policy recognises the potential of the Leeds and Liverpool as an important tourist attraction within the Borough (Objectives C4 and C5). The policy could go further and recognise the value and role of ecology as a tourist attraction for quiet recreation.

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	jectives and Criteria			vailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of Ac		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole co	ommunity													
appro qualit	Address market This information is no longer recorded						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy marequirements		explicit refere	ence to	housing
b) Ad failure	Address market This information is no longer recorded,						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy macurrent housing		explicit refere cet trends.	ence to	addressing
H2 To	improve health	and red	uce health ine	qualities	s in Pendle													
	2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle  Reduce health equalities  The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fall it remains worse than the England average				n en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy manager health inequal		explicit refere	ence to	reducing	
health	prove access to a and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decreas	е	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			explicit refere social care fa		improving
Key		-				'				-	-	-	-	-				
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		Geogr	aphic S	Scale	Ti	imesca	le	4)	
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Pen Urban	dle Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage b	usiness which is appropriately located to maximise	the benef	its on loc	al, natio	nal and (	global m	arkets		
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.  The policy refers to the siting, appearance and design of business premises. Better quality workspaces will help to attract better quality businesses to 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to tourist potential.

Key															
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	stainable relopment	Kev E	Baseline Info	and Ta	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	5	Eς	p to	m, Ian	ative	Comment	arv. Ind	cluding Prev	ention	
Obje	ectives and Criteria			ilable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumulative	Reduction, 0	_	_		
E2. To	secure econor	nic inclus	ion and develo	p and ma	aintain a healthy	labour m	narket										
a) Redi unempl levels	heralded an increase in unemployment level throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regions (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed.				bloyment levels has however employment w the regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy make impact on emplo			to the	
physica of jobs locatior transpo to area	rove the al accessibility through the n of sites and ort links close is of high lloyment		2004/05 13.34 h	na has be	een developed	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy reque be constructed of for all the comm maximise the po- building at an ap possible, be des	on sites to unity. De otential op opropriat	that are easily evelopments sl of a particular s te density and,	accessil hould ite by as far a	ole
Key <<	Move away	T <	Move	>	Move	>>	Move		+	Positiv	re	1-	Negative	Το	No Impact	?	Uncert
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	٦.	m. Is	up to riod	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E.3 To develop st	rategic transport, communication and economic inf	rastructure							
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).	?	٨	0	-	+	+	+	The policy requires business parks <b>to</b> provide for safe access and freedom of movement throughout the site for both pedestrians and cyclists. The re-use of vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings will be encouraged to maximize the use of existing floor space thereby helping to avoid the need for new development and minimize trip movements. However, increased density of use may lead to more traffic congestion, particularly in town centre locations.
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.



Polic	y Area: Polic	WRK	5 Designing	Bett	er Places to Wo											
	ıstainable velopment	Kev I	Raseline Info	n and	Target (Where		graphic S endle			mesca o o	an,	ative	Commen	ntary, Includin	a Preve	ention
Obje	Criteria  Available)  Air quality in the UK is expected to continuous					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumulative		Offsetting of	_	
links, home	improve transport Air quality in the UK is expected to continut to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles cleaner technologies and vehicles					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy magreen travel p	akes no explicit r llans etc.	eference	to ICT,
E4. To	o deliver urban/r	ural ren	aissance			•										
	a) Support rural diversification  Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment					0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	be prioritized	nd extension of e in rural areas, pa farm diversifica	articularly	
Key						•				-			•			
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Policy Area: Policy WRK 5 Designing Better Places to Work		Policy	Area:	<b>Policy</b>	WRK 5	Designing	<b>Better</b>	Places to	o Work
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle		E s	p to od	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to maximise the use of existing buildings. In urban areas proposals which seek to reuse the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings will be encouraged. Similarly the re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is also encouraged, particularly in rural areas.
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 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	+	+	+	+	This policy relates directly to this SA objective. It encourages good quality design, which contributes to the sense of place by respecting an areas built heritage, local context and the character of the community.

# Key

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			marginally		marginally		significantly								



a) Make streets and public places safer for the  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much is designed to help reduce and improve								Geog	raphic	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale						
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response				Kev Baseliı	ne Info	and Target (	Where	Pen	dle	>	E. S	o to	m, Ian	ative					
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception of new development (buildings and public realm) that is designed to help reduce crime and improve community safety.  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		bjectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Re	ductio			dverse
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	C1. To	Reduce crime a	ets and public  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the				ıl behavio	ur											
	places	a) Make streets and public places safer for the		Perception Sulower responsisafe they feel during the day (33%), fairly s.  There has been of crime after neighbourhoo Survey is based.	rvey in the put a when o when o when o when o when o affe (48.) The read of a slight dark' in ds. Howed on a	2011. This had sked residents utside in the locasponse was 've 5%).  the increase in the Pendle's rever, the Percemuch lower res	a much how cal area ery safe' he 'fear eption sponse	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	develo is desig	pment ( gned to	buildings and help reduce c	public r	realm) that
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significat	-41		ositive npact		-	Negativ Impact		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	mes	cale		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	Α.	E. S	o to	an,	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C2. To improve access to a	nd use of basic goods, services and amenities				•		•		
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to ocal food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to proximity of local facilities, nor does it encourage additional development in areas where such services are lacking.
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 does not directly refer to improving physical access for people with disabilities. However, ease of movement and legibility are recognised as an important element of design helping to securing improved levels of access for all members of the community.



				Geog	graphic S	cale	Ti	mes	cale						
Sustainable Development	Key Baseli	ine Info and Targe	t	Per	ndle	5	E s	o to	m, lan	ative			ary, Includi		
Objectives and Criteria		ere Available)		ban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	Re	eductio	on, Offsettir Effects		dverse
C3. To protect places, spac	es, landscapes an	d buildings of historic,	cultural a	and are	chaeologic	al value									
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and e-use		Conservation Areas a ing management plan by 2013/14	-	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	>	0	+	+	+	+	contrib the bui	ute to t It herita	tes that devel he sense of p ige, local cont ne community	ace by rext and	especting
b) Use architectural design to enhance the ocal character and "sense of place" of development		reas with appraisals a lans to be produced b		·>	>	0	+	+	+	+	should of desi	deliver gn and	lines that new the highest p maximise the an appropriat	ossible s potentia	standards al of a site
e) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	120,000 tourist	hat there were circa visits to museums in /11. This represents a evious years.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	improv of histo Howev propos existing	ing acc orical/cu er, the als for a g workp	akes no explices to building altural value.  policy supporthe re-use and blaces, which storic interest	gs and la ts innova d adapta could op	andscapes ative tion of



		Geog	graphic S	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	ndle	.y	rm 's	up to riod	erm, Plan od	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C4. To protect and improve	local environmental quality								
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments is an integral part of the good design principles promoted through this policy. This is particularly relevant to large scale mixed use developments and business parks.
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, which is addressed in Policy ENV5.



				Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	cale		
Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Ir A	ofo and Target vailable)	(Where	Per Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C5. To develop	strong and positive re	ationships betwe	en people f	rom differ	ent backg	ground	s and co	ommun	nities and	d to value	e the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle
) Create a sense f belonging and relibering for all nembers of the ommunity  ) Support	20.1% of residents we their local area as a were fairly satisfied.  The target of 52.8% The Perception Survevealed that 3.3% can influence decision further 25.6% tendents.	place to live, and by 2011 was not rey had a low res definitely agreed tons in their area,	achieved. ponse but	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Through good design principles developments should create places of work that are accessible and support inclusive communities, in terms of thei accessibility, permeability and functionality for all users.
o) Support community development and neighbourhood dentity	9.1% would definitely role, a further 48.2%			>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to incorporate design principles into new workplaces, which contribute to the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community.



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	4)					
_	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	2	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ntion,
	jectives and Criteria			ailabl			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
enhar	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfic events reducti	ed' with sports service has s	s / leisu seen a s er result	ts recorded in 20	004	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	appropriate	on nev	ew leisure facil v business par use developme	ks and	
P1. T	To minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient e	energy (	use and	d increase	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable s	ources				
produ	eximise the action and/or f renewable	for the	installation of	renew			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy renewable		no explicit refe	erence t	0
length trips r throug appro and m devel				modes of ace of work.		>	>	0	0	+	+	+	parks are r sustainable should pro	equired modes vide for	use developm to be accessik s of transport o safe access a of their design	ole by a ptions a nd freed	variety of and the site	
Key						•			•			-		•				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Mov towa	-	+	Pos Imp	itive act	-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)  Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural  Pendle Urban Rural	
Show Med Personal Property of the Property of	
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change	
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.	of design -
emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  The policy requires that new workspace sustainable, durable and adaptable, reduction of 2.643%.	



Sustainable				Ge	eogr	aphic S	Scale	٦	Γimes	cale	/e			ry, Including		
Development	Key Baseline In		arget (Where	е	Pen	dle	2	rm S	o to	m, Ian	ulativ					
Objectives and Criteria	A	/ailable)		Urb	an	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					
P3. To ensure the s	ustainable manageme	nt of existir	ng natural reso	urces thro	ough	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minim	isation r	ecycling and	l recove	ery		
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a re household waste pe and 2007/08, achiev head. In 2010/11 thi	r head bet ing the tar s had falle	ween 2004/05 get of 380kg p n still further.	er								This policy reducing v		s no explicit re	eference	· to
	composting rate bet 2010/11, far exceed  The combined figure composting (38.28% target (44%) in the L	ween 2004 ing the target for recycles) is slightly	4/05 and get of 10%. ling and y below the	av C	)	0	0	0	0	0	0					



							Geog	raphic \$	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	4	
	tainable lopment	Kev I	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	>	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objec	tives and riteria	,		/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
of recycl	ote the use led and iry materials	betwee target o	n 2004/05 an	nd 2010 the was	eased by 86.48% /11. As a result to ste recycling to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.
P4. To r	reduce contam	ination, i	regenerate de	egradeo	d environments,	maint	ain soil re	esources	and mir	imise	develo	oment on	greenfi	field sites
developr	eld land in ce to	derelict 20 have Green only sit contame	l land and bui was deemed Works, off Kr e officially cla inated and in rcentage of n	ildings i to be si notts La assified a need o	of remediation.	ch ng. ne	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to maximise the use of existing buildings, including proposals to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings. The re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is also encouraged, and in rural areas this is seen as making a major contribution to the development of Brownfield over Greenfield land.
b) Prote quality se resource	oil	classifice 1 and 2	previously developed (Brownfield) land, a most years, has exceeded the RSS targethere is 866ha of agricultural land in Per classified at Grade 3. There is none in G 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of total land area.			les	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
Key														
	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ards	+	Pos Imp		-		legative 0 No Impact ? Uncertai mpact



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4)					
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	I Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	у.	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comi	menta	ry, Including	ı Preve	ention.
	ectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A		
P5. T	o improve water	quality a	and meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wat	er Fran	nework	Directive										
qualit	nsure water y meets the standard	were o	classified:		erways in Pendle		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to standards of water quality, which is addre Policy ENV7.				
		Bad –		- 57.15	%, Poor – 9.1%,									Policy ENV7.				
P6. F	Reduce the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	r resources													
numb prope floodi surfac	educe the er of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead L		thority	ty Council as the will be responsit October 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		of wate	s no explicit refer quality, which		
Kev		•						•				•		•				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>	Mov	/e ards	+	Pos		-		egative npact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



						Geog	raphic \$	Scale	1	Гimesc	ale						
	stainable elopment	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Per	ndle	5	E s	o to	m, lan	ative	Comm	entary	, Including I	Preven	ition,
Objec	ctives and criteria			lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of Ac		
	duce water ction and mption	steadily due to a	bstraction in Pover the last for reduction in the water abstractors.	ew years he numbe	, primarily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	More directly Quality in Des				eving
P7. Tc	protect and	enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protect	European sites	5			•		•		•				
the del Lancas UK Bio	odiversity	System against		ık down p e BAP taı	erformance	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance t natural environment.  The policy seeks to ensure schemes related to				
enhand wildlife, designate habitate protect and pro- opportu	against the Lancashire BAP targets do into constituent districts.  Protect and ance existing life/landscape ignated itats and ected species, provide ortunities for habitat ation  against the Lancashire BAP targets do into constituent districts.  The 10 data units for the South Pennin Moors SSSI within Pendle are all class as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Nature England.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,29 of land in Pendle designated as a Biologous Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.		all classified by Natural the 1,296ha	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy see employment of natural envirouse schemes to include are new habitats.	levelopi nment. and bus	ment protect o In addition larg siness parks w	r enhan ger scal vill be er	ce the e mixed ncouraged		
Key									•								
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally		Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significa		+	Positive Impact	)	-	Negative Impact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



## Policy Area: Policy WRK 5 Designing Better Places to Work

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	1	Гimesc	ale	Ф	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ry	rm 'S	p to	'm, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.

#### Conclusion:

The policy is concerned with the siting, accessibility and design of new employment sites and therefore has an indirect impact on the economic SA objectives as it does not focus on the provision of new employment. Business parks and large scale regeneration schemes are referred to within the policy (Objectives E2-E4).

In relation to the environmental SA objectives the policy seeks to maximise the use of existing sites and buildings. The re-use of existing buildings for employment purposes is encouraged, including proposals which seek to re-use the vacant upper floors of retail and commercial buildings. This all contributes to the development of Brownfield over Greenfield land. The policy also seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment Objectives C1-C4, P1-4 and P7). Ensuring that green spaces are provided as an integral element of new developments is part of the implementation of the good design principles promoted through this policy. This is particularly relevant to large scale mixed use developments and business parks.

In relation to the social SA objectives the policy seeks to introduce design principles for new workspaces which help them to better contribute towards the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community. New large scale and mixed use regeneration projects and business parks are likely to provide the best opportunities to provide open spaces, leisure facilities and shops to benefit the local residents (Objectives C4 and C5).

### Key

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



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale		ı					
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	ere	Per	ndle	ý	E. s	o to	m, lan	ative	ı	Comm	entary	y, Including	Prevei	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria			vailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative				setting of A		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole c	ommunity														
qualit	opriate good by housing to residents'	has b 2004/ home	een a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordab ich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	C	)	This policy requiremen		no explicit refe	erence t	o housing
b) Ad failure	dress market e	follow	nformation is i ving the cance amme in 2010	llation o			0	0	0	0	0	0	C	)			no explicit refe t housing mark		
H2 To	o improve health a	and red	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle	<u> </u>							•						
/	educe health palities	Pendl Engla rate fi	and average. A rom heart dise	out rema although ase an	e for males in ains higher than the early death d stroke has falle England average	n en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	)	This policy health ineq		no explicit refe	erence t	o reducing
healtl	prove access to h and social facilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decrease	е	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	)			no explicit refe nd social care		
Key						•													
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+		sitive act	-	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects   Pendle   Urban   Rural   Vegue								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	le	4					
E1. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle  a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of Pendle  workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since			Key E	Baseline Inf	o and T	arget (Where	е	Pen	dle	,	rm 'S	p to	m, Ian	lative					
a) Increase the number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked existing innovation and science base in the region  In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of Pendle  In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourist potential of Pendle  In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since  Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since  O								Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium ul plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Ke	auctio		g of Ad	iverse
number of growth business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.  b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  C) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since  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 0 This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.  This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.  This policy makes reference to the provision of new businesses.  This policy makes reference to the provision of the new arts, culture and leisure facilities, particular those which enhance the existing ones in Nelso and Colne. This will help enhance the tourist potential within the Borough.	E1. To	improve healt	th and red	duce health in	equalities	s in Pendle													
existing innovation and science base in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)  c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle  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  in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than on the science base within the of the science base within the original increasing innovation the science base within the region.  This policy makes reference to the provision of new arts, culture and leisure facilities, particular those which enhance the existing ones in Nelso and Colne. This will help enhance the tourist potential within the Borough.	number	r of growth	busines change of just 1	s stock betwe in the VAT re 3.71%. By co	en 1998 gistered l mparison	and 2008, with business stock		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				eference	e to the
tourist potential of Pendle tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 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 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 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	existing and sci	innovation ence base	in the w profess many n	rithin 'science ional 'category eighbouring a	and tech /. This w uthorities	nology as lower than		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	increasin				
	tourist p	ootential of	tourism jobs has workfor busines	sector (2004) s remained sta ce employed i ses has incre	. Whilst the partic th	the number of roportion of the related	è	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	new arts those wh and Coln	, culture iich enh ie. This	and leisure fa ance the existi will help enhar	icilities, ing ones	particularly s in Nelson
		Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally		Move towards marginally	>>		ve vards nificantly	+	Posit Impa		-	Nega Impa		0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



		Geog	graphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	5	E &	up to riod	rm, Plan d	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	를 <sup>교</sup> 한	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy	labour m	narket						
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.

Key	1														
<<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Move	+	Positive	-	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact		-		
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



Policy Area:	Policy SUP	1 Community	Facility Provision

		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	(1)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pei	ndle	·	Term	ip to od	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.

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



					Geo	graphic \$	Scale	Т	mescal	е					
Sustainable Development	Key I	Baseline Info	and T	arget (Where	Pe	ndle	. 2	E s	ip to od	'm, 'lan	lative			ary, Includii	
Objectives and Criteria		Avai	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	auctio	on, Offsettin Effects	averse
E.3 To develop s	rategic tra	nsport, commu	nication	and economic in	frastructur	e									
a) reduce traffic congestion and mprove safety		n 2003 and 200 umber of childre		was a 2.7% fall on roads in										vill aim to facili nere opportuni	
or road users	This ger from 200 recorder (2008) a	nerally downwar 05 onwards with d in Pendle 10 ( and 7 (2009).	n the fol 2006),	lowing figures	>	>	0	-	+	+	+	use of	land ar	to services and resources w congestion.	 
	Pendle. This ger from 200 recorded	umber of children nerally downwar 05 onwards with d in Pendle 10 ( and 7 (2009).	rd trend	has continued lowing figures											
o) increase the evel of nvestment in and use of rail reight transport	Fuel cor	nsumption for from the contract of the contrac		urneys in Pendle 2002/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici rail or freight t	



						Geo	graphic S	Scale		Timesca	le						
	Sustainable Development		Kev Baseli	ine Info	and Target	Pe	endle	>	E s	dn ( _	m, Ian	ative			tary, Includi		
	Objectives and Criteria				ilable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	eduction	on, Offsettir Effects		dverse
IĆT, h	prove transport lin nomeworking, and travel plans		Air quality in the continue to iminfluences such technologies a	prove, c ch as cle	lue to aner	0	>	0	0	+	+	+	rural fa	acilities	ers to encoura through 'comi strategy, this i ervices.	nunity h	iubs'. As
E4. To	o deliver urban/ru	ral rer	naissance														
	pport rural ification		Data from the Employment \$ 2008, shows a employment	Survey ii		0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	or the	diversites to pr there is	s, the provisio ication of exis ovide further k s an identified	ting con ey local	nmunity services,
and b	claim derelict land uildings, optimisin se of "brownfield			% recor	ained relatively ded in 2008/09. and over last	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explic ïeld land for co		
	ncentrate office opment within tow es	'n	in 2007/08 an completion of	ls of pro d 2009/ <sup>,</sup> Numbei	vision recorded 10 with the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explic ice developme		nce to the
Key	l Maria	•	l Name	1 1	Maria	· -		1.	15.		-	Manag			I No Lorent		T. 11
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally		Move towards significantly	, +	Posit Impa		-	Negativ Impact	е	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Discrives and Criteria    Comparison of Criteria   Comparison of Criter	no local data regarding llings meeting the BRE d of good or very good.  oreduce anti-social behaviour						Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imes	cale						
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings  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	no local data regarding llings meeting the BRE d of good or very good.  oreduce anti-social behaviour			Key Baseli	ne Info and Tar	get (Where	Pen	dle	5	m. s	o to	m, Ian	ative					
the built environment the number of dwellings meeting the BRE through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings  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  The policy seeks to provide communicy social behaviour amongst young p	llings meeting the BRE d of good or very good.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Objectives and				Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium ul plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Red	ductio			dverse
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	y was replaced by the in 2011. This had a much it asked residents how noutside in the local area e response was 'very safe'	he but hroug sustain	uilt environment gh high standards of nable design and ruction of new and	the number of	dwellings meeting	the BRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ENV2 f	or guid	lance on the o		
places safer for the community Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area	in 2011. This had a much at asked residents how a noutside in the local area are response was 'very safe'	C1. To	o Reduce crime and th	e fear of crime a	and to reduce anti-	social behavio	ur		•	•				•				
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.	Slight increase in the 'fear in Pendle's lowever, the Perception a much lower response	olaces	s safer for the	Perception Sulower response safe they feel during the day (33%), fairly sometimes. There has been of crime after neighbourhood Survey is bas	urvey in 2011. This se, but asked resid when outside in the process was afe (48.5%).  The response was afe (48.5%).  The a slight increase dark' in Pendle's ds. However, the feed on a much lowerer.	had a much ents how he local area as 'very safe' e in the 'fear Perception er response	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	including	g youth	centers, whi	ch may	reduce anti-



becople finding access to ocal food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  Were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  The number of pedestrian crossings with  This policy makes no explicit reference to						Geogi	raphic	Scale	т	imeso	ale						
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to ocal food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		Kev Baselir	ne Inf	o and Target	(Where	Pen	dle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative					
a) Reduce the numbers of beople finding access to ocal food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  This policy encourages the co-location of rural services including post offices and grocery stores with community facilities to improve rural access to essential services.  The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Objectives and	,			(	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Terl Beyond Pl Period	Cumul	R	eductio		g of A	dverse
were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	C2. To improve access to ar	nd use of basic g	oods,	services and an	nenities												
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.  D) Provide physical access for those with disabilities or those with disabilities or those with disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  O) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	a) Reduce the numbers of beople finding access to ocal food shops and	were built with	in 30 r	ninutes public ti									servic stores	es includ with co	ding post office mmunity facilit	es and g	rocery
were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities. This is dealt with in Policy ENV2 which seeks to ensure that all new development is accessible to all members of	services e.g. post offices, difficult	were built with	in 30 r	ninutes public ti		0	>	0	+	+	+	+	acces	s to ess	ential services		
facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		were built with	in 30 r	ninutes public ti													
	b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	facilities for dis				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	provid disabi which develo	ing phys lities. Th seeks to opment i	sical access fo is is dealt with o ensure that a s accessible to	r those in Polic III new	with by ENV2
	Move away significantly	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significar			Positive mpact		-	Negat Impac		0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imeso	cale	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Wher	e Per	ndle	2	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevent
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adver- Effects
3. To protect places, space	es, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultur	al and archa	eologica	l value					•
Respect the historic and contemporary heritage the area and conserve storic buildings through ensitive adaptation and -use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for al of these by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to heritage conservation.
Use architectural esign to enhance the cal character and "sense place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to architectural design or sense of place. The covered in other policies including SUP4 ENV2.
Improve access to uildings and landscapes historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.



Development I key baseline into ano tarber (where I	ry, Including Prever n, Offsetting of Adve Effects	
Opjectives and Criteria  Cutteria  Cum   Rural	. —	erse
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality		
	kes no explicit reference ation and access to gree	
Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.		
	kes no explicit reference and noise pollution	∍ to



							Geogra	aphic S	cale	Т	imeso	cale						
_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	, Raseline Ir	nfo ar	nd Target (Wh	ere	Pen	dle		Eω	to d	n, an	ative	Cc	mmen	tary, Includ	ina Pr	evention
	jectives and Criteria	, rey		vailal			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative					erse Effects
C5.	To develop s	trong a	nd positive rel	ations	hips between pe	ople fr	om differer	t backgr	ounds a	ind com	munitie	es and to	alue the	diversity	, of cult	ural traditions	found	in Pendle
belong wellbe	eate a sense of ging and eing for all oers of the nunity	their were The tachie response	local area as fairly satisfied target of 52.89 eved. The Peronse but revealed that they carea, and a full carea, and a full carea.	a placed by 2 ception aled the	very satisfied wi e to live, and 50. 011 was not n Survey had a lat 3.3% definitel uence decisions 25.6% tended to	ow y in	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	objective facilities an iden	ve and so to be of tified look	cal need and/o	e new ations v or	
	nunity opment and bourhood				nsider a more ac ıld 'maybe' cons		>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	depriva the Bor and oth commu	tion and ough by er strate nity ser		al inclu plannir e that i	sion throughong, regeneration mproved
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move toward		+	Positiv Impact	-	-	Negat Impac		0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale		
	ustainable velopment	Key E	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	dle	<u>ک</u>	E s	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
	ectives and Criteria			/ailabl			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
enhar	otect and nce facilities for e, art and e	'satisfie events reduction	ed with sports service has s	s / leisu seen a er resul	ts recorded in 20	004	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The provision of new leisure, art and culture facilities is promoted strongly as part of this policy in locations of most need.
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	nt for energy	use, pı	omote efficient o	energy	use and	d increase	e the us	e of er	ergy fr	om rene	wable	sources
produ	ximise the ction and/or renewable y	for the i	installation of	renew	r to year the figu able and low adle remains low		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
length trips re throug appro and m develo	nimise the and number of equired hercouraging priately located nixed use opment and he of public port	of peop transpo	ole using sust ort to access	ainable their pla			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	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 which will reduce the number of trips.
Key <<	Move away		Move	>	Move	>>	Mov	-	+		itive	<u> </u>		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
	significantly	l I	away marginally		towards marginally			ards nificantly		Imp	act			Impact



a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen							Geog	graphic	Scale	1	Timesc	ale	4		
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  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		Kev Baselin	e Info	and 1	Farget (Whe	re	Pe	ndle	5	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Preve	ention.
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and	Objectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul		
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and	P2. To address the n	eed to limit and a	lapt to	climate	change										
Emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and UK (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  This policy makes no explicit reference climate change.	minimise					3.									
ability to adapt to domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 0 0 0 0 0 0 change.	greennouse gas emissions	and well below t	ne Cou				0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
/ U	ability to adapt to	domestic, comm by 300 kWh in e	ercial a ach yea	and trar ar betw	nsport) has fall een 2005 and		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		climate
	<	< Move away margina		1	Move towards marginally	>>		ve /ards nificantly	+	Pos	sitive act	-		egative 0 No Impact ?	Uncertain



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Raural Lapung La								Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imeso	cale						
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery  a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.			Key	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	ح	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	ımentaı	ry, Including	ı Preve	ention,
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.  This policy makes no explicit reference to one of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% on the construction, and 2007/08, achieving the target of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% on the construction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% on the construction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% on the construction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% on the construction of 1.83% in household waste.  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste.  There has been a reduction of 1.84% in the construction of 1.84% in the composition of 1.84% in the construction of 1.84% in the construction of 1.84% in the composition of 1.84% in the construction of 1.84% in the composition of 1.84% in the composition of 1.84% in the com		jectives and						Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul					
arising from construction, and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20%  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.	P3. T	To ensure the su	stainable	e management	of exis	ting natural reso	ources	through	consider	ation of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minir	nisation i	ecycling a	nd recov	ery		
of recycled and between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the secondary between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the larget of increasing the waste recycling to 20% 0 0 0 0 0 reducing waste.	arisin const demo	g from ruction, lition and	househ and 20 head. In There he compose 2010/1  The compose co	nold waste per 07/08, achievin 2010/11 this nas been a 52. sting rate betw 1, far exceedir mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head bang the the had far 81% in een 20 ag the the for recylis slight	etween 2004/05 arget of 380kg plen still further. crease in the 04/05 and arget of 10%.	oer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit re	eference	e to
	of rec secor	cycled and ndary	betwee target o	n 2004/05 and of increasing the	2010/	11. As a result th	ne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit re	eference	e to
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Sustair Develop		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Wher	e	Pen	dle	×	ء ع	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objective Crite	es and	,		/ailabl			rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P4. To redu	uce contam	ination,	regenerate de	egradeo	l environments, r	naintair	soil re	esources	and mir	imise o	develop	oment or	green	nfield sites
a) Encouradevelopmento brownfield la preference to greenfield	nt of and in	Green only si contant	et land and bu was deemed Works, off Kr te officially cla ninated and ir ercentage of n usly develope	ildings in to be sumotts Landssified in need on the lands in the lands	of remediation.	g. e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development.
b) Protect of quality soil resources	good	classif 1 and	ied at Grade	3. There	al land in Pendle is none in Grad ts for 5.1% of the	es	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality.
P5. To impr	ove water o	quality a	nd meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wate	er Frame	ework	Directive						
a) Ensure v quality meet WFD standa	ts the	were c	classified: – 42.9%, Fair		rways in Pendle %, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.
Key								-	-					
<< Mov	e away ificantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		re ards ificantly	+	Posi Impa		-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain



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 This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality.  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing abstraction and over the last few years, primarily due to a								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4					
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources  a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources  b) Reduce water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater    P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources    Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.    O			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	ere	Per	ndle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comi	nentai	rv. Including	a Preve	ention.
number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources  b) Reduce water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater  Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Objectives		,					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year		Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul					
number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources  b) Reduce water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater  Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P6. Reduce th	risk of	floodin	g and conserv	e wate	er resources													
abstraction and consumption over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 water abstraction and consumption	number of properties at ris flooding from surface and gro		Lead L	ocal Flood Au	thority	will be responsib		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		makes	no explicit re	erence	to water
	abstraction and		over th	e last few yea on in the numl	rs, prir	narily due to a	dily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					to reducing
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria  Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects  Proposition of Adverse Effects  This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire and UK constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  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.								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale							
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites  a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  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			Kev	Baseline Inf	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Co	ommen	tarv. Inclu	ıdino	ı Preve	ention.
Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.  This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.  This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.  This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.  This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.  This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.	Obje	ectives and	,					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P	Cumul	Redu				d	
System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.  The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  System does not break down performance on the species, and provide species, and provide poportunities for against the Lancashire BAP targets.  O	P7. To	o protect and en	hance b	iodiversity and	d prote	ct European sites	s													
enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide popportunities for SSSI within Pendle are all classified as (Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	deliver Lancas Biodive	ry of the shire and UK ersity Action	System agains	n does not bre t the Lancashi	ak dov	vn performance	nto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					erence	to
	enhane wildlife design and prespecie opport	ce existing e/landscape lated habitats otected es, and provide unities for	SSSI w 'Unfavo Englan Betwee land in	vithin Pendle a ourable Recov id. en 2008/09 an Pendle desig	are all overing' and 2009 nated a	classified as by Natural 0/10 the 1,296ha as a Biological		0	0	0	0	0	0	0						to
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## Policy Area: Policy SUP1 Community Facility Provision

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	r- ary	erm ars	up to iod	Frm, Plan d	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans Bounda	Short To 0-5 yea	Medium u plan per	Long Te Beyond Perio	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.

## Conclusion:

The policy has little impact on the economic and environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on reducing levels of social deprivation and improving social inclusion throughout the Borough by coordinating planning, regeneration and other strategies to ensure that improved community services and facilities are provided in areas of deprivation or need, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Objective C5).

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_	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline Ir	nfo and	d Target (Whe	H		raphic S			mesca g		ative	Comm	nentar	y, Including	Prevei	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria			vailab			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
H1. T	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	whole c	ommunity													
qualit	priate good y housing to residents'	has b 2004 home	een a significa /05 and 2010/	ant incre 11 a tot ouilt, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordab iich equates to		>	0	0	0	+	+	+		es impr	supporting rege oving the quali ock		
b) Ada failure	dress market	follow	information is ving the cance amme in 2010	llation o			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m current hous		o explicit reference ket trends.	ence to	addressing
H2 To	o improve health a	and red	uce health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle						•			•				
,	duce health alities	Pend Engla rate f	and average. A rom heart dise	out rema Although ease an	e for males in ains higher than n the early death d stroke has fall England average	n en,	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+			illy seeks to su facilities for he		
health	prove access to n and social facilities	2009			d, although the a slight decreas	е	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	areas with hi	gh leve ciency in	direct health c ls of deprivation n provision as i e Delivery Plar	n or an dentifie	identified d in the
Key																		
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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	у	m. S	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage b	usiness which is appropriately located to maximise	the benef	fits on loc	al, natio	nal and (	global m	arkets		
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising tourist potential.

Positive Impact Negative Impact

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October 2011
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E2. To secure econor	nic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy	labour m	arket						
a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the impact on employment levels.
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.

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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	e e	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision.

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Object and C				Avail	able)		Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	eaucti	on, Offsettin Effects		averse
E.3 To d	develop stra	ategic t	ransp	ort, commun	ication	and economic in	frastructu	re										
a) reduce congestic improve	on and safety		numb	03 and 2005 er of childrer		was a 2.7% fall in roads in										akes no explici raffic congestic		nce to the
for road (	users	from 2	005 d ed in	nwards with	the fol	has continued lowing figures 16 (2007), 11												
			numb	03 and 2005 er of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
		from 2 record	005 d ed in	nwards with	the fol	has continued lowing figures 16 (2007), 11												
b) increa level of investme and use freight tra	ent in of rail		llen b			urneys in Pendle 2002/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explici rail or freight t		
Key								ı	1	1	1	1	1	1				
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	jectives I Criteria		Avai	lable)		Urbar	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term	0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	Effects	g or A	uverse
ICT, home	oort links, working, reen travel	improve	ty in the UK is e, due to influence ogies and vehicle	ces suc	d to continue to n as cleaner	0	0	0		0	0	0	0			kes no explici ans etc.	t referei	nce to ICT,
E4. T	o deliver urba	ın/rural re	naissance			•	•	•						•				
	oport rural sification	Survey	m the Business ntroduced in 20 rural employme	08, shc	er Employment ws an upward	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		olicy ma fication.	kes no explici	t referei	nce to rural
Key						•												
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Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pen	dle	ry	EL S	p to od	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumulative	Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.  Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land for community facilities.
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to design quality.

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle		rm S	o to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	ural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up plan period	Long ler Beyond P	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C1. To Reduce crime and the	e fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviou	ır							
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets safer.

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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects   Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects							Geo	graphic	Scale		Tim	nescale	•						
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities  This policy refers to the provision of health and the provision of health and the provision. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering need and deficiency in provision when providing new services.  > > 0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +				Kev Baseli	ne Inf	o and Target	Р	endle		ه ع	,	p to od	m, Ian	ative					
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities  This policy refers to the provision of health care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering new and deficiency in provision when providing new services.  The policy would improve access to GP services through considering new and deficiency in provision when providing new services.  The policy would improve access to GP services through considering new services.  The policy would improve access to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve access to GP services through care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.  The policy would improve access to GP services.		bjectives and		•			Urba	n Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter	0-3 year	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul	Re	ductio			dverse
of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	C2. To	o improve access	to and	d use of basic g	joods, s	services and ame	enities												
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities  The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O  O	of pec to loca servic	ople finding access al food shops and es e.g. post office	S,	completions we minutes public a doctors surge In 2008/09 96. completions we minutes public a primary scho In 2008/09 95. completions we minutes public	ere builtranspery.  0% of a ere builtransperol.  0% of a ere builtransperol.	t within 30 ort travel time of all housing t within 30 ort travel time of all housing t within 30	۸	>	0	+		+	+	+	care fa The po service deficie	cilities; dicy wo es throuncy in p	this would incould improve ac agh considering	lude GF ccess to g need a	P provision. GP and
	acces	s for those with		The number of with facilities for	pedes or disab	led people is	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	providi disabili which develo	ng physties. The seeks to pment	sical access for his is dealt with o ensure that a is accessible to	or those n in Polic all new	with cy ENV2
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Polic	y Area: Policy	SUP2	! Health and	well-l	peing		_	_		_		_	_	_		-		
							Geogr	aphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale						
_	Sustainable evelopment		Key Baseli	ne Inf	o and Target		Pei	ndle	,	E s	p to	m, lan	ative			tary, Includi		
	jectives and Criteria				ailable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan	Cumulative	K	educti	on, Offsettii Effects		Adverse
C3. To	protect places, s	paces,	, landscapes a	ınd buil	dings of historic,	cultu	ıral and a	rchaeolog	jical val	ue								
and contract heritage and contract building	spect the historic ontemporary ge of the area onserve historic ags through ive adaptationuse	anti		g mana	ition Areas and gement plans fo	r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explic ervation.	it refere	ence to
design local d "sense	e architectural n to enhance the character and e of place" of opment	mai	nservation Are nagement plai 3/14.		appraisals and produced by		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			akes no explic design and ser		
buildin landso	orove access to ags and capes of c/cultural value	120 in 2		sits to r	were circa nuseums in Pen nts an increase		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	impro	ving acc	akes no explic cess to building tural value		
Key																		_
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Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (When	е	Pen	ndle	<u>~</u>	r.u.	o b	m, lan	ulati	
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Uı	rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term Beyond Pla Period	Cumulative	
C4. To protect and in	nprove local environmental quality									
protection, creation and	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.	> 0 0 + + + benefits.				The strategy makes reference to the importance of open space for its health and well-being benefits.				
Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.										
,	The number of complaints about noise has ri slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy specifically refers to the provision of community facilities.



Overtein able			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesca	ile	e	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info	• •	Per	ndle	>	Eς	o to	m, lan	ılativ		
Objectives and Criteria	Availa	able)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plar Period	Cumulative		
C5. To deve	op strong and positive rela	ationships between peop	le from dif	ferent bac	ckground	ls and co	mmuniti	ies and to	o value t	the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle	
) Create a ense of elonging and	local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were and fairly satisfied for all				Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities the wellbeing and communit cohesion of communities could be improved.						
vellbeing for all nembers of the community	The target of 52.8% by 2 The Perception Survey h revealed that 3.3% defini can influence decisions i further 25.6% tended to a	nad a low response but itely agreed that they n their area, and a	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	cohesion of communities could be improved.	
o) Support community development and neighbourhood dentity	9.1% would definitely crole, a further 48.2% wou		>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities the wellbeing and communit cohesion of communities could be improved.	



							Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	ale	0	
	ustainable velopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	Z.	E s	p to	m, Ian	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
	ectives and Criteria	·		/ailabl			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
enhan	otect and ce facilities for e, art and	'satisfi events reduct	ed' with sports	s / leisu seen a : er resul	ts recorded in 20	004	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy supports the provision of new or improved facilities for leisure due to its health benefits.
P1. T	o minimise the re	quireme	ent for energy	use, pr	omote efficient e	nergy ι	use and	d increas	e the us	e of en	ergy fr	om rene	wable s	sources
produ	ximise the ction and/or renewable	for the	installation of	f renew	r to year the figu able and low dle remains low.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy.
length trips re throug approp and m	imise the and number of equired th encouraging oriately located ixed use opment ort	of peo transp	ple using sus ort to access	tainable their pla			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will aim to facilitate health care, leisur and fitness facilities together and where they are accessible to all the community and by a range of public transport methods.
Key						-								
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos Imp		-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncerta mpact



		Geog	graphic	Scale	T	imesca	ile				
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	7	E. S	up to	lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	1 ~ 2 IF	Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
P2. To address the r	eed to limit and adapt to climate change	•			•		•	•			
a) Reduce or minimise	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008.								This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions		
greenhouse gas emissions	This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Todasion of groom out of guo of most of the		
o) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference climat change.		



arising from household waste per head between 2004/05 construction, and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4					
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	_		Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle	ح.	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Con	menta	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
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	Obj							Jrban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Ter 0-5 year	Medium up plan peric	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumul				4	
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster	P3. T	To ensure the su	stainable	managemen	t of exis	sting natural reso	ources tl	hrough	consider	ation of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minir	nisation	recycling a	nd recov	ery		
	a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  b) Promote the use of recycled and	housel and 20 head. I There compo 2010/1 The compo target	nold waste per 107/08, achiev In 2010/11 this has been a 52 sting rate betw 1, far exceedi Imbined figure sting (38.28% (44%) in the L	r head I ing the s had fa 2.81% in veen 20 ng the for rec ) is slig	petween 2004/09 target of 380kg allen still further. Increase in the 204/05 and target of 10%. ycling and htly below the		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit re	eference	e to	
of recycled and between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the		betwee target	en 2004/05 an of increasing t	d 2010	/11. As a result t	he	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit re	eference	e to	
	Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		/e ards nificantly	+	Pos	itive act	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Unce



						(	Geog	aphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	4					
	ustainable velopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	l Target (Whe	re	Pen	dle		E. s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comr	nentar	y, Including	Preve	ention.
Obj	ectives and Criteria			/ailabl			rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			fsetting of A		
P4. T	o reduce contan	nination,	regenerate de	egradeo	d environments, i	maintain	soil re	sources	and min	imise (	develop	oment or	greenf	ield sites				
develo brown	courage the opment of lifeld land in	derelia	ct land and bui	ldings i	ecords 48 ha of n Pendle, of which litable for housin											no explicit refe evelopment.	erence	to the
green	rence to field	only s	ite officially cla	ssified	ne in Colne, is thas being fremediation.	ne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
		previo		d (Brow	sing built on nfield) land, as i the RSS target.	n												
b) Pro quality resour	,	classif 1 and	ied at Grade 3	s. There	ral land in Pendle is none in Grad ts for 5.1% of the	es	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy quality.	makes	no explicit refe	erence	to soil
P5. To	o improve water	quality a	and meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wate	er Frame	work	Directive						•				
quality	sure water y meets the standard	were o	classified:		rways in Pendle %, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy quality.	makes	no explicit refe	erence	to water
		Bad –		07.17	3.170,													
Key	Mana and	1.	Maria	Ι.	Maria		1 NA -	_	1.	D	4:	1	1 s.			Na lace of	La	l lasticità
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Mov towa	-	+	Posi		-		egative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain



							Geog	raphic	Scale	Т	imeso	ale						
	ustainable evelopment	Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Whe	re	Per	dle	5	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Com	menta	ry, Including	a Preve	ention,
	jectives and Criteria			/ailable			Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			ffsetting of A	4	
P6. F	Reduce the risk of	of floodin	g and conserv	e water	resources													
numb prope floodi surfac	educe the per of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead L		thority v	y Council as the will be responsib ctober 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			s no explicit ref operties at risk		
abstra	educe water action and umption	over th	e last few yea on in the num	rs, prim		dily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to redu water abstraction and consumption			to reducing	
P7. T	To protect and er	nhance b	iodiversity and	d protec	t European site	s												
delive Lanca	entribute to the ery of the ashire and UK versity Action s?	Systen agains		ak dow	n Reporting n performance targets down in	ito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			es no explicit re AP targets.	eference	e to
Kev		•						· ——-				-		-				
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve ards nificantly	+	Pos Impa		-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



Policy Area: Policy SUP2 Health and well-being

		Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imesc	ale	0	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	- ary	erm	ıp to iod	rm, Plan d	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundaı	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan peri	Long Te Beyond I Perio	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.

## Conclusion:

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

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



						(	3eogı	raphic S	cale	Ti	mesc	ale						
	ustainable evelopment	Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Per	ndle	Ý	u.	o to	m, Ian	ative	Comm	entary	y, Including	Prever	ntion.
	jectives and Criteria	,		vailabl			rban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative		_	setting of Ac		
H1. To	o help meet the h	ousing	needs of the v	vhole co	ommunity													
quality	priate good y housing to residents'	has be 2004/ home	een a significa 05 and 2010/1	ant incre 11 a tota built, wh	first year that the ease. Between al of 11 affordabl ich equates to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy requiremen		no explicit refe	rence to	housing
b) Add failure	dress market	follow	nformation is r ing the cancel amme in 2010	llation c			0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe t housing mark		
H2 To	improve health a	and redu	ice health ine	qualitie	s in Pendle	I			•									
a) Red inequa	duce health alities	Pendl Engla rate fr	nd average. A om heart dise	out rema although ase and	e for males in ains higher than the early death d stroke has falle England average	en,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy health inequ		no explicit ref	erence	to reducing
health	prove access to a and social acilities	2009/			d, although the a slight decrease	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			no explicit refe nd social care t		
Key <<	Move away	<	Move	>	Move	>>	Mov	10	+	Do	sitive		. 1	Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair
``	significantly		away marginally		towards marginally	<i>&gt;&gt;</i>	tow	ards nificantly	<b>T</b>		oact	-		Impact		No impact	f	Oncertall



Policy Area: Polic	ey SUP3 Education and Training								
		Geogi	raphic S	Scale	T	imesca	ile		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	ry	LL S	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage but	usiness which is appropriately located to maximise	the benef	its on loc	al, natio	nal and (	global m	arkets		
a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.
b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2001 2.46% of people within Pendle worked in the within 'science and technology professional 'category. This was lower than many neighbouring authorities (2011 census data required to update)	۸	>	0	0	+	+	+	Indirectly, the context and strategy refer to the need and desire to ensure the locally available curriculum reflects the economic and employment needs of the area. In the long-term this could help to build the innovative / science base in the region.
c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising tourist potential.

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



a) Reduce unemployment levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high							0	Seog	graphic	Scale	Т	mesc	ale						
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.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the			Key	Baseline In	fo and	Target (Wher	·e	Pe	ndle	2	E S	p to	m, lan	lative	Comi	nentaı	ry, Including	Preve	ention,
a) Reduce unemployment levels  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high								oan	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Tel 0-5 year	Medium u	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu					
unemployment levels  The offset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.  b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high  The offset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels will improve the educational and training will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle which should reduce unemployment levels.  The policy seeks to deliver key development will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle which should reduce unemployment levels.  The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.	E2. T	To secure econor	nic inclu	ision and deve	lop and	l maintain a heal	thy labo	our m	narket						_				
physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high	unem	ployment	herald throug fared level r	led an increas ghout the coun relatively well emains signifi	e in une try. Per and the cantly b	employment leve ndle has howeve unemployment selow the regiona	r ;	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	will improv	e the ed es in Pe	ducational and endle which sh	training	)
	physic of job location transp to are	cal accessibility s through the on of sites and port links close eas of high				s been develope		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				erence t	0
Key	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>		love wards	+		sitive act	-		legative mpact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



Policy Area: Policy	/ SUP3 Education	າ and Training
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		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tir	nesca	ale	4)	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	ry	E s	up to riod	m, lan	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	>>	>	^	+	+	+	+	This policy aims at delivering key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle.
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	+	+	+	A better educated workforce should help to attract businesses offering higher paid jobs.

Kev

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	significantly		away		towards		towards		Impact		Impact				
			marginally		marginally		significantly								



					Geog	graphic \$	Scale	Ti	mescal	е						
Sustainable Development	Key B	aseline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Pe	ndle	. >	E s	p to	m, lan	lative			ry, Includii		
Objectives and Criteria			lable)	•	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Kea	uctio	n, Offsettin Effects		averse
.3 To develop st	rategic tran	sport, commur	ication a	nd economic inf	rastructur	e						•				
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety or road users	in the nur Pendle. This gene from 200 recorded (2008) ar Between in the nur Pendle. This gene from 200 recorded	2003 and 2009 mber of childre erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 (2 ad 7 (2009). 2003 and 2009 mber of childre erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 (2 ad 7 (2009).	d trend had the follow 2006), 16 there was n KSI on the follow the follow	roads in as continued wing figures (2007), 11 as a 2.7% fall roads in as continued wing figures	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	developr including reducing It also m different	ments of for which the car journal of makes of education	s to ensure n are in access ralking and cy urneys and tr reference to t tional establis o reduce mult ents.	ible loca cling the affic con he siting shments	ations ereby ngestion. g of s close by
o) increase the evel of nvestment in and use of rail reight transport		sumption for fre by 20.81% be		neys in Pendle 002/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explici ail or freight t		



				Geog	graphic	Scale	Tir	mesca	ale	4					
Sustainable Development	Kev Baseline	Info and	Target (Where	Pe	ndle	5	Εs	p to	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includir		
Objectives and Criteria		Available		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Ke	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects	g of Ad	dverse
c) improve transport inks, ICT, nomeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the to improve, due t cleaner technology	o influence	es such as	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		licy mal ravel pla	kes no explicit ans etc.	referen	ce to ICT,
E4. To deliver urban/r	ural renaissance			•			•								
a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Bu Employment Sur shows an upward	vey introdu	iced in 2008,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This po		kes no explicit	referen	ce to rural
b) Reclaim derelict and and buildings, optimising the use of brownfield sites"	The figures have with 67% records	ed in 2008/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit eld land for co		
c) concentrate office development within own centres	levels of provisio 2009/10 with the	n recorded completion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit ce developmer		ce to the



			Geog	raphic	Scale	Ti	mesc	ale						
Sustainable	Koy Pacalina Infa	and Target	Pen	dle		Е (	d b	n, an	ative	Com	menta	ary, Includin	ıg Prev	ention,
Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info (Where Ava		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Red	ductio	n, Offsetting Effects	g of A	dverse
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no loc the number of dwellings i Ecohomes standard of go	neeting the BRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This pol design o		es no explicit	referen	ce to
C1. To Reduce crime an	d the fear of crime and to re	educe anti-social be	ehaviour							I				
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was Perception Survey in 201 much lower response, but how safe they feel when local area during the day was 'very safe' (33%), fait There has been a slight i 'fear of crime after dark' in eighbourhoods. Howeve Survey is based on a murate than the PLACE Sur	1. This had a at asked residents outside in the . The response rly safe (48.5%).  Increase in the n Pendle's er, the Perception ch lower response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This pol making		es no explicit safer.	referen	ce to
Key	•													
	< Move > away marginally	Move > towards marginally	tov	ve vards nificantly	+	Positiv		-	Negat Impac		0	No Impact	?	Uncertair



			Geog	raphic S	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale					
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Targe	et (Where	Pen	dle	s- ary	erm ars	up to riod	erm, Plan	Cumulative		mmentary, Inclued		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumi		Éffe		
C2. To improve acces	s to and use of basic goods, services	and ameniti	es										
a) Reduce the numbers of people inding access to ocal food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing cowere built within 30 minutes public travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing cowere built within 30 minutes public travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing cowere built within 30 minutes public travel time of a primary school.	ompletions transport	^	>	0	0	+	+	+	develo locatio	olicy aims to direct opments to areas of ns that are accessi ring access for peo	identifi ible to u	ed need and in
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossing facilities for disabled people is incr year-on-year.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	providi disabili which	policy makes no exp ing physical access ities. This is dealt v seeks to ensure the essible to all memb	s for tho vith in P at all ne	se with olicy ENV2 w developmen



						G	eograp	hic S	Scale	1	imesc	ale						
	stainable relopment	Kev	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (Where		Pendle		>	, E ø	up to riod	m, Ian	ative			ary, Includin		
Obje	ctives and Criteria			ailable		Urba	ın R	ural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductic	on, Offsetting Effects	g of Ac	lverse
C3. To	protect places,	spaces,	landscapes a	ınd buil	dings of historic, o	ultural a	and arch	aeolo	ogical v	alue								
historic contem heritag and con historic through	porary e of the area	anticip	has 23 Cons ates having m e by 2013/14		n Areas and nent plans for all	0	0		0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit onservation,	referen	ce to
design the loca and "se	architectural to enhance al character ense of place" elopment		ement plans		appraisals and e produced by		0		0	0	0	0	0			kes no explicit esign and sens		
to build	rove access lings and apes of /cultural	tourist 2010/1	timated that th visits to muse 1. This repres us years.	ums in		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	improvi	ng acce	kes no explicit ess to buildings ural value		
Key <<	Move away significantly	<	Move away	>	Move towards	>>	Move toward		+	Pos		-	Negat		0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status  D) Reduce light and noise  This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation and access to green spaces  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution								Geog	graphic	Scale		Timeso	ale						
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality  a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces  In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status  This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation and access to green spaces  This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation and access to green spaces  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution			.	Ke	ev Baseline	Info a	nd Target	Pe	ndle	,	Ë	s p to	m, Ian	ative	Comm	nentar	v. Includina	Preve	ntion.
protection, creation and access to green spaces  plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status  b) Reduce light  The number of complaints about noise has	Obj	jectives an						Urban	Rural	Trans-	Short Ter	0-5 year Medium upoli	Long Terr Beyond P	Cumul					
protection, creation and access to green spaces    Description   Protection   Plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.   O	C4. T	o protect and	d impro	ove loc	cal environmer	ntal qua	ality												
status  b) Reduce light and noise  The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	protection of the protection o	ction, on and ss to green	plans Barro Garo Publ	s in pla owford dens, \ ic satis	ace: Alkincoate I, Heyhead, M /ictoria and W sfaction with p	s, Ball ( arsden, alverde arks in	Grove, , Valley en. Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
and noise risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10. 0 0 0 0 0 0 light and noise pollution					gh, with seven	earnin	g Green Flag												
	and n	oise						0	0	0	0	0	0	0				ence to	reducing
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		Geog	graphic	Scale		Timesc	ale		
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target	Pe	ndle	>	ب ع ،	p to	m, lan	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	(Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans-Boundary	Short Term	Medium up to	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C5. To develop	strong and positive relationships between po	eople from	different	backgro	unds an	d comm	unities a	nd to val	ue 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.	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	Policy supports the upgrading of secondary school facilities particularly where the schemes would bring wider community benefits. These enhanced community facilities and activities could help improve community cohesion and relationships and in improving skills and education improve well-being.
b) Support community development and neighbourhood dentity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	Policy supports the upgrading of secondary school facilities particularly where the schemes would bring wider community benefits. These enhanced community facilities and activities could help improv community cohesion and relationships.



figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  There has been a small decline in the number of trips by locating education and training facilities in locations of trips required through encouraging through encouraging.  The recults of the 2011 Consults will provide								Geog	raphic S	Scale	Т	imeso	cale	4	
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).  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  B) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public  There has been a small decline in the number of trips by located and mixed use development and the use of public  D) Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  There has been a small decline in the number of trips by located and mixed use development and the use of public  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  D) Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  There has been a small decline in the number of trips by located and mixed use development and the use of public			Kev	Baseline In	fo and	d Target (Whe	re	Pen	ndle	×	ء ع	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary Including Prevention
enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture  'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).  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.  There has been a small decline in the number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The policy seeks to reduce the number of trips by locating appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public	Obj	ectives and	,			• •		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumul	
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use of public  Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	enhan leisure	ce facilities for e, art and	'satisfi events reduct	ed' with sports s service has s tion from earlie	s / leisi seen a er resu	re facilities and significant Its recorded in		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
production and/or use of renewable energy  b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use of public  There has been a small decline in the number of trips by locating appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public  Although Variable Holly year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains of trips the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains of trips by locating education and training facilities in locations of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The policy seeks to reduce the number of trips by locating education and training facilities in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in close families travel requirements,	P1. T	o minimise the re	equireme	ent for energy	use, p	romote efficient	energ	ıy use an	d increas	e the us	e of er	nergy f	rom ren	ewable s	sources
length and number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide and mixed use development and the use of public  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.  The policy section and training facilities in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in close that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in close that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in close that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in close that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling.	production of	ction and/or renewable	figures low ca	for the instal	ation o	of renewable and		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewabl energy.
	length of trips throug appropand m develouse of	and number s required th encouraging oriately located ixed use opment and the public	of peo transp The re	ple using sust ort to access esults of the 20	ainabl their pl	e modes of ace of work.		>	>	>	0	+	+	+	locating education and training facilities in locations that are conveniently accessible to users, including by walking and cycling. It also encourages the provision of primary and secondary facilities in close proximity where possible to reduce multi-child
	<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>		ve vards nificantly	+		sitive act	-		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertai



Development Objectives and Criteria    Criteria   Crite	Sustainable					Geog	graphic (	Scale	1	Γimesc	ale	e e			ry, Including		
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt	Development	-			e	Pe	ndle	٠.	rm 's	p to od	m, Ian	ulati					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  D) Contribute to the ability to adent to adent to adent to a series of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions  This policy makes no explicit reference climate change.		AV	allable)	•		Urban	Rural	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 year	Medium ul plan perio	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cum					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  D) Contribute to the ability to adent to adent to adent to a series of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions  This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions  This policy makes no explicit reference climate change.	P2. To address the r	need to limit and adapt	to climat	e change	_				•				•				
Emissions  This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to change the commercial and transport) has fallen to the ability to adapt to the ability to the ability to adapt to the ability to the ability to adapt to the ability to the abil	a) Reduce or minimise				3.												
ability to adapt to domestic commercial and transport) has fallen		and well below the C	ounty (8.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
climate change by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	ability to adapt to	domestic, commercial by 300 kWh in each y	al and tra year betv	nsport) has fall veen 2005 and		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This polici	y make:	s no explicit re	ference	climate
	Key << Move away significantly	< Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	to	ove wards gnificantly	+		sitive pact	-		gative pact	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria		and Target (Where	D.						Š	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
		lable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	
P3. To ensure the sustain	inable management o	of existing natural resou	urces throug	h conside	ration of	deple	tion, wa	aste minim	isation	recycling and recovery
arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  Th co	ead. In 2010/11 this had been a 52.87 composting rate between 010/11, far exceeding the combined figure for composting (38.28%) is	ead between 2004/05 the target of 380kg per ad fallen still further.  1% increase in the en 2004/05 and the target of 10%.  The recycling and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.
of recycled and be secondary tar		increased by 86.48% 2010/11. As a result the waste recycling to 209		0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste.



							Geog	raphic S	cale	Т	imesc	ale	4					
Sustainab Developme		Kev Base	eline Inf	o and	Target (Wher	·e _	Pen	dle	>	E s	o to	m, Ian	ative	Commo	entarv	, Including	Preve	ntion.
Objectives Criteria	and	,		ailable			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative			setting of A		
P4. To reduce	contamin	nation, reger	erate de	graded	environments, i	maintai	n soil re	esources	and mir	nimise	develo	pment or	n greent	ield sites				
a) Encourage development or brownfield land preference to greenfield	f c	derelict land 20 ha was d	and buil eemed to	dings ir be su	ecords 48 ha of n Pendle, of which itable for housing ne in Colne, is the	g.								This policy m brownfield la		no explicit reference	erence t	o the
greeniieid	7 7	only site offi contaminate The percent previously d	cially class d and in age of ne eveloped	ssified a need o w hous (Brow	as being f remediation.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
b) Protect goo quality soil resources	1	classified at	Grade 3. s figure a	There	al land in Pendle is none in Grad s for 5.1% of the	es	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m quality.	nakes r	no explicit refe	erence t	o soil
P5. To improve	water qu	ality and me	eet the re	quirem	ents of the Wate	er Fram	nework	Directive										
a) Ensure wate quality meets the WFD standard	ne V	were classif	ed:		ways in Pendle b, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy m quality.	nakes r	no explicit refe	erence t	o water
Kev	<u>'</u>																	
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	ectives and Criteria			ailabl			Jrban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. F	Reduce the risk of	of floodin	g and conserv	e wate	resources									
numb prope floodi surfac	educe the er of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground e sources	Lead L		thority	y Council as the will be responsib ctober 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding
abstra	educe water action and umption	over th	e last few yea on in the num	rs, prim		dily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption
P7. T	o protect and e	nhance b	iodiversity and	d protec	t European site	s								
delive Lanca	ntribute to the ery of the ashire and UK versity Action	Systen agains		ak dow	n Reporting n performance targets down in	ito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets.
Key								•						
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Policy Area: Policy SUP3 Education and Training

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	. 5	E S	p to od	m, Ian I	umulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.  Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape targets.
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland.

## Conclusion:

The policy has an indirect impact on the economic objectives as the creation of better educational and learning facilities will create a better educated and more qualified population within Pendle which will raise employment levels and the quality of jobs within the Borough. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. It is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and focuses on providing facilities for the education and training of all ages groups and priority is to be given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision.

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pe	ndle	<b>^</b>	E s	d d	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long lerm, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
H1. To help meet the	nousing needs of the whole community								
a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements.
b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing current housing market trends.
H2 To improve health	and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	1							
a) Reduce health inequalities	The all cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy makes reference to promoting a pattern of land use and location of facilities which provides for an active and healthy lifestyle. This could help reduce health inequalities in areas which currently have poor public realm and therefore limited opportunities.
b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
Key << Move away	Move   Move   >>	l Mo	VA		Po	sitive	1		Negative 0 No Impact ? Uncertain
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Sustainable				raphic S	Jouic	•	imesca		4	
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Objectives and Criteria		ailable)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
E1. To encourage bus	siness which is approp	oriately located to maximise	the benef	its on loc	al, natio	nal and (	global ma	arkets		
number of growth businesses		een 1998 and 2008, with a egistered business stock emparison the Great	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the creation of new businesses.
existing innovation and science base in the region	in the within 'science professional 'categor	y. This was lower than uthorities (2011 census	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing innovation the science base within the region.
tourist potential of Pendle	jobs has remained st workforce employed	). Whilst the number of atic the proportion of the	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces which is positive for tourism within Pendle



Criteria  E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market  a) Reduce unemployment  The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels				
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				
unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however employment levels	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effect			
unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however levels				
level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.				
b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs.			



		Geog	raphic	Scale	Tin	nesca	ale	4	
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Per	ndle	. 2	LL S	up to riod	m, lan I	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010.  Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to learning.
d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50.  Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to jobs.

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Objectives and Criteria	1.0, 2		lable)	get (1111e1e	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Re	ductio	on, Offsettin Effects		dverse
E.3 To develop s	trategic trar	sport, commur	nication	and economic in	frastructur	e										
a) reduce traffic congestion and improve safety		2003 and 2009 mber of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in										akes no explici raffic congestic		nce to the
for road users	from 200 recorded	erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	the fol	lowing figures												
		2003 and 2009 mber of childre		was a 2.7% fall n roads in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	from 200 recorded	erally downwar 5 onwards with in Pendle 10 ( nd 7 (2009).	the fol	lowing figures												
b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport		n by 20.81% be		urneys in Pendle 2002/04 and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to investment in rail or freight transport.				
Key Move awa significant</td <td></td> <td>Move away marginally</td> <td>&gt;</td> <td>Move towards marginally</td> <td>1</td> <td>Move towards</td> <td>+</td> <td>Positiv</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>Negativ Impact</td> <td>e</td> <td>0</td> <td>No Impact</td> <td>?</td> <td>Uncertai</td>		Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	1	Move towards	+	Positiv		-	Negativ Impact	e	0	No Impact	?	Uncertai



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links, home	orove transport ICT, working, and travel plans	to imp		ofluence	ected to continue es such as clean		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ICT, green travel plans etc.			to ICT,	
E4. To	o deliver urban/r	ural rena	aissance										-						
	oport rural ification	Emplo	rom the Busin syment Survey an upward tr	introdu			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification.				
Key															•				
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Objectives and Criteria	Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up t plan period	Long Term Beyond Plai Period	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "brownfield sites"	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land.
	Steadily increasing trend over last five years.								
c) concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development.
d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	^	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design sustainable buildings which meet the highest level of the appropriate BREAAM scheme as possible.

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C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and			Geogra	aphic S	cale	Ti	mesca	ale	4			
C1. To Reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour  a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and  This policy seeks to design out the for crime and anti-social behavior encourage natural surveillance.  >>		Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pend	lle	>	ء ع	o to	n, an	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
a) Make streets and public places safer for the community  The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and	Objectives and		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium ul plan peric	Long Teri Beyond Pl Period	Cumul	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
public places safer for the community  Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.  C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  This policy makes no explicit references to local food shops and	C1. To Reduce crime ar	nd the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social beh	aviour									
a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and  In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  This policy makes no explicit reference access to local facilities.	public places safer for	Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%).  There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and encourage natural surveillance.		
numbers of people finding access to local facilities.  were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  access to local facilities.	C2. To improve access	to and use of basic goods, services and amenitie	es									
offices, difficult  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.	numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post	were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.  In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.  In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to local facilities.		
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Objectives and Criteria	Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rura I	Trans- Bounda	Short Te 0-5 yea Medium the plan perior Beyond Ferioc		Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy refers users to ENV2 which states that developments should be accessible to all members of the community.	

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pen	dle	>	m s	o to	m, lan	ative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C3. To protect places	s, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cult	ural and a	rchaeolo	gical valu	ie				
a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and reuse	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm.
b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm to achieve a quality sense of place and local identity. It also requires new public realm proposals to incorporate materials which are in keeping with the character of the area.
c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value. Indirectly, it seeks to improve connectivity in the public realm to ensure ease of movement for all users and thereby improving access to public buildings, including historic/cultural assets.
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i oney Area. Po	licy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places	Geog	raphic S	Scale	Ti	mesca	le		
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Development Objectives and Criteria	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Commentary, Including Prevention, Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
C4. To protect and	improve local environmental quality								
a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.  Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	^	^	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to sustain or improve the quality and appearance of the public realm – which could include green spaces – and includes the requirement to increase the use of trees, shrubs and planting.
b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5. To devel	op strong and positive relationships between people	e from diff	erent bac	kground	ls and co	mmuniti	es and to	o value tl	the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle
a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied  The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	*	*	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm and improve the character of the public realm, which will have a positive impact on the public's sense of belonging and community wellbeing.  The policy also seeks to promote a pattern of land use and facilities which encourages walking, cycling, leisure, recreation and play, to provide for an active and healthy lifestyle for all.
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Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan per	Long Te Beyond   Perio	nwn	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm and improve the character of the public realm, which will have a positive impact on the community development and neighbourhood identity.

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Sustainable Development	Key Baseline	Info and	Target (Where	Pe	ndle	۲.	rm 's	p to	m, lan	lative	Commentary, Including Prevention,
Objectives and Criteria		Available		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of peo 'satisfied' with spo events service ha reduction from ea	orts / leisur s seen a si	e facilities and ignificant	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect and enhance public buildings which will include buildings of arts and culture.
culture	2004 and 2008 (F										The policy also encourages the use of public art in the public realm.
P1. To minimise the r	equirement for ener	gy use, pro	omote efficient en	ergy use a	nd increa	se the u	se of e	nergy	from rer	newable	esources
a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable figures for the installow carbon technolow.	tallation of	renewable and	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires that the on-site energy requirements as set out in ENV3 are met in the development of new public buildings. The policy also encourages buildings to be built to BREEAM standards which incorporates the use of renewable energy technologies to reach the higher levels of the scheme.
b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a number of people transport to access.  The results of the the next update.	using sust s their plac	tainable modes o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of trips.
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Pendle   Urban   Rural							G	eog	raphic	Scale	1	imesc	ale						
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  Discription of the appropriate BREEAM scheme, thereby reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new public buildings.  It also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings which can adapt to a changing climate and which will have a longer life and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.			Kev	Baseline Inf	fo and T	arget (Where		Pen	dle	>	ء ع	5 P	n, an	ative	Com	menta	rv. Including	n Preve	ention.
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions  Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  **Display to the county of the appropriate BREEAM scheme, thereby reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new public buildings.  **It also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.  **Display the propriate BREEAM scheme, thereby reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new public buildings.  **It also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings which can adapt to a changing climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings which can adapt to a changing climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.  **Node of the appropriate BREEAM scheme, thereby reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new public buildings.  **It also encourages the use of natural and soft landscaping in areas of public realm which will provide carbon capture, water storage and shading and cooling benefits, helping to adapt to	Obje	ectives and	110)			argor (Timore		oan	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumul					
minimise greenhouse gas emissions  5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change  c) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings which can adapt to a changing climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.  C) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.  C) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.  C) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.  C) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.  C) Co	P2. T	o address the n	eed to li	mit and adapt	to climate	change													
ability to adapt to climate change  domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.  climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings the use of natural and soft landscaping in areas of public realm which will provide carbon capture, water storage and shading and cooling benefits, helping to adapt to	minim green	ise house gas	5.63% This is and we	from 7.1 tonne the second lovell below the C	es to 6.7 to west figur county (8.4	onnes in 2008. e in Lancashire	IK	<b>&gt;</b>	^	0	0	+	+	+	a level as scheme, greenhou buildings It also en flexible b thereby re	s possible thereby use gas courage uildings educe e	e of the approreducing or memissions from es the design of which will have missions in the	priate B inimisin new p of adapta e a longe future	REEAM g ublic able, er life and from the
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Sustainable Development Objectives and Criteria    Panale								Geogr	aphic S	Scale	7	imesc	ale						
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The policy also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce the need to demolish and build replacement buildings in the future.  This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of recycled and secondary materials. However, the policy encourages developments to be built BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for menouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates. The policy also refers users to polic encouraging the use of recycled and secondary built encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates. The policy also refers users to polic encourage deve			Kev	Baseline Inf	o and	Target (When	e	Pen	dle	y	m S	ę e	n, an	ative	Com	menta	rv. Including	ı Preve	ention.
a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources  There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials  c) D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Obje	ctives and	, noy					Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundar	Short Ter 0-5 years	Medium up plan perio	Long Terr Beyond PI Period	Cumul					
arising from construction, and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further.  There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy  b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target (44%) has been exceeded.  The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target of 10%.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  The policy also reference to the us of recycled and secondary aggregates. The policy also refers users to policy ENV2 which does explicitly promote this	P3. To	o ensure the su	ıstainable	e managemen	t of exis	sting natural resc	urce	s through	conside	ration of	deplet	ion, wa	ste minim	nisation	n recycling an	d recov	ery		
of recycled and secondary materials. However, the policy encourages developments to be built materials between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.  > 0 0 + + + +   ## Of recycled and secondary materials. However, the policy encourages developments to be built BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates. The policy also refers users to policy ENV2 which does explicitly promote this	arising constru demoli	from uction, ition and	househ and 20 head. I There h compose 2010/1 The compose compose compose compose the compo	nold waste per 07/08, achievin 2010/11 this nas been a 52 sting rate betw 1, far exceedir mbined figure sting (38.28%)	head bing the the had fa .81% in yeen 20 ing the the for recyption is slight	etween 2004/05 carget of 380kg pllen still further. crease in the 104/05 and arget of 10%. colored and arget of the 104/05 and http below the	er	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	reducing developm which incl waste.  The policy adaptable longer life demolish	waste. I ents to udes cr / also e , flexibl and the	However, the p be built to BRI iteria for minim incourages the buildings wh ereby reduce to	oolicy en EEAM s nising co design ich will I he need	ocourages tandards, construction of have a
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P4. T	To reduce contan	nination,	regenerate de	egradeo	l environments, i	maintain	soil re	esources	and mir	nimise	develo	oment on	greenfi	eld sites				
developrowr browr prefer	ncourage the opment of nfield land in rence to	derelio 20 ha	ct land and bui was deemed	ldings i to be su	ecords 48 ha of n Pendle, of which litable for housin ne in Colne, is th	g.										s no explicit refeevelopment.	erence	to the
green	ntield	only s	ite officially cla	ssified			0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
		previo		d (Brow	sing built on nfield) land, as i he RSS target.	n												
b) Pr qualit resou	•	classif 1 and	fied at Grade 3	3. There	al land in Pendle is none in Grad ts for 5.1% of the	es	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy quality.	makes	s no explicit ref	erence	to soil
P5. T	o improve water	quality a	and meet the r	equiren	nents of the Wate	er Frame	ework	Directive										
qualit	nsure water y meets the standard	were o	classified: – 42.9%, Fair		rways in Pendle %, Poor – 9.1%,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy quality	makes	s no explicit ref	erence	to water
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	jectives and Criteria		Av	/ailab	le)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium u plan peri	Long Ter Beyond P Period	Cumulative	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects
P6. R	Reduce the risk o	f floodin	g and conserv	e wate	er resources					•				·
numb prope floodii surfac	educe the per of erties at risk of ng from ce and ground sources	Lead L	ocal Flood Au	thority	nty Council as the will be responsib October 2012.		>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for minimising surface water run-off including through the use of SUDS.
			_		_									
Key														



					Geog	raphic \$	Scale	1	Timesc	ale	ø.					
Sustainable Development	Key Ba	aseline Info	and Tar	get (Where	Per	ndle	·	rm 'S	p to od	'm, lan	lative	Commo	entary	, Including F	Preven	tion,
Objectives and Criteria		Avail	lable)		Urban	Rural	Trans- Boundary	Short Term 0-5 years	Medium up to plan period	Long Term, Beyond Plan Period	Cumulative	Reduction	n, Offs	etting of Ad	lverse	Effects
b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	steadily due to a	bstraction in P over the last f reduction in t vater abstracto	ew years he numbe	, primarily	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy may water abstract policy encourar BREEAM star reducing wate users to ENV2 requirement.	ion and ages de adards, r consu	consumption, velopments to which includes mption. The p	However, How	er, the to to for so refers
P7. To protect and	d enhance b	oiodiversity and	d protect	European sites	3											
a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	System against	p. Biodiversity does not brea the Lancashire stituent distric	erformance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy ma to BAP targets		explicit refere	nce to c	ontributing	
b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	Moors S as 'Unfa England Between	Pennine all classified by Natural the 1,296ha s a Biological	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy ma wildlife/landsc encourages de standards, wh enhancing the	ape hat evelopn ich inclu	oitats. Howeve nents to be bui udes criteria fo	er, the po ilt to BR or mainta	olicy EEAM aining or		
Key << Move away	·   <	Move	>	Move	>>	Move		+	Positive	·		Negative	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain
significantly		away marginally		towards marginally	,,,	towards significa		T	Impact	7	=	Impact		140 iiiipact	·	Oncertain



## Policy Area: Policy SUP4 Designing Better Public Places

		Geographic Scale			Timescale			4)			
Sustainable Development	Key Baseline Info and Target (Where	Pendle		ary	erm Irs	up to iod	rm, Plan d	ulative	Commentary, Including Prevention,		
Objectives and Criteria	Available)	Urban	Rural	Trans Bounda	Short Te 0-5 yea	Medium u plan per	Long Te Beyond I Perio	Cumu	Reduction, Offsetting of Adverse Effects		
c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the sustainable management of existing woodland. However, it does encourage proposals for public realm provision or improvement to increase level of tree planting.		

## Conclusion:

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

The policy contributes positively towards the environmental SA objectives by encouraging public buildings are build to sustainability standards (BREEAM) and are adaptable, therefore able to adapt to climate change and reduce the environmental impacts of demolition and replacement by having a longer useful life as needs change. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm therefore improving the local environment.

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

Kev

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



# Appendix B Update of Plans, Programmes and Strategies Review

100 Pages



#### Table B1 Update of Plans, Programmes and Strategies Review

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



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



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
National			
Draft National Planning Policy Framework (July, 2011)	)		
The purpose of this document is to replace the existing series of 30 Planning Policy Statments, Planning Policy Guidance and Minerals Policy Guidance and 15 letters to chief planning officers. PPS10 (waste) is to survive for the moment, until the arrival of the National Waste Management Plan.	No targets provided	Has significant implications for the Plan. The Core Strategy will carry even greater weight in driving development within Pendle. Decision making will considered in more detail by the local	No direct impact on SA Framework but principles of new Planning Policy Framework will need to be considered.
The document recognises that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development which is deemed central to the economic, environmental and social success of the country and the core principle underpinning planning.		communities/neighbourhoods. The Core Strategy will set the blueprint for decision making within the Borough.	
The Government seeks to give more power to local authorities. The Framework seeks to deliver sustainable development through the production of Local and Neighbourhood Plans.			
The Framework maintains the expectation that councils should have a rolling five year supply of deliverable sites to meet their housing needs with at least a 20% additional allowance to create competition and choice in the land market.			
The Framework promotes bringing back into use empty homes and buildings wherever possible.			
The Framework aims to remove the Whitehall target specifying the levels of housing development that should take place on previously developed land. It will put decision making power back into the hands of local people, rather than imposed upon by central directives.			
Local planning authorities are advised to set out their policy on local standards in the Local Plan, including requirements for affordable housing.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Community Infrastructure Levy should support and incentivise new development, particularly by placing control over a meaningful proportion of the funds raised with the neighbourhoods where development takes place.			
The Framework supports the implementation of neighborhood planning which is currently being introduced in the Localism Bill. Neighbourhood plans give communities direct power to plan the areas in which they live. Local people will be able to define types of development which will be given planning permission through a Neighborhood Development Order or Community Right to Build Orders. If approved by a local referendum, the neighborhood plan will need to be put into force by the local council.			
The Framework recognises this is a key mechanism as part of determining planning applications and it encourages applicants who are not already required to do so by law to engage with the local community before submitting their applications.			
The Framework maintains the 'town centres first' policy approach which means that retail and leisure development should look for locations in town centres first, and only if suitable sites are not available look for edge of centre and then out of centre sites.			
Local Plans, including any neighbourhood plans, are required to set out the quality of development expected for an area, ensuring development that reflects the character and identity of local surrounding areas.			
Climate change, heritage local environment, including natural and built need to be considered when assessing			

planning applications.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA	
The Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2	009 (Defra, October 2009)			
The Groundwater Regulations are designed to implement a daughter directive to the European Water Framework Directive.	No explicit targets or indicators.			
It is designed to prevent or limit the inputs of polluting substances into groundwater. Substances controlled under these regulations fall into two categories:				
a) Hazardous substances, defined as those which are toxic, persistent or liable to bioaccumulate must be prevented from entering groundwater. Substances in this list may be disposed of to the ground, under a permit, but must not reach groundwater. They include pesticides, sheep dip, solvents, hydrocarbons, mercury, cadmium and cyanide.				
b) Non-hazardous pollutants are less dangerous, and can be discharged to groundwater under a permit, but must not cause pollution. Examples include sewage, trade effluent and most wastes. Non-hazardous pollutants include any substance capable of causing pollution and the list is much wider than the previous				

List 2 substances.

by them.



Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA Implications for Plan Implications for SA Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 (Defra & DECC, March 2010) These Regulations consolidates a range of previous No explicit targets or indicators. No implications for Core Strategy or SA which operate at a strategic level. permits required for processes which might cause Developers and operators of individual sites will need to be aware of them and pollution. It covers water discharges, groundwater abide by them. activities, radioactive substances, waste, mining and installations. It requires operators to obtain permits for some facilities. to register others as exempt and provides for ongoing supervision by regulators. The aim of the Regime is to: protect the environment so that statutory and Government policy environmental targets and outcomes are achieved; deliver permitting and compliance with permits and certain environmental targets effectively and efficiently in a way that provides increased clarity and minimises the administrative burden on both the regulator and the operators; encourage regulators to promote best practice in the operation of facilities; continue to fully implement European legislation. No implications for Core Strategy or SA which operate at a strategic level. Developers and operators of

individual sites will need to be aware of them and abide



Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA

Implications for Plan

Implications for SA

### Waste Strategy for England (Defra, March 2007)

Aim: to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. We must break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.

Strategy: The role of central government is to enable each part of society to take responsibility, and show leadership through reducing its own waste. This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps.

The main elements of the new strategy are to:

- incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste;
- reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant businesses and the regulator;
- target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;
- stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and

The Government's key objectives are to:

- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste:
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.			
Securing the Future			
This document sets out the Government's new purpose and principles for sustainable development and new shared priorities agreed across the UK.	The document does not include targets itself, but identifies indicators which may be used to show movement towards sustainable development, and	Strategy must set out an integrated approach to sustainable development.	Framework should address the principles and priorities.
It contains five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits and four agreed priorities.	cross-refers to other Government targets for sustainable development such as the PSA targets for		
Principles:	government departments, and		
Living within environmental limits;	international agreements such as Kyoto.		
Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;			
Achieving a sustainable economy;			
Promoting good governance;			
Using sound science responsibly;			
Priorities:			
sustainable consumption and production;			
climate change;			
natural resource protection; and			
sustainable communities.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Government/DfT 10 Year Transport Plan 2000			
Strategy - the overarching strategy for transport is to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. The ten-year plan sees the following as key:  Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options;  Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment;  New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker.	Summary of targets/improvements set out in Plan - include: Locally across England:  10% increase in bus passenger journeys;  Extensive bus priority schemes, and improvements also benefiting coaches;  More cities and towns with park and ride schemes;  Extension of Rural Bus Subsidy Grant to cover more journeys serving market towns;  Support for flexible transport in rural communities;  Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services;  Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools.	Policies should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable economic and social development. Policies should identify where appropriate Park and Ride facilities, promote Home Zones.	SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>(continued)</li> <li>Vision - Sustainability issues raised by the ten year vision are:</li> <li>Improved public transport choice so more people will use public transport;</li> <li>Integrated light rail systems and bus services;</li> <li>Park and ride schemes so people do not drive into town centres;</li> <li>Access to jobs and services through improved transport links especially in regeneration areas;</li> <li>The role of integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey;</li> <li>Ensure transport system makes less environmental impact.</li> </ul>	Rail:  50% increase in use, measured by passenger kilometres;  80% increase in rail freight;  Improved commuter services in London and other cities;  Upgrading of freight routes to major ports;  Better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports.  40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents  Accelerated take-up of cleaner vehicles to reduce air pollution	As Above.	As Above.
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future	and CO2 emissions.		
To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010.	No Targets or indicators	Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.	SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.
To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation.		Prioritise the vulnerable for housing improvements out of the single regional housing pot.	Recognition that Housing should be provided for all groups in society.
To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord.			
To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.		Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.	Environmental improvements can improve quality of life.
Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.		Not.	Not directly relevant.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl.		Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development.	Review SA framework against these objectives.
(continued)  Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.		Address affordable housing need in rural areas as well as urban settlements.	Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the Borough where there is need.
Working with the grain of nature – a biodiversity strat	egy for England" (Defra 2002)		
The vision is for 'a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.'	Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds.  Headline Indicators include:  The population of wild birds;  The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;  Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans;  Area of land under agrienvironment agreement;  Biological quality of rivers;  Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits;  Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans;	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.	Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators.  Consider targets that require 95% of SSSIs within PBC to be of a favourable condition.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Rural Strategy 2004			
<ol> <li>Economic and Social Regeneration - supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</li> <li>building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas;</li> <li>tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions.</li> <li>Social Justice for All - tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</li> <li>social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable; and</li> <li>in both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs.</li> <li>Enhancing the Value of our Countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</li> </ol>	No targets or indicators	Plan policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tacking social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities. Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.	The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.
"Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)	Act 1990		
Identifies requirement to protect buildings of special historic or architectural interest and where appropriate designate areas of special historic or architectural interest.	Act does not contain any specific targets.	Ensure that there is adequate policy protection and proactive policy support for listed buildings and conservation areas.	Ensure that there is an objective relating to cultural heritage.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 19	79		
Defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as ancient monuments. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or any other monument which is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it.	No targets or indicators identified.	Ensure that there is adequate protection afforded to features of archaeological interest within Tameside.	



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (D	CMS 2001)		
Identifies and illustrates the role that the historic environment plays in everyday life and attempting to further involve the public, and utilising the asset of cultural heritage for its economic potential. Document also outlines a number of roles and responsibilities of key organisations with regard to cultural heritage.	<ul> <li>No specific targets or indicators were identified.</li> </ul>	Opportunity for plan to support opportunities the positive role of features of cultural heritage.	
UK Air Quality Strategy			
This sets out the emissions limits for a range of air pollutants. It is largely now out of date, but the Air Quality Strategy is being reviewed	31 December 2000 Nitrogen oxides†; 30µg/m3 (16ppb) annual mean	When allocating sites the development plan should consider their location in terms of trip generation and impact on traffic, and other emissions.	The SA framework should consider air quality, particularly in relation to vehicle movements.
	Sulphur dioxide; 20μg/m3 (8ppb) annual mean		
	Sulphur dioxide; 20μg/m3 (8ppb) winter average		
	31 December 2003 Benzene; 16.25µg/m3 (5ppb) running annual mean		
	1,3-Butadiene; 2.25µg/m3 (1ppb) running annual mean		
	Carbon monoxide; 11.6mg/m3 (10ppm) running 8 hour mean 31 December 2003		
	31 December 2008 lead; 0.25µg/m3 annual mean		



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



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Countryside Quality Counts			
Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) is a project to develop a national indicator of how the countryside is changing. It aims to understand how and where change is occurring, and most importantly, where change matters the most. This information can be used to help plan future landscapes and inform change that delivers public benefits - enhancing and maintaining the character and quality of our countryside for this and future generations.	It monitors existing change and therefore has no indicators	The plan should include policies to protect landscape.	
The project is currently undergoing a second phase of development and consultation, involving updating and further refinement of CQC data for the period 1998 to 2003.			
England's Rural Areas Steps to release their Econom	ic Potential (CRC, 2008)		
Considers how to strengthen rural economies in the aftermath of the flooding and foot and mouth disease incidents of 2007. The report sets out a package of proposals for coordinating government action in order to improve support for and development of people and enterprises in the rural business sector.	Uses case studies to demonstrate how rural economy can be improved. No specific targets, largely recommendations	The plan needs to consider the rural economy and how it can be improved.	Improving the rural economy is considered of importance and is covered within the SA Objectives
National – Planning Policy Statements			
PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities (2005)			
Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning.			
Planning is a tool for local authorities to use in establishing and taking forward the vision for their areas as set out in their community strategies.		The plan should consider the issues raised in the Community Strategy and how spatial planning can contribute to their delivery.	Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure all relevant sustainable community objectives are covered.
Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy.		In all policies the plan should promote sustainable development.	Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure integrated sustainable development objectives are covered.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development.			
Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community.		Consider how the plan can contribute to creating sustainable communities through mixed use developments, promoting inclusive communities and creating links between places and services.	Objectives should include health and crime
Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for housing, for industrial development, for the exploitation of raw materials such as minerals, for retail and commercial development, and for leisure and recreation – taking into account issues such as accessibility and sustainable transport needs, the provision of essential infrastructure, including for sustainable waste management, and the need to avoid flood risk and other natural hazards.			Framework should be reviewed to support development in accessible locations.
(continued) Support the Regional Economic Strategy, by promoting a positive planning framework for sustainable economic growth to support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors.		Plan policies to encourage economic development.	SA should seek to support competitive and innovative business.
Promoting communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of the communities.		Policies should consider how the Plan can encourage diverse, secure communities.	Framework should consider explicit recognition of supporting a diverse community structure.
Provide improved access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to rely on access by car, while recognising that this may be more difficult in rural areas.		Policies should encourage new development in accessible locations.	Framework should be reviewed to support development in accessible locations.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Focusing developments that attract a large number of people, especially retail development, in existing centres to promote their vitality and viability, social inclusion and more sustainable patterns of development.		High intensity uses should be located in the most accessible locations.	As above.
Reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision to secure more sustainable patterns of transport development. Planning should actively manage patterns of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport and focus development in existing centres and near to major public transport interchanges.		Plan policies when considered cumulatively should seek to reduce the need to travel	Framework should recognise that this can reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Recognising the need to enhance as well as protect biodiversity natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character.		Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural and built environment.	Framework criteria should include a recognition of the importance to enhance as well as protect biodiversity.
(continued)			
Address, on the basis of sound science, the causes and impacts of climate change, the management of pollution and natural hazards, the safeguarding of natural resources, and the minimisation of impacts from the management and use of resources.			Framework should include an assessment of the impact of policies on climate change and resource consumption



Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA

Implications for Plan

Implications for SA

### PPS: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to PPS1 (DCLG, December 2007)

This PPS sets out how regional and local planning can best support achievement of the zerocarbon targets alongside meeting community needs for economic and housing development.

To deliver sustainable development, all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:

- make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;
- in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;
- deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the
  fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and
  walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;
- secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;
- conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;
- reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and

(continued ...)

Planning authorities should consider the opportunities for the core strategy to add to the policies and proposals in the RSS, such as where local circumstances would allow further progress to be made to achieving the Key Planning Objectives set out in this PPS. In doing so, the core strategy should be informed by, and in turn inform, local strategies on climate change including the sustainable community strategy.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA Key Targets and Indicators Implications for Plan Implications for SA Relevant to Plan and SA

 respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Decision Making Principles; all planning authorities should apply the following principles in making decisions about their spatial strategies:

- the proposed provision for new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions;
- new development should be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy;
- new development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate;
- climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns;
- mitigation and adaptation should not be considered independently of each other, and new development should be planned with both in mind;
- sustainability appraisal (incorporating strategic environmental assessment) should be applied
  to shape planning strategies and policies that support the Key Planning Objectives; and
- appropriate indicators should be selected for monitoring and reporting on in regional planning bodies' and planning authorities' annual monitoring reports. Such monitoring should be the basis on which regional planning bodies and planning authorities periodically review and roll forward their planning strategies.

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should adhere to the following:

- controls under the planning, building control and other regulatory regimes should complement and not duplicate each other;
- information sought from applicants should be proportionate to the scale of the proposed development, its likely impact on and vulnerability to climate change, and be consistent with that needed to demonstrate conformity with the development plan and this PPS;



Ke	y Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
,	•	Relevant to Plan and SA	·	•
•	specific and standalone assessments of new development of the plant of	anning authority through the submitted		
•	in considering planning applications before Regional Development Plan Documents (DPDs) can be update authorities should have regard to this PPS as a mate the policies in the development plan11. Any refusal opermaturity because a DPD is being prepared or is updopted should be consistent with Government policies.	ed to reflect this PPS, planning rial consideration which may supersede of planning permission on grounds of nder review but has not yet been		
PPS	S3: Housing (DCLG, June 2011)			
obje hou dec	e PPS is underpinned by a number of housing policy ectives which provide the context for planning for using through development plans and planning bisions. The specific outcomes that the planning tem should deliver are:	Based upon the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other local evidence, Local Planning Authorities should set out in Local Development Documents:		
•	High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard;	The likely overall proportions of households that require market or affectable benefits for a second of		
•	A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural;	<ul> <li>affordable housing, for example, x% market housing and y% affordable housing;</li> <li>The likely profile of household</li> </ul>		
•	A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice;	types requiring market housing e.g. multi-person, including families and children (x%), single persons (y%), couples (z%);		
•	Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure;	<ul> <li>The size and type of affordable housing required.</li> </ul>		
(00)	ntinued \	(continued)		



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA	
A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.  Local Planning Authorities should encourage applicants to bring forward sustainable and environmentally friendly new housing developments, including affordable housing developments, and in doing so should reflect the approach set out in PPS on climate change, including on the Code for Sustainable Homes.	In addition, Local Planning Authorities should continue to make effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. And to ensure land is used efficiency by developing housing density policies.			
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (DC	CLG, December 2009)			
The planning system needs to deliver economic developm challenges of climate change. Businesses which are able to challenges by adopting new technologies such as low-cart improve their competitiveness in the global marketplace. It deliver environmental and social benefits. Government's put through the planning system are set out in the annex to PF	to respond rapidly to environmental con innovation may also be able to Economic development can also help to olicies on tackling climate change			
Local planning authorities should plan to encourage econo- positive planning for economic development The Governm sustainable economic growth. To help achieve sustainable objectives for planning are to:	nent's overarching objective is			
build prosperous communities by improving the econ- regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and	omic performance of cities, towns, rural;			
<ul> <li>reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation;</li> </ul>				
deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change;				
promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places • for communities. To do this, the Government wants:				



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
.,,	Relevant to Plan and SA		

- new economic growth and development of main town centre uses to be focused in existing centres, with the aim of offering a wide range of services to communities in an attractive and safe environment and remedying deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities;
- competition between retailers and enhanced consumer choice through the provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community (particularly socially excluded groups);
- the historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres to be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced to provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity;
- raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all.

Recognising that they will not be able to anticipate all changes in the economic climate, local planning authorities should plan for, and facilitate a supply of land which will be able to cater for the differing needs of businesses and the expected employment needs of the whole community but which is flexible enough to be responsive to a changing economy or new business requirements. Local authorities should avoid designating sites for single or restricted use classes wherever possible and avoid carrying forward existing allocations where this cannot be justified.

The statement also encourages the efficient and effective use of land: Due to the increasing demands on the land available for development, local planning authorities should seek to make the most efficient and effective use of land and buildings, especially vacant or derelict buildings (including historic buildings). They should also take into account changing working patterns, economic data including price signals and the need for policies which reflect local circumstances.



Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA

Implications for Plan

Implications for SA

#### PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG, January 2010)

The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:

- to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:
  - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource;
  - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and
  - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:
  - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset;
  - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation;
  - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and
  - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.
- to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities
  are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly
  available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

(continued ...)

Whilst not containing any targets or indicators, the PPS does require LPAs to consider how they can best monitor the impact of their planning policies and decisions on the historic environment. Regard should be had to this in both the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal.



	mplications for Plan	Implications for SA
The PPS considers the effect of climate change on heritage assets, and sets the framework of developing planning policies and monitoring regimes. It contains a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and notes that the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. However it also notes that there are may assets which are not designated (including those which the Secretary of State has chosen not to designate) but that the absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered in accordance.		

## PPS6 Planning for Town Centres (2005)

The Government is committed to developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities, both urban and rural. It's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:

- Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and
- Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.

Other Government objectives which need to be taken account of in this context include:

- provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially excluded groups;
- To support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism;
- and other sectors, with improving productivity; and
- To improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and wellserved by a choice of means of transport;
- To enhance consumer choice by making.

**Targets:** This PPG does not contain any targets.

**Indicators:** The core output indicators for RSSs of particular relevance to town centres are:

- The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and
- The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres.

The following matters should also be kept under regular review:

- \_ the network and hierarchy of centres (at both the regional and local levels);
- \_ the need for further development (as set out in Chapter 2); and
- \_ the vitality and viability of centres (at the local level).

The plan should consider the need for new retail facilities in appropriate centres, define primary shopping areas and allocated new sites where appropriate. The framework should assess whether policies will contribute to sustainable communities in terms of provision of facilities which can be accessed by accessible means of transport whilst remaining economically viable.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Government is committed to developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities, both urban and rural. It's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:  Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and  Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.  Other Government objectives which need to be taken account of in this context include:  provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially excluded groups;  To support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism;  and other sectors, with improving productivity; and  To improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport;	Targets: This PPG does not contain any targets.  Indicators: The core output indicators for RSSs of particular relevance to town centres are:  • The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and  • The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres.  The following matters should also be kept under regular review:  _ the network and hierarchy of centres (at both the regional and local levels);  _ the need for further development (as set out in Chapter 2); and  _ the vitality and viability of centres (at the local level).	The plan should consider the need for new retail facilities in appropriate centres, define primary shopping areas and allocated new sites where appropriate.	The framework should assess whether policies will contribute to sustainable communities in terms of provision of facilities which can be accessed by accessible means of transport whilst remaining economically viable.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>(continued)</li> <li>Local planning authorities should work in conjunction with stakeholders and the community to:</li> <li>assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other main town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative considerations;</li> <li>identify deficiencies in provision, assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new development, including, where appropriate, the scope for extending the primary shopping area and/or town centre, and identify centres in decline where change needs to be managed;</li> <li>identify centres where development will be focused, as well as the need for any new centres of local importance;</li> <li>define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre, for the centres in their area on their Proposals Map;</li> <li>identify and allocate sites;</li> </ul>	The following key indicators could also be used to measure the vitality and viability and monitor the health of town centres and how this is changing over time:  Diversity of main town centre uses (by number, type and amount of floorspace);  Amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations;  Potential capacity for growth or change of centres in the network;  Retailer representation and intentions to change representation;  Shopping rents;  Proportion of vacant street level property;		
<ul> <li>review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply with this policy statement;</li> <li>develop spatial policies and proposals to promote and secure investment in deprived areas by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres, and to seek to improve access to local facilities (paragraphs 2.55–2.59);</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Commercial yields on non-domestic property (i.e. the capital value in;</li> <li>relation to the expected market rental);</li> <li>Pedestrian flows (footfall);</li> <li>Accessibility;</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>set out criteria-based policies, in accordance with this policy statement, for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development on sites not allocated in development plan documents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Customer and residents' views and behaviour;</li> <li>Perception of safety and occurrence of crime;</li> <li>State of the town centre environmental quality.</li> </ul>		



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS7 Sustainable development in Rural Areas			
Central objectives to improve the quality of life in rural areas through support for sustainable communities, economic growth and development whilst protecting open countryside.	No targets or indicators	Consider how the plan can contribute to sustainable development in rural areas, including the protection of existing services and facilities and encouragement for new.	Review wording of objectives and criteria to ensure all areas of rural sustainable development are covered.
Promote sustainable patterns of development focusing on existing towns and villages and to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.			
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)			
PPS 9 gives guidance on how the planning process should	This PPS contains no specific targets.	Ensure the plan gives due consideration to biodiversity matters,	Framework criteria should include a recognition of the importance to
protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity considerations.		including the identification of protected sites and priority habitats	enhance as well as protect biodiversity
It also states that			
Local development frameworks should:			
(i) indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and			
(ii) identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS12 Local Development Frameworks			
Sec 39 of the Act requires LDFs to be prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development. It also requires compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.	No targets or indicators. Refers to the need for monitoring and the subsequent production of a LDF Monitoring Guide.	Ensure that the Plan fully integrates sustainability through SA and SEA in line with the directives.	Ensure compliance with the SEA directive and have due regard for the principles contained within PPS1.
SA should be fully integrated within the LDF process and monitoring should have regard to the principles of sustainable development within PPS1.			
PPS22 Renewable Energy			
LPAs can include policies requiring a percentage of renewable energy generated by new development.	No targets or indicators	Ensure the Plan includes polices on renewable energy with an emphasis on new development. Consideration should be given to a criteria based policy to guide the location of renewable energy development.	Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development.
LDDs should contain specific criteria policy to guide the location of renewable energy development.			
PPS23 Planning and Pollution control			
LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered.	No targets or indicators	Policies to address pollution control and remediation.	To ensure the reduction in pollution through objectives and appraisal criteria.
LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS25: Flood Risk (DCLG, March 2010)			
Positive planning has an important role in helping deliver sustainable development (see Annex A) and applying the Government's policy on flood risk management. It avoids, reduces and manages flood risk by taking full account in decisions on plans and applications of:	No explicit target or indicators set.	(including adjacent LPAs), when management and in relation to ar Their sustainability appraisals, la	ment Agency and other relevant bodies preparing policies in their LDDs on flood risk reas potentially identified as at risk of flooding. nd allocations and development control policie A carried out in liaison with the Environment
<ul> <li>present and future flood risk, involving both the statistical probability of a flood occurring and the scale of its potential consequences, whether inland or on the coast; and</li> </ul>			
the wider implications for flood risk of development located outside flood risk areas.			
The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.			
Regional planning bodies (RPBs) and local planning authorities (LPAs) should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:			
(continued)			



Ke	y Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Apı	praising Risk			
•	identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas;			
•	Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans.			
Mai	naging Risk			
•	framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change;			
•	only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding.			
Red	ducing Risk			
•	safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences;			
•	reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);			
•	using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Planning Policy Guidance Notes considered to be of greatest relevance.			
PPG 13 Transport (Jan 2011)			
Objectives to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for the moving of freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Annex D to the PPG provides updated maximum parking standards.	Develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car. Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.



Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA

Implications for Plan

Implications for SA

#### **Regional Plans and Programmes**

#### Future North West: Our Shared Priorities (4NW, August 2010)

Formerly the Regional Strategy (RS2010), Future North West provides a high level statement of strategic priorities and framework for activity over the next 20 years.

The vision sets out:

The quality of life for the people of the North West will be excellent and the area will become more prosperous, more equitable and low carbon. By 2030 it will be a better place to live, learn, work, visit and invest in, with:

- job opportunities for all in a highly productive, wellskilled, internationally competitive, knowledgebased and resource-efficient economy which is adapting to climate change and living within environmental limits; and
- high levels of health and social wellbeing, minimal deprivation and child poverty, good housing and excellent physical and digital connectivity;

#### and where:

- ... those parts of Pennine Lancashire, Blackpool, Barrow and West Cumbria, ..., which face substantial social and economic challenges will have been revitalised; and
- there will be thriving, economically and socially sustainable towns and communities in both rural and urban areas.

(continued ...)

A series of objective is set out under each of the four overarching themes, the most relevant of which are:

1b: Ensure the North West understands and adapts to the implications of unavoidable climate change.

1c: Stimulate key sectors, including housing, transport and industry, to develop low carbon, resource-efficient solutions and alternatives.

3a: Increase the potential of the workforce by improving employment opportunities, enterprise and skills.

3c: Revitalise areas with deep-seated economic and social challenges and build strong communities.

3e. Address the implications of demographic change for our workforce and services.

4a. Secure a high-quality housing offer in locations which support sustainable economic growth and communities.

4c. Improve internal connectivity through a sustainable transport infrastructure which better connects opportunity and need.



Key	Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The	vision is supported by four overarching themes:	4e. Safeguard the natural environment		
,	Capitalise on the opportunities of moving to a low carbon economy and society, and address climate change and resource efficiency;	and develop green infrastructure.		
	Build on our sources of international competitive advantage and distinctiveness;			
	Release the potential of our people and tackle poverty; and			
	Ensure the right housing and infrastructure for sustainable growth.			
North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) to 2021 (Adopted September 2008)				
Engla	Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for North West At least 80% housing to use brownfie and provides a framework for the physical land and buildings on Pendle	The plan should be in conformity with the RSS.		
development of the region over the next fifteen to twenty years. Incorporating the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS), it addresses the scale and distribution of future housing development and sets priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste.			The status of regional planning has recently changed. On the 6th July 2010 the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government revoked the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North West. This meant that the RSS no longer formed part of	
	2021 we intend to achieve the following, through the ole range of RSS policies and proposals:		the Statutory Development Plan for Pendle and the policies contained in	
	Improved, sustainable economic growth, closing the gap with parts of the country that have the highest economic performance;	this document were no longer to be used when determining planning applications or preparing the Local Development Framework.  (continued)		
	a more competitive, productive and inclusive regional economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their knowledge and skills;		<b>'</b>	
(cont	tinued)			



Key	Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
•	the development of urban, rural and coastal communities as safe, sustainable, attractive and distinctive places to live, work and visit; the reduction of economic, environmental, educational, health and other social inequalities between North West communities; the protection and enhancement of the region's built and natural environmental assets, its coastal areas and unique culture and heritage; the active management and prudent use our natural and man made resources, with fewer emissions of key greenhouse gases, and the most efficient use of infrastructure; and the introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network that supports opportunities for sustainable growth and provides better links with jobs and services.		A ruling in the High Court on the 10 November 2010 found that the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies was unlawful. Consequently the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) have issued a statement which re-establishes the RSS as part of the Development Plan. However, the Secretary of State has emphasised his intention to abolish RSSs as part of the Localism Bill and that Local Planning Authorities should have regard to this intention as a material consideration in any planning decision.	
Acti	on for Sustainability - Regional Sustainable Devel	opment Framework		
Sust trave serv Sust ener effect Soci dive	rides ten priorities and long term goals: tainable transport and access reducing the need to tel and allowing access for all to places, goods and tices; tainable production and consumption, ensuring transport and resources are used both efficiently and totively by all; tail equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates traity and allows all communities and generations a tesentative voice:	The RSDF does not contain targets or indicators.	The LDF core strategy should support the principles of the RSDF.	SA Framework should be compatible with SDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life;			
Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community;			
A culture of Lifelong Learning that allows people to fulfil their duties and potential in a global society by acquiring new skills, knowledge and understanding;			
Cultural distinctiveness, nurturing and celebrating diversity to create a vibrant and positive image.			
An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts.			
Healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others.			
Enterprise and innovation, harnessing the region's educational and scientific resources and the creative and entrepreneurial skills of its people to achieve sustainable solutions.			
NWRA Spatial Implications of Climate Change 2003 ht	tp://www.nwra.gov.uk/documents/5510	63150606.pdf	
Identifies a number of policy implications if detrimental effects of climate change in the north west to be mitigated.  Combined adaptation/mitigation strategies and	Revisions to RSS should include:  Spatial 'Climate Development Zones', Climate impacts response objectives and targets:	LDF should seek to reduce climate change through promotion of sustainable transport, and location of new development in accessible	SA should consider climate change objective for framework. If
targets;	e.g. development in floodplains;	locations	
<ul> <li>Direct physical intervention: e.g. flood defence, coastal infrastructure;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Climate emissions mitigation objectives and targets: e.g. CO2 reductions;</li> <li>Link to a regional energy-climate approach,</li> <li>Link to a strategic energy-climate partnership,</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Direct climate impacts policies: e.g. floodplain protection;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Indirect climate-related policies: e.g. agricultural conversion, soil protection;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Development policies with climate objectives: e.g. housing, public transport;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Policies for monitoring and target-setting: ongoing research into hydrology, urban ecology, agriculture, forestructe.</li> </ul>			

forestry etc.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul> <li>Link this strategy to economic interests, particularly insurance, property, construction and tourism</li> <li>Link to an ongoing programme of national and regional monitoring and research.</li> </ul>		
Productivity Through Employability - the Framework f	or Regional Employment and Skills Act	ion	
Key commitments:  Provide the context for the skills and employment framework through the regional economic strategy;  Establish a robust current and future evidence	The Framework supports the vision for the region set out in the Regional Economic Strategy. See the RES's targets for employment and skills.	LDF policies should seek to promote skills training and ensure that opportunities to use skills within the wider economy are provided.	SA Framework should include for skill and learning within objectives.
base on which decisions are taken, under the leadership of the RIU;		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<ul> <li>Agree the priorities at regional level for action, with particular emphasis on the employer dimension;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Establish the fit between the FRESA and existing sub-regional plans;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Confirm the scope for adaptation and focus at the sub-regional level;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Work towards the more effective use of public and private resource to address identified skills issues;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Establish FRESA as the reference point for deployment of all European funding in the North West;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Strengthen regional and sub-regional dialogue and communication mechanisms;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Identify and replicate effective practices;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Influence the infrastructure, particularly the new Sector Skills Councils to improve the quality of learning opportunities and;</li> </ul>			
Monitor and review progress, through the FRESA forum.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Northwest Regional Economic Strategy 2006 (NW R	egional Development Agency)		
Integrated regional economic strategy focusing on five key policy areas: productive and competitive businesses; skills and training; economic inclusion and increased participation; regional connectivity and integration; and investing in the future.		The plan should contribute to the delivery of the overall economic strategy objectives within Pendle Borough	SA should include economic growth, learning, skills, and employment.
The overall objectives are:			
<ul> <li>Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge assets;</li> </ul>			
Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment;			
<ul> <li>Promoting skills development at all levels – targeting those without level 2 qualifications; supporting those with intermediate qualifications in developing higher level skills; encouraging the recruitment and retention of graduate level workers;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Tackling urban deprivation across Pennine Lancashire and promoting the high quality neighbourhood environments needed to attract and retain skilled labour;</li> </ul>	d		
<ul> <li>Tackling worklessness (through skills development and more targeted engagement as support activities) to ensure that all parts of Pennine Lancashire benefit from its economic growth;</li> </ul>	t		



Key	Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	Addressing image and quality of place to make Pennine Lancashire a natural place for new investment and a desirable place to live;			
	Promoting links with neighbouring economies (particularly Manchester and Preston) which can act as an additional employment destination for Pennine Lancashire residents, increasing their access to higher paid employment;			
	Increasing the influence Pennine Lancashire wields with government and within the region;			
	Reorganising delivery to enable key projects to be implemented within a robust management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the area to deliver.			
Faci	ng the future - A Delivery Plan For Sustainable Fa	rming And Food In The North West Of	England (GONW 2003)	
<ol> <li>A</li> <li>Proide</li> </ol>	document sets out the following priorities:  More Effective Food Chain: omoting locally sourced produce: this includes entifying public procurement opportunities and veloping the capacity to meet them.	none	Supporting spatial planning initiatives which arise from this document.	The framework should consider the environmental costs and benefits of the rural economy and the integration between the rural economy and health and education. human health.
sp	apporting the continuing development of regional, eciality and organic foods: this includes promoting tarket opportunities linked with tourism.			
	tablishing a regional network of advisers to assist mers who wish to develop co-operation.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
2: Managing the Environment Actions will include:			
<ul> <li>Developing a regional action plan to deal with problems such as farm-related pollution and agricultural waste.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Developing integrated farm business support services that include environmental advice.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Promoting appropriate uptake of the new agri- environment schemes when rolled out in the North West.</li> </ul>			
3: Healthy Communities			
Actions will include:			
<ul> <li>Developing and supporting market opportunities arising from national and regional health initiatives such as the 'Five a Day' fruit and vegetable scheme.</li> </ul>			
Educating and persuading consumers of the importance of a more healthy diet.			
4: Investing in the Future			
Actions will include:			
<ul> <li>Developing better links between farming and schools, including promoting farming as a career.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Developing and using demonstration/innovation farms to disseminate best practice.</li> </ul>			

• Identifying skills gaps and how they can best be filled.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
England's North West Connected: ICT Strategy (Sept	ember 2005)		
England's North West Connected: ICT Strategy (Sept The NW ICT strategy aims to  Promote ICT to those who are yet to use it.  Highlights the potential benefits of ICT through appropriate skills provision.  Harnesses the benefits of ICT, thereby maximising the impact of ICT on how people work and live.	rargets for 2008: Figures in brackets show performance at 2004.  Percentage of businesses using computer systems at their location 80% (73.9%)  Percentage of businesses with a broadband Internet connection 50% (39.5%)  % of businesses where more than 50% of employees make daily use of computer systems 75% (63.4%)  Percentage of businesses offering online training for employees 35% (20.5%)  Percentage of businesses able to develop new products and services using ICT 35% (23.6%)  Percentage of households with access to the Internet 70% (39.8%)  Percentage of households with Internet access that have a high-speed Internet or broadband connection 80% (68.7%)	The plan needs to make provision for infrastructure, whilst encouraging sustainable benefits if increased technology such as remote working.	The framework should consider whether the most sustainable benefits of ICT are being achieved and encouraged.
	Percentage of unemployed citizens who are confident or very confident using e-mail 50% (31%)		
	Percentage of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning 50% (29.4%)		



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
England's North West: Science Strategy			
Vision "England's Northwest will be renowned as an area of world-class scientific achievement, creating a magnet for talent and science investment, a powerful driver for innovation and enterprise, and an effective force for delivering benefits to health, the environment and society".	Key indicators will cover the areas of Science Excellence, People, Finance, and Exploitation. Indicators are not yet published.	LDF should set a policy context that promotes science and innovation.	SA Framework should consider innovation and science base of the region.
Regional International Trade Strategy 2001-2005			
The overarching objective is to maximise the international trade performance of North West businesses.  Operational objectives fall under four themes:  Joined up high quality delivery;  Prioritisation of key markets and sectors;  Maximisation of company trade performance;  Making it happen.	Five quantitative targets are set out including:  Value of exports of manufactured goods (at current prices) £15b by 2005. Baseline £10.5bn (1999).  Number of exporters 12,000. Baseline (1999) 10570.	LDF should seek to support local businesses in international trade primarily through consideration of strategic infrastructure.	SA Framework should recognise the need for a strong economic base in the region but elements of a strategy that seek to promote global trade could conflict with SA objectives for sustainable consumption and transport. SA should encourage trade in information, R & D with reduction in physical goods moved internationally.
Northwest Regional Housing Strategy 2009 (4NW, Jar	nuary 2009)		
Overarching driver for the Housing Strategy is to ensure that the Region's housing offer supports sustained long term economic growth, inclusion and regeneration, whilst playing a central role in delivering the benefits of this to all communities. The overall vision is:	No explicit targets or indicators set out.		
"to create balanced housing markets across the North West that support economic growth, strengthen economic and social inclusion and ensure the everyone has access to appropriate, well-designed high quality, affordable housing in sustainable, mixed and vibrant communities".			
The three equally important and connected objectives are:			
Achieving the right quantity of housing			
Continuing to raise the quality of the existing housing stock			
Connecting people to the improved housing offer.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Northwest Equality and Diversity Strategy Review (20	006-2008 and Future Activity (2008-2010)		
Action Plan sets out three priorities:	The Action Plan sets out a number of	The LDF should seek to promote	The SA Framework should ensure that
1) Economic participation for all	objectives for each of the three priorities identified.	equality for all sections of the north west community. At a spatial level this	objection and questions cover issues of equality within the region.
2) Reducing hate crime and violence; and		can be supported through the provision of accessible services,	
3) Promoting diversity as an asset		facilities and economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities	
Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of E	ingland		
Objectives are:  "to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration".  Seeks to be compatible with findings of the Wanless Report.	Proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are:  Children and young people.  Declining in numbers but crucial to the region's economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation.  Older people. A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region's economic and social life.	Health and health inequality is not an issue which can be explicitly addressed through the LDF	SA Framework should consider specific health objectives.
	Black and ethnic minority groups. A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration.		
	Disabled people. At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.  Lists Public Sector Agreements related to health.		



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Agri Food Sector: Strategy for the North West			
North West Agri Food Sector in business and to keep Agri-Food businesses in the North West".  Strategic priorities are:  Leadership;  Image;  Market Development;  People;	<ul> <li>Some significant investment output targets, for example:</li> <li>Exports of food rising by 5% per annum over 5 years;</li> <li>£10m of public sector per annum funding supporting SME/Farm investment;</li> <li>Regional organic farm conversion coming to UK norms within 3 years.</li> </ul>	The general objective to support the development of the agri food sector, both in terms of attracting investment and encouraging opportunities for developing markets may have implications for the LDF insofar as these efforts may affect agricultural land-use.	SA should seek to promote objectives such as the increase in organic farms as potentially improving environmental conditions.
The Updated Regional Waste Strategy for England's No	rth West (4NW, February 2010)		
The key aim of the Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) has remained unchanged, i.e. "to contribute to the sustainable development of the Northwest region by promoting and supporting waste management infrastructure, facilities and systems which reduce harm to the environment (including reducing impacts on climate change), improve the efficiency of resources, stimulate investment and maximise economic	Reuse / recycling / composting targets for household waste:  40% by 2010;  45% by 2015;  55% by 2020.  Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial waste by 2020.	LDF should recognise the requirements to develop a sustainable waste strategy and consider a policy framework to encourage reduction, reuse and recycling.	SA Framework should consider objectives to reduce, re-use and recycle waste.
objectives of the 2004 RSW to:	Recovering value (including recycling, composting and energy recovery) from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial waste by 2020.		



Ke	y Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul><li>Preventing waste;</li><li>Maximising the re-use of materials for the</li></ul>			
	same or different purpose;			
	<ul> <li>Increasing the proportion of recycling and composting of waste;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Provision of treatment capacity for hazardous waste;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Production of refuse derived fuels from waste;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Recovering energy from residual waste and refuse derived fuels;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity</li> </ul>			
•	Provide a clear framework for stakeholders to guide future development of waste management in the Northwest and to support local MWMSs and private investment decisions;			
•	Deliver waste planning policy so that it is consistent with, and contributes to, the overall aims of NMW2007, the RSS, and the Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan for the Northwest;			
•	Maximise opportunities for businesses arising from sustainable waste management, including the not-for-profit sector;			
•	Ensure the RWS offers a clear, transparent and information approach that is valued by local and regional stakeholders and is supported by local communities;			
•	Ensure there is sufficient flexibility to incorporate changes to targets, legislation and improvements to technologies for handling waste;			
•	Reduce environmental effects of waste management through the implementation of SEA, SA and AA to ensure the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Cultural Strategy (July 2001)			
<ul> <li>Key objectives are:</li> <li>Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy;</li> <li>Image - make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region as a place to live, learn, work, visit and do business with;</li> <li>Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy;</li> <li>Social Economy - develop the role of culture in sustainable, healthy communities that work, in education and in employment;</li> <li>Environment - promote heritage and landscape as central to the culture of the region, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm.</li> </ul>	The Cultural Strategy's aims and objectives link with the Northwest Development Agency and the North West Regional Assembly. In particular, the England's North West – a Strategy towards 2020, and the Regional Planning Guidance.  There are no quantifiable performance indicators as such, however the strategy states that the "Strategic Opportunities" should:  Achieve "medium- to long-term benefit" across the region and making a "national and international impact";  Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments;  Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts in all of the Strategy's Aims – economy, society, and image;  Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships;  Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public, private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance;  Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region.	LDF will provide a policy framework within which the Cultural strategy can be delivered. LDF policies to be compatible with RCS and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture which is accessible to the wider community.	SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Tourism Strategy for the North West Tourist Board Re	egion (2003)		
<ul> <li>The vision of the strategy is:</li> <li>A Responsible Tourism Industry;</li> <li>A Competitive Tourism Industry;</li> <li>A Customer-focused Tourism Industry;</li> <li>A Tourism Industry Working in Partnership;</li> <li>A Dynamic Tourism Industry.</li> </ul>		LDF policies should seek to promote tourism throughout the Borough, ensuring that the economic benefits are spread and disbenefits reduced.	SA Framework should include tourism within the broader objectives.
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2			
The key objectives of the Plan are: Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities Influence future developments, policy and investment in sport and physical activity. Utilise sport and physical activity more widely to reach target populations.  Identify, map and understand key policies which could potentially influence and increase sport and physical activity participation across the northwest.  Identify and collate evidence of 'best' practice for dissemination to inform future programme developments.  Create successful partnership working and links. Communicate and promote the positive contribution sport and physical activity can make in terms of social, mental and physical well being.  Increase the capacity of the sport, physical activity and health sectors.	A key target of the Plan is to increase participation in 30 minutes of moderate activity five time per week by one per cent year on year, leading to 50% participation. Baseline: 32.8% of the north west adult population meets the target of 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week (Health Survey for England, 1998).  Headline indicators:  Increased participation (50% target);  Widening access (by demographics);  Increased success at all performance levels.	LDF policies should provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, the prevent their loss and to support the provision of new should be considered.	SA Framework should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities.
Develop sport and physical activity policies and programmes in key settings.  Ensure the North West Sports Board and the health sector support and influence each other when developing delivery plans and setting targets / collection of data.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document	2000-2006		
Priority 1: Business and Ideas - providing support to improve the competitiveness of existing business, and develop new and higher growth sectors.  Priority 2: People and Communities - providing comprehensive support to communities and individuals "most in need" to ensure access to training and employment opportunities.  Priority 3: Strategic Regional Investment - creating infrastructure to allow the region to benefit from new investment and to ensure that benefits are made available to disadvantaged communities and the wider SME business base.	<ul> <li>P1: Creation and Establishment of Entrepreneurial Business Starts. Targets include 'New companies assisted' (7450).</li> <li>P1: Investment In Premises for New and Expanding SMEs. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (204,130 m3).</li> <li>P2: Developing Enterprise and Employment Opportunities - targets relate to 'community enterprises established/assisted' (194/194).</li> <li>P3: Maximising the Economic Potential of the North West's Natural, Cultural and other Heritage Assets. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (49,700 m2), new jobs created/safeguarded (30,273/22516).</li> </ul>	LDF will be part of the overall policy context against which the programme will continue to be operated.	SA Framework should be broadly compatible with priorities.
The Northern Way Growth Strategy: Business Plan 20	005-2008		
The Northern Way Growth Strategy's overarching measure of success is to achieve national UK average GVA per head within 25 years.  10 investment priorities are:	<ul> <li>To bring a further 100,000 people currently on Incapacity Benefit into work by 2014;</li> <li>Increase expenditure on R&amp;D by both business and Government by 25% in the five year period through to 2010 and a further 25% by 2015;</li> </ul>	LDF should support the economic growth an transport objectives of the Growth Strategy where possible.	SA framework should consider objectives to minimise the impacts of economic growth and increased air traffic.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
C1 Bringing More People into Employment; C2 Strengthen the North's Knowledge Base: Drive Innovation; C3 Build a More Entrepreneurial North; C4 Capture a Larger Share of Global Trade: Key Clusters; C5 Meet Employer Skills Needs; C6, 7, 8. The North's Connectivity; C9 Create Truly Sustainable Communities; C10 Market the North to the World.	<ul> <li>increase the rate of new business start-ups from 30 per 10,000 people (2002 rate) to 33 per 10,000 people (2002 rate) to 33 per 10,000 people by 2008;</li> <li>ensure that the companies in key manufacturing and services clusters across the North continue to employ at least 1.75 million people in 2025;</li> <li>Regional Skills Partnerships will make provision for 200,000 employer- specified learner places by 2008;</li> <li>achieve at least 17.2 million business and 6.4 million inbound leisure travellers each year through northern airports by 2030, as a key contributor to the overall target of 82 million passengers per annum identified in the Future of Air Transport White Paper;</li> <li>To increase ship arrivals and throughput tonnes of northern ports to around, respectively, 25% and 35% of the national total by 2010;</li> <li>To reduce congestion on our interurban strategic road network to below the national average, where appropriate, by 2010;</li> <li>increase the number of overseas tourist visits to the North by 20% to 3.5 million by 2008, against a baseline average of 2.9 million visitors per year from 1999 to 2002, with a further increase to 4.5 million visits by 2015.</li> </ul>		



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



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Reduce the wider environmental, social, health and quality of life impacts of road transport and infrastructure through the development of a structured framework for managing and improving the region's highway network  Contribute towards the aims and objectives and objectives of the Regional Freight Strategy and in particular, facilitate opportunities for increasing the movement of freight by rail and on water			
Streets for All North West			
Streets for All, set out principles of good practice for street management – such as reducing clutter, coordinating design and reinforcing local character. It considers acts as a source book for examples of good and bad ground surfaces, street furniture and signage, new equipment, traffic management and environmental improvements with an emphasis on their use in the historic environment.	There are no objective targets.	The plan should consider these elements in terms of its design policies.	The SA should promote good urban design and streetscape



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA				
Iorth West Climate Change Action Plan 2010-2012 (4NW)							
key that we achieve carbon reduction as quickly as possible, reducing the cumulative effect of carbon in the atmosphere and reducing the severity of climate impacts     Continued access to secure and affordable energy supplies is important. Our transition to a low carbon economy, which reduces the amount of carbon required for economic activity and diversifies our energy supply, will be a key factor in reducing these risks.     Past emissions mean that some climate change effects are inevitable and already visible in the Northwest. In the region's urban areas, higher temperatures and increased exposure to flood risk are beginning to have	To ensure the transition to a low carbon economy, the Climate Change Act and its legally binding carbon budgets now commits the UK to a 34% emissions reduction by 2020.	The Plan outlines the consequences of climate change and how the unpredictable and adverse weather conditions we have experienced can influence where new development is allocated. This is particularly relevant to areas now potentially at risk from flooding.  Carbon reduction should be encouraged throughout the plan by increasing sustainable methods of transport and building more sustainable homes	The SA should encourage carbon reduction through sustainable transport and construction.  Impacts of climate changes are important considerations as part of the assessment.				
<ul> <li>direct consequences for spatial decision making, health, logistics and the management of people and property.</li> <li>Although regional businesses have begun to explore the new opportunities that climate change presents, the impacts to growth of not taking action are significant. The Stern Review identified climate change as the biggest market failure ever known and demonstrated that cost-effective, early action can prove the takens a vecesse.</li> </ul>							

action can prevent its worse excesses.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Moving On: A Progressive Transport Policy for Northe	rn England (2008)		
The report explores how the transport network can be improved to support economic development in the North more effectively and considers whether it can contribute to faster and more balanced economic growth across the region.  It also seeks to establish whether the government's plans for aviation and the road and rail networks in the North are compatible with Britain's long-term commitments on climate change and asks what governance arrangements for transport at the national, regional and local level are most conducive to a dynamic, well-functioning, pan-Northern transport system.	No specific targets.	The provision of  the A56 villages bypass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line are important considerations. As demonstrated within the Plan they can encourage and support economic development within Pendle.	The SA needs to consider the implications and relationships of improving the transport network within Pendle which can reduce carbon emissions and increase economic development.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Environmental Capacity Scoping Study (	4NW, 2007)		
Six recommendations put forward:	No specific targets.	The environmental impacts of climate	The SA needs to consider the potential
<ul> <li>Address the immediate priorities raised through the RSS EiP, namely water supply and disposal and climate change mitigation and adaptation;</li> </ul>		change and water supply need to be considered when considering locations and constructing new developments.	impacts of climate change.
<ul> <li>Explore other urgent issues, particularly climate change impacts and responses at the landscape scale, building on existing initiatives and well- developed arenas such as estate management;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Invest in a demonstration study to look at a small- scale example of how sustainable development might be advanced by using environmental capacity thinking.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Review the current arrangements for the collection of environmental data in the region, aiming for a centralised collection of state of the environment and environmental capacity maps and other data.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Ensure that future iterations of all regional strategies are informed and guided from the outset by the mos up-to-date information available on the key elements of environmental capacity.</li> </ul>	t		
<ul> <li>Appoint a 'champion' who can act as a focal point for interested parties to discuss and co-ordinate their various interests in respect of environmental capacity.</li> </ul>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2008)			
The plan details eight principles of green infrastructure planning, design and implementation	No specific targets.	The plan needs to consider implementing a green infrastructure network within Pendle. This could be	The wide spectrum of ways green infrastructure can be implemented need to be considered when
1 Identify and protect green infrastructure before development		achieved by: promoting recreation and tourism, public access, green	assessing the Plan.
2 Engage diverse people and organisations from a range of sectors		education, biodiversity, water management, the protection and enhancement of the local landscape and mitigation of climate change, along with green economic uses and sustainable land management.	
3 Linkage is key, connecting green infrastructure components with each other and with people			
4 Design green infrastructure systems that function at different scales and across boundaries			
5 Green Infrastructure activity must be grounded in good science and planning practice			
6 Fund green infrastructure up-front as a primary public investment			
7 Emphasise green infrastructure benefits are afforded to all; to nature and people			
8 Green infrastructure should be the framework for conservation			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Regional Homelessness Strategy (4NW, 2	008)		
The Plan sets of 3 priority Areas: <b>Prevent Homelesness</b> (this includes reduce the number of households who present as homeless;  Prevent evictions and loss of existing homes from social housing and the private sector; prevent repeat homelessness to reduce the impact of this on individuals, families and communities and reduce the level of rough sleeping	No specific targets.	Identifying Pendlie's housing need is important to consider as well as making provisions for social/affordable housing as part of the allocations and making sure homeless people are not overlooked or forgotten.	Considering social/affordable housing and homelessness are important aspects to be considered within the social SA objectives and assessment.
Increase Access to choice of settled homes this includes increasing the supply of social rented stock in the region; Increasing the role of the private rented sector in providing a choice of settled and affordable homes; increasing access to social housing for homeless and vulnerable households and Increasing the number of homeless and vulnerable people receiving basic skills training and/or entering into employment.			
Develop Plans with more understanding of homelessness and local housing need which includes increasing understanding of the:			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Towards Broad Areas for Renewable Energy Developm	nent (4NW, 2008)		
The Plan develops the pattern for regionally and sub- regionally renewable energy developments. The key finding of the study were that the North West region faces a considerable challenge if it is to meet the current renewable energy targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), and this challenge will become greater if these targets are increased in the near future.	No specific targets.	Pendle needs to deliver much more renewable energy than it currently does (0.1mw) which is well below regional targets.	Promotion of renewable energy will form and important aspect of the SA Framework.
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Fra	mework: Core Strategy (Adopted Febr	uary 2009)	
The vision and ambition of the LMWDF Core Strategy is for sustainable resource management in the plan area, i.e. to manage waste and minerals extraction according to the principles of sustainable development. The following objectives have been set out in order to achieve this:	No specific targets.	LDF should recognise the requirements to develop a sustainable resource management strategy and consider a policy framework to encourage reduction, re-use and recycling.	SA Framework should consider objectives to reduce, re-use and recycle waste.
<ol> <li>To identify and safeguard mineral resources for specific purposes which meet a proven and sustainable need, recognising their environmental, cultural and landscape value and their potential for future working.</li> </ol>			
To encourage the availability and use of recycled and secondary minerals, supported by resource- efficient construction techniques.			
To provide a sustainable supply of locally sourced minerals, sufficient to meet our contribution to local, regional and national needs.			
4) To provide certainty for businesses, operators and the public by identifying sites and areas for new minerals extraction, whilst seeking to conserve and enhance Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure a high quality of life for all.			
(continued)			



Key	Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
5)	To support high standards of working practices and environmental protection, and take an integrated and innovative approach to enhancing the quality of land and our landscapes during extraction and in restoration for beneficial after-use, including potential benefits to biodiversity, amenity and access to the countryside.			
6)	To encourage and enable local communities, businesses and local authorities to work together in coming to decisions and delivering solutions for sustainable resource management.			
7)	To encourage greater understanding and responsibility among residents, businesses and developers to reducing and recovering value from waste.			
8)	To contribute to breaking the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste by minimising waste requiring final disposal and promoting the development of environmental technologies for sustainable waste management.			
9)	To provide a sufficient capacity of waste management facilities, including landfill needed for final disposal, that prioritises waste reduction, then reuse, recycling and recovery so that the plan area will be net self sufficient in waste management capacity by 2021.			
10)	To identify and safeguard sites to deliver sustainable waste management to allow waste to be dealt with as close to its source as possible, whilst conserving and enhancing Lancashire's environmental assets.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
11) To promote high quality design and working practices in waste management facilities, to minimise harm caused to local communities, the landscape and local environment and encourage the satisfactory restoration of landfill sites for beneficial after-uses.			
Lancashire SPG on landscape heritage adopted 2006			
The Policy and Supplementary Guidance is designed to accommodate and guide landscape change in a positive way. The following guiding principles are essential to the implementation of the policy and integral to the identification of landscape strategies: <ul> <li>Recognise and enhance local distinctiveness.</li> <li>A positive approach towards landscape change.</li> <li>Adopt an integrated approach to landscape resources.</li> <li>Monitor landscape change.</li> </ul>	Area of new native woodland in Lancashire. Area of native woodland planted/regenerated through development. Area of native woodland lost through development. Length of hedgerows lost through development. Length of hedgerows planted through development. Number of ponds created through development. Number of ponds lost through development. TARGET: Create two ponds for every pond lost through development. Newly laid hedge	The plan should take these objectives into account though appropriate polices. A strategic policy on landscape management should be included the Core Strategy.	The SA should assess landscape change, seeking to protect and enhance the heritage landscapes of the rural areas of Pendle Borough.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Developments</b>	in Lancashire		
This document considers the landscape character areas within Lancashire and identifies their capacity to absorb, and sensitivity to wind energy developments.		Pendle Hill shows high sensitivity to wind energy development, the high moorland areas of the south Pennines and Rolling Upland Farmland north and south of the Borough show moderately high sensitivity, the urban fringe moderate sensitivity and a strip between the urban fringe and the high moors Rolling Upland Farmland where there is an area of moderately low sensitivity to wind energy development.  This should be considered as	The SA should encourage renewable developments in appropriate locations. This document will help to define appropriate locations.
		appropriate LDF policies are drafted.	
Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan			
The BAP does not identify specific targets other than the following:	There are not specific targets identified. There is also no local BAP	The LDF should include objectives which serve to support the protection	SA should consider objectives compatible with the objectives of the
<ul> <li>Develop targets for our most threatened and declining species and habitats;</li> </ul>	for Pendle.	of biodiversity.	BAP.
<ul> <li>Establishing an effective system for handling the necessary biological data at both local and national level;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Promoting increased public awareness of the importance of biodiversity; and</li> </ul>			
Promoting Local Biodiversity Action Plans as a means of implementing the national plan.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire County Council Local Transport Plan			
Objectives include:	No targets or indicators.	Consider how the LDF can contribute	Ensure wording of sustainability
<ul> <li>Protect valuable natural and built environments and biodiversity;</li> </ul>		to the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.	objectives include those objectives contained within the Lancashire Local
<ul> <li>Improve safety for all transport users;</li> </ul>		In particular consider policies to	Transport Plan.
<ul> <li>Reduce the number and length of journeys;</li> </ul>		support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible	
<ul> <li>Maintain and expand sustainable economic activity;</li> </ul>		location of development.	
<ul> <li>Promote accessibility to everyday facilities, especially for those without a car;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Realise the potential of public transport;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Address the transport issues in rural areas;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Integrate land use and transportation planning;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Integrate land use and transportation planning;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Integrate all forms of transport to give a more efficient transport system;</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Enhance social inclusion through a real choice of transport.</li> </ul>			
Rossendale is identified as a key stop on a series of priority bus routes within Lancashire and through to Manchester.			
The East Lancashire Railway is identified as having potential to reopen and for use as a freight line.			
Shaping the Future of Lancashire - Lancashire Sub-F	Regional Action Plan 2006 - 2007		
Lancashire faces a number of key challenges if it is to increase the sub-regional contribution to the region's economy and narrow the GVA gap. These are:	Actions a re identified, but they are not quantifiable and no deadlines are set.		SA framework needs to cover skills and training
<ul> <li>Accelerating the transition to higher value added advanced manufacturing.</li> </ul>			
Improving the productivity of the service sector.			
<ul> <li>Improving basic and higher level skills and qualification levels.</li> </ul>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Expanding the role and impact of higher education.			
<ul> <li>Improving intra- and inter- sub-regional connectivity (real and virtual).</li> </ul>			
Stimulating enterprise growth.			
Increasing economic activity rates, particularly in Blackburn, Blackpool and Preston.			
<ul> <li>Developing regionally significant, high quality sites and premises for business.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Improving the quality of the visitor economy.</li> </ul>			
Diversifying and strengthening the rural economy.			
<ul> <li>Transforming the economy, housing market and image of East Lancashire as Pennine Lancashire.</li> </ul>			
Building the knowledge economy.			
<ul> <li>Increasing the number of employees with higher - level skills.</li> </ul>			
The Partnership has identified six priorities for the immediate future to address			
some of these challenges, which are:			
Blackpool: World Class Resort Destination			
Preston City Vision			
Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda			
Aerospace and Advanced Manufacturing			
• Skills			

Rural and Tourism



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA					
Lancashire Waste Strategy A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future2001-2020								
<ul> <li>Effectively manage all of Lancashire's municipal waste;</li> <li>Promote and enable waste reduction and re-use;</li> <li>Maximising recycling and composting;</li> <li>Minimising landfill disposal as far as practicable;</li> <li>Manage the waste which is left over by Energy-from-Waste incineration;</li> </ul>	· · ·	Consider how the plan can contribute to the Lancashire Waste Strategy.	ute Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant Waste Strategy objectives are covered.					
<ul> <li>Develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector;</li> <li>Deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible;</li> <li>Achieve sustainable environmental waste management within Lancashire at an acceptable cost;</li> <li>Provide a review of waste management in Lancashire in 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>collection system covering 90% of Lancashire households by 2005;</li> <li>Reduce the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, from the current 85% to 20% by 2010;</li> <li>Provide capacity for 325,000 tonnes of energy from waste incineration by 2010.</li> </ul>							



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire Environment Strategy			
The purpose of the strategy is to provide an overarching framework to protect and enhance Lancashire's environment. The strategy is divided into the following hierarchical themes:  Climate change; Health and the environment; Sustainable resource management; and Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife.	Against each of the key themes identified in the strategy there are a number of measurable targets, these include:  • Achieve a 30% improvement in domestic energy efficiency by 2007 measured on 1st April 1996 baseline;  • 10% of Lancashire's energy to come from renewable sources by 2010;  • Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010;  • 70% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land.  • Secure a 10% increase in the amount of land farmed organically in Lancashire.	LDF objectives should support the ES' targets.	SA objectives should consider the need to support energy efficiency targets, renewable energy and development on previously developed land.
Lancashire School Organisation Plan 2003-2008			
The key purpose of the SOP is to set out clearly how the Local Education Authority (LEA) plans to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient and suitable primary and secondary education provision within its area, in order to promote higher standards of attainment, and the provision the LEA proposes to make for children with special educational needs.  The Plan is also expected to set out conclusions on the need to add or to remove school places during the period covered by the Plan. It should help the key stakeholders - LEA, schools, promoters, parents and local communities - to understand what school places are needed at present and in future, and how they will be provided. Importantly, it will be the starting point for the School.	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that support the Lancashire School Organisation Plan.	Include sustainability objectives that result in people being better trained and improve the average school qualifications.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA	
Policing Lancashire 2005-2008 (June 2005)				
Overriding objectives are to:  To reassure the public, particularly those who are vulnerable, and  To reduce and investigate crime, particularly those offences that are of concern to the public.	The national standard is for Each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership to achieve a reduction of between 12.5% and 17.5% by 2008. There are no further targets set out in this document.	LDF should take account of the need to promote crime reduction within development.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.	
Cumbria and Lancashire Strategic Health Authority Lo	ocal Delivery Plan June 2003			
	<ul> <li>Targets include:</li> <li>Increase the number of consultants by 7500 and GPs by 2000.</li> <li>Offer 24hr crisis resolution to all eligible clients by 2005.</li> <li>Improve GP premises.</li> <li>Ensure 100% of patients can see a GP within two working days.</li> </ul>	Compare plan target for the Strategic Health Authority with the County targets.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.	
Ambition Lancashire (2008 Edition)				
Key ambitions identified in the Working draft include:	<ul> <li>Targets include:</li> <li>By 2016, levels of vacant property in town centres will be less than the national average.</li> </ul>	Develop policies which support the key targets identified in Ambition Lancashire.	SA framework should be broadly compatible with key ambitions and targets.	



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>Improve business performance and skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth;</li> <li>Provide the infrastructure to deliver a urban renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas;</li> <li>Achieve a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system;</li> <li>Invest in Lancashire's strategic highway network;</li> <li>Invest in rail. Rapid transit and bus improvements and infrastructure</li> <li>Broaden the rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture;</li> <li>Deliver social rural regeneration;</li> <li>Promote Lancashire as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life;</li> <li>Raise standards, learning and attainment levels for children and young people;</li> <li>Ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development</li> <li>Invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to improve public health;</li> <li>Promote awareness and understanding between Lancashire's communities;</li> <li>Make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer;</li> <li>Maximise the life opportunities for older people and engage them in all levels of decision making</li> <li>Protect and improve air, water and land quality and use resources wisely</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>By 2016 reduce traffic flows to and from the centres of Lancashire's principal urban areas and main towns by 5% compared to 2001 levels;</li> <li>By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001;</li> <li>By 2007 deliver the Lancashire Rural Recovery Action Plan;</li> <li>By 2010 substantially reduce mortality rates from heart disease and stroke related diseases by at least 40%;</li> <li>By 2010 increase the existing capacity for onshore renewable energy electrical generation in Lancashire from 47MW (2002) to a minimum of 116 MW with an interim target of 96MW by 2007;</li> <li>By 2016 annual average air quality measurements for nitrogen oxides and particulates in centres of principal urban areas and traffic related air quality management areas to be at least 10% better than national standards.</li> </ul>		



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Towards Black and Minority Housing Strategy for Ea	st Lancashire (2003)		
<ul> <li>Objectives identified in the strategy are:</li> <li>Improve direct communication between social landlords, different services and other local authorities and BME communities;</li> <li>Improve the condition and image of LA and RSL estates;</li> <li>Challenge social landlords letting systems to consider specific needs of BME communities;</li> <li>Strengthen local neighbourhoods;</li> <li>Maximise regeneration opportunities to achieve sustainability;</li> <li>Combat violence, disorder and harassment;</li> <li>Encourage cross cultural awareness.</li> </ul>	There are no specific, measurable targets identified in the strategy.	The LDF should seek to promote equality for all sections of the community.	The SA Framework should ensure that objectives cover issues of equality within the Borough.
The Strategy for East Lancashire's Future - East Lancashire's	cashire Partnership 2004-2007 (Working	Draft)	
The following priorities have been identified:  Regeneration; Economic Performance; Image; Infrastructure; Learning and skills.	With each of those priorities are a series of agreed objectives e.g. expand the number of knowledge based businesses and jobs. These are further developed into more specific actions which include:  Establish a LSP network group;  Reduce to zero the number of wards ranked within the rank of income domain;  Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas. The document reviewed is a working draft and as such there are a number of targets which are to be identified.	The plan should seek to ensure that each of the five priorities identified as reflected within the LDF.	Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Elevate East Lancashire - A Strategy for the HMR Path	finder. Prospectus 2004		
<ul> <li>The Vision underpinning the prospectus is to create a place to live, work and relax. The core objectives are summarised as:</li> <li>Maximise access to high value employment;</li> <li>Maximise value of the areas landscape and historic character;</li> <li>Establish housing choice and create sustainable communities;</li> <li>Build community cohesion;</li> <li>Develop effective neighbourhood management and service delivery.</li> </ul>	The pathfinder provides a series of sub-objectives which underline the core objectives. However these are not measurable, instead an assessment will need to be made of the ADF.	The LDF needs to be prepared in accordance with the overarching aims and objectives of the HMR Pathfinder.	The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR.



Ke	y Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Ele	vate East Lancashire – Prospectus Update 2006			
Pro	elve detailed priorities have been identified in the spectus update. The following are relevant to idle:		The LDF needs to be prepared in accordance with the overarching aims and objectives of the HMR Pathfinder.	The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR.
•	Create an attractive, sustainable and affordable housing offer.			
•	Work towards establishing a dedicated University of Pennine Lancashire.			
•	Promote greater levels of business involvement and direct intervention to develop the skills agenda and more closely link skills requirements to jobs.			
•	Establish a Centre of Community Health Excellence for research, training, treatment and education purposes.			
•	Create an 'English for Speakers of Other Languages' centre and promote East Lancashire as a destination for international students.			
•	Intervene to remove supply-side constraints on economic change, providing suitable development sites and premises - with the Pennine Gateway Strategic Site as the top priority - and a more highly skilled workforce.			
•	Re-brand East Lancashire with a more contemporary, positive identity.• Improve town centre public space by delivering the Pennine Squared Programme.			
•	Develop the Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor as a business, residential and visitor destination			
•	Establish East Lancashire as a destination by developing a series of high profile visitor attractions.			
•	Create settings for investment along A56, M65, M66 & Leeds and Liverpool Canal, supported by environmental improvements, re-forestation and the greening of key gateway routes.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan (2009-2014	1)		
The Forest of Bowland AONB is situated in North West England, covering 803 square kilometres of rural land in the counties of Lancashire (730 sq.km) and Yorkshire (73 sq.km).  The overall vision for all stakeholders to work towards is: the Forest of Bowland retains its sense of local distinctiveness, notably the large-scale open moorland character of the Bowland Fells, traditional buildings and settlement patterns of villages, hamlets and farmsteads. Natural and cultural resources are sympathetically managed and contribute to a sustainable and vibrant local economy. The management of the Forest of Bowland AONB has improved the quality of the landscape for all stakeholders.	No targets outlined.	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the role of the Forest of Bowland AONB within the Borough and ensure its protected from future development and is recognised as an area which has an important role in promoting tourism and a recreation.	The AONB needs to be afforded environmental protection while still recognising its benefits against the social SA objectives.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (2009)			
The Objectives Include:	In 2020 Lancashire will have reduced	Renewable Energy production,	The SA will need to take in Objectives
<ul> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy;</li> </ul>	its emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> by at least 30% relative to 1990	including technologies to reduce Co2 emissions will need to be encouraged through the Plan	which encourage the reduction of Co2 Levels.
<ul> <li>Minimise waste through careful purchasing and disposal. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Develop and maintain integrated transport system. Increase public transport, walking and cycling</li> </ul>	I		
<ul> <li>Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Actively promote medium and large scale renewable energy production</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Make most of Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits.</li> </ul>	I		
<ul> <li>Reduce the risks to people, public health and public services associated with climate change and extreme weather events.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively.</li> </ul>			



Ke	y Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Ke Re	ey Targets and Indicators elevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Mu	nicipal Waste Management Strategy Lancashire				
•	To recognise municipal waste as a resource.	•	Reduce and stabilise waste to	The implications of the targets need to	SA objectives need to consider waste
•	To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced.	•	0% growth each year  Continue to provide financial	be considered within the Plan	strategy and targets.
•	To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources.		support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives		
•	To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible.	•	Extend the three-stream collection to all households and		
•	To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream.		to extend the segregated collection service to all		
•	To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill.		households to include the collection of food waste for composting.		
•	Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content.	•	Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61%		
•	To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context.	•	by 2020 Recover 81% of all waste by		
•	To develop local markets and manufacturing for		2015 and 88% by 2020		
	recovered materials.	•	Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household		
•	To achieve sustainable waste management.		Waste Recycling Centre		
•	To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector.	•	Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool		
•	To ensure services are accessible to all residents.		Council's municipal waste.		
		•	Create new native woodland across Lancashire and Blackpool with 2.5M trees planted over the next 25 years		



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Transport Framework for Lancashire (Atkins, 2009)			
Transport in Lancashire will support the following outcomes:  • Competitiveness and growth – we will manage and improve transport as one of the elements to enable Lancashire to attract new jobs, tackle the 'productivity gap' and secure a strong economic future.  • Climate change – we will reduce carbon emissions from transport to enable Lancashire to play its role in contributing to UK carbon targets.  • Equality of opportunity – we will build strong communities by enabling the people of Lancashire, particularly the most vulnerable in society, to access education, employment, health and public services.  • Health, safety and security – we will tackle the negative impacts of mobility, by reducing accidents, improving personal security, promoting physical activity and improving air quality.  • Quality of life and natural environment – movement in Lancashire will be managed to support improved quality of life in our towns, through tackling noise, reducing severance and creating liveable communities. We will respect Lancashire's high quality natural environment.	No targets are outlined.	Consider how the Core Strategy can contribute to the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.  In particular consider policies to support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible location of development.	Ensure wording of sustainability objectives considers sustainable transport.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Local Plans and Programmes			
Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy (Feb 2005)			
The overall aims of the Pendle Anti-social Behaviour Strategy are to help make the Borough a safer and more enjoyable place to live and work in, by preventing and responding to anti-social behaviour based on a better understanding of its nature and causes.  A variety of measures will be employed which are summarised below; the partner agencies will seek to:  Support victims and witnesses  Target persistent offenders  Target anti-social behaviour 'hot spots'  Rationalise and integrate relevant Council services  Get a better measure of the problem  Provide strategic and operational coordination		The LDF can contribute to reducing anti-social behaviour through promoting good design, natural surveillance and ensuring that spaces and places where activities can take place without disturbing others.	The framework needs to consider crime and fear of crime.
Pendle Community Safety Partnership Plan 2011-12			
The priorities identified for 2011-12 are:	The action plan sets out how the	The LDF can contribute to reducing	The SA Framework needs to consider
1. Reduce the harm caused by alcohol & drug misuse	priorities are to be delivered, including outlining the proposed outcome /	anti-social behaviour through promoting good design, natural	crime and fear of crime.
Protecting vulnerable people including domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation	output target.	surveillance to reduce criminal activity and other dangers to community safety.	
3. Reducing the harm caused by anti-social behaviour			
4. Reduce all violent crime			
Reduce serious acquisitive crime, including organise crime groups			
6. Improve road safety.			



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Pendle community cohesion action plan			
In this strategy, community cohesion is viewed in its broadest sense. It is about respecting one another, valuing diversity & celebrating differences of age, faith, place of residency, ability/disability, culture and other differences in our backgrounds.  It identifies a range of priorities including:  Facilitating wide consultation among all communities to encourage involvement and participation of different ethnic, gender, cultural, faith, ability and age groups.  Providing the media with accurate information about community cohesion activities to encourage them to:  • increase the amount of accurate and positive media coverage  • promote an honest and open debate about attitudes, behaviour and culture	Targets include: Sharing consultation exercises across agencies to avoid duplication.  Monitoring media coverage of cohesion issues.  Establishing a protocol for dealing with negative / divisive coverage.	The LDF should promote policies which encourage social inclusion and	The framework should consider social cohesion and social exclusion.
not focus on extremist or negative views			
Pendle contaminated land strategy			
The strategy sets out how the Council will meet its statutory obligations for identifying and dealing with contaminated land.		The LDF should encourage reuse and remediation of contaminated sites.	The framework should encourage remediation of derelict and contaminated sites.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Climate Change Action Plan (2009-2012)			
<ul> <li>Pendle's Vision reflects that for Lancashire:</li> <li>"A low carbon and well adapted Pendle by 2020'</li> <li>The Action Plan aims to deliver this Vision through a series of strategic objectives and priority objectives, all of which are aligned to the climate change indicators:</li> <li>Priority objectives:</li> </ul>	No specific targets are outlined.	Renewable Energy production, including technologies to reduce Co2 emissions will need to be encouraged through the Plan	The SA will need to take in Objectives which encourage the reduction of Co2 Levels.
<ul> <li>Reduce the amount of energy we use</li> <li>Reduce overall CO2 emissions of our vehicl fleet and leased cars</li> <li>Introduce planning policy that supports low carbon communities</li> </ul>	e		
<ul> <li>Reduce the carbon footprint generated through our procurement procedures</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Reduce the amount of waste we generate</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Support the Community, Voluntary and Faitl Sectors (CVFS) to become more energy efficient</li> </ul>	1		
<ul> <li>Increase the number of energy efficient homes and reduce fuel poverty</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Influence retailers to cascade message abo energy efficient appliances</li> </ul>	ut		
<ul> <li>Deliver climate change initiatives within schools</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Increase our recycling rates</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Undertake a publicity campaign</li> <li>Promote new development resilient to clima change</li> </ul>	te		
Incorporate climate change into risk management procedure and emergency planning			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle cycling strategy (2006-11)			
The strategy aims to increase cycling within the Borough. Its objectives are:  To increase the level of cycling in the borough.  To increase the number of off-road cycleways in the	Increase percentage trips by bicycle from 1.3 per cent in 1991 to 2.6 per cent by 2006 and to 5.2 per cent in 2016.		
<ul> <li>To increase the number of on-road cycle lanes in the borough.</li> </ul>	Increase off-road cycleways from 15km in 2000 to 30km in 2006 and to 50km in 2016.		
<ul> <li>To increase cycle parking facilities in the borough.</li> <li>To encourage council employees to cycle to and from their workplace.</li> </ul>	Increase on-road cycle lanes from 5km in 2000 to 15km in 2006 and 30km in 2016.	The LDF should direct developments to places which are safely accessibly by bike, and require developers to provide facilities for cyclists.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices such as cycling.
To encourage major employers in the borough to provide secure cycle parking facilities, and to encourage their employees to cycle to work.	Provide new cycle parking facilities at 20 locations by 2006.	provide facilities for cyclists.	
	Provide secure cycle parking and shower room facilities at each of its main offices by 2006.		
	Sign up 10 local companies to make a commitment to the cycling strategy and its objectives by 2006.		
Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy (20	09-2020)		
The strategy embraces the following objectives:	No specific targets or indicators set.		
Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow			
(continued)			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge assets</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment</li> </ul>			
Promoting skills development at all levels – targeting those without level 2 qualifications; supporting those with intermediate qualifications in developing higher level skills; encouraging the recruitment and retention of graduate level workers			
Tackling urban deprivation across Pennine Lancashire and promoting the high quality neighbourhood environments needed to attract and retain skilled labour			
Tackling worklessness (through skills development and more targeted engagement as support activities) to ensure that all parts of Pennine Lancashire benefit from its economic growth			
Addressing image and quality of place to make Pennine Lancashire a natural place for new investment and a desirable place to live			
Promoting links with neighbouring economies (particularly Manchester and Preston) which can act as an additional employment destination for Pennine Lancashire residents, increasing their access to higher paid employment			
Increasing the influence Pennine Lancashire wields with government and within the region			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Reorganising delivery to enable key projects to be implemented within a robust management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the area to deliver.			
Pendle Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2003-2008			
<ul> <li>The following Key Objectives are recommended:</li> <li>To promote the role of sport and recreation (and associated facilities) in meeting wider corporate, social and health objectives</li> <li>To continually review and reassess the quantity and quality of outdoor sports facilities</li> <li>To increase the quantity of outdoor recreation facilities to meet identified deficiencies</li> <li>To improve the quality of outdoor recreation</li> </ul>	No SMART targets are included in the strategy.	The LDF should incorporate a policy framework which considers quality of existing facilities, additional need in local areas, and which facilitates the provision of such facilities.	The framework should consider the potential impacts for outdoor recreation in terms of access, land take, social inclusion,
provision across the Borough			
<ul> <li>To ensure that outdoor recreation facilities are effectively, efficiently and economically managed</li> </ul>			
To ensure that new facilities are developed as a result of comprehensive forward planning			
To ensure that outdoor recreation provision reflects local need			
To ensure that outdoor recreation facilities are accessible to the local community			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Parks Strategy			
To ensure that Pendle's parks meet the changing needs and wishes of Pendle people and are well-used and appreciated by local people and visitors.		The LDF should contain policies which protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's parks.	The importance of parks within urban areas should be recognised.
This means:			
Retaining the current wide variety of parks to serve the Borough's different communities			
<ul> <li>Building on the strengths and individuality of each park, rather than seeking to provide a standard range of attractions in all parks</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Increasing the variety of activities and attractions in parks, where this is compatible with the characteristics of individual parks</li> </ul>			
Ensuring that the Borough's parks are perceived as safe and accessible for all sections of the community			
Improving the quality and accessibility of children's play areas			
<ul> <li>Integrating environmental concerns into the management of parks, to increase the variety of wildlife in the Borough.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Promoting Pendle's parks as a means of improving economic and health benefits to the local area and population.</li> </ul>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle supporting people 5 year plan			
In Lancashire the SP Programme will:		The LDF should provide criteria based policies which facilitate the development of supported housing.	The need for and role of supported
Provide a stable environment that helps vulnerable people achieve greater independence.			housing should be taken into account in the SA framework
Establish support services that are reliable, cost effective, consistent, well managed and which complement existing care services.			
Consider the needs of all, identifying the relative priority for developments both on a service user and geographical need basis, using priorities already identified in corporate partnership strategies and those identified by the Supporting People partners.			
• Contribute to meeting the targets in other strategies.			
Contribute to the reduction of social exclusion.			
Help prevent people becoming vulnerable or their circumstances deteriorating.			
Reflect the diverse needs of the people of Lancashire.			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
'Our Pendle, Our Future': Pendle's Sustainable Comm	unity Strategy 2008-2018		
<ul> <li>'Our Pendle, Our Future': Pendle's Sustainable Comm The strategy sets out the key challenges over the next 10 years and the key priorities for improving the quality of life for everyone in Pendle.</li> <li>The priority goals are to: <ul> <li>Support confident communities that are socially cohesive, creative, tolerant and considerate of the needs of all ages and cultures;</li> <li>Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy – providing the jobs of the future and the talents and skills to fill them;</li> <li>Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all;</li> <li>Create a Borough in which people feel safe and crime continues to fall;</li> <li>Help people to live long, healthy and independent lives;</li> <li>Deepen our understanding and respect of the environment;</li> <li>Do all we can to give our children and young people the best start in life and the opportunity to achieve their full potential;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	With each of the identified priority goals are a series of agreed objectives, most of which have measurable indicators.	The objectives should be taken forward within the LDF.	The SA Framework should cover social cohesion and inclusion, environmental quality, jobs, economic vibrancy and viability, education, crime and fear of crime, health, culture and leisure facilities.
<ul> <li>Help older people live their lives in the way they choose and to support their independent and active living.</li> </ul>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Our Future: Pendle's Employment strategy (2009-12)			
To successfully implement this Strategy, Pendle is committed to the following actions:  Develop strong partnerships to reduce the number of people out of work;  Work with employers to identify and fulfill their employment needs  Increase the number of working age adults in work by providing high quality support  Link new employment developments with unemployed people  Actively promote Skills and Workforce Development in local companies	The Strategy contains a number of targets to reach its goal to 'Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy'.  These are to:  increase the number of working age adults in work  increase numbers of 16-18 year olds in education, training or employment  develop a more entrepreneurial culture  increase the proportion of adults with vocational skills and  skills for life  maximise employment opportunities by encouraging the diversification of Pendle's economy.	The Plan will need to consider employment distribution and focus on areas were need is identified.	The SA Framework should cover employment within its economic and social objectives.
Pendle Borough Council's Air Quality Management Pl	an		
Levels of PM10 are close to the objective maximum of 20 ug/m			The SA framework should consider a quality.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Borough Council's Sustainability Action Plan 2 Pendle Borough Council is committed to persistent progress towards embedding sustainability into all its Service Areas, to develop as a leading Local Authority that can clearly demonstrate its practical commitment to the principles of economic, environmental and social wellbeing, both locally and globally. This document sets out how the Council's departments will contribute to the corporate aim of sustainable development. The strategy for sustainable development is based on four strategic objectives, as set out below.  Creating an understanding and commitment to sustainable development  Creating a culture of change Identification of underlying themes for action consistent with sustainable development  Adoption of actions conducive to sustainable development	Planning related targets are:  Working with the Community and Colne Area Committee to complete Colne Area Map in 2003/04.  Progress Conservation Area in Trawden and around Edge End.  Depending on Secretary of State decision, declare extended Conservation Area around St Mary's Church.  Continue to work with East Lancashire Partnership to develop East Lancashire Regional Park in Pendle through projects such as 'Steam and Stream' in Barnoldswick.  Issue advice on renewable and recycled materials and energy efficiency to all applicants through a series of new leaflets.  Include policies to promote sustainability in 'Pendle Local Plan' and in 'Issues papers' e.g. develop a policy to ensure alternative land or resources will be made available to ensure that biodiversity is not reduced where destruction of a wildlife site is unavoidable through new development.  Through joint working with El Wood and other agencies increase tree cover in the Borough. In 2003, 20,000 trees spread over approx. 8.39 hectares will be planted in the Borough.		Sustainability should automatically be considered in all council documents. The SA needs to reflect this consideration and take it forwards.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Homelessness Strategy 2007			
The strategy is intended to be a long term initiative that recognises the complexity of homelessness and does not promote 'quick fix' solutions. Multi agency cooperation at strategic and operational level is crucial to the success of the strategy which is itself part of a much wider raft of social inclusion initiatives  Homelessness Key Objectives  The key objectives of the Homelessness Strategy are:	The strategy is accompanied by an action plan that incorporates SMART targets. These should have all been completed by April 2006.	The LDF should provide criteria based policies which facilitate the development of affordable and supported housing.	The need for affordable housing and role of supported housing should be taken into account in the SA framework
To prevent homelessness			
<ul> <li>To ensure that there is sufficient accommodation available for people who are or may become homeless</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>To ensure that there is satisfactory support for vulnerable people to maintain tenancies</li> </ul>			
To demonstrate compliance with the Homelessness Act 2002 and the new Priority Needs Order			
To reduce the use of B&B accommodation for vulnerable people			
<ul> <li>To develop and maintain the links with other social inclusion strategies</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>To develop and sustain effective multi agency working</li> </ul>			
To ensure that information regarding homelessness in Pendle is accurate and up to date.			
To develop the private sector as a resource			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Pendle Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy			
The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Pendle covers the following wards:  Bradley Brierfield Marsden Southfield Walverden Waterside Whitefield, and Vivary Bridge The Vision for the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Pendle is: To reduce the gap between the deprived areas and the rest of Pendle by providing targeted services appropriate to the needs and issues identified by all stakeholders within those areas. The Strategic Objectives are: Create a safe environment Increase the attainment of pupils at key stage 2 and GCSE level Create a competitive and sustainable economy Improve health by addressing lifestyle, and socioeconomic factors Improve standards of public and private sector housing and it's surrounding environment	Increase the %age of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C to at least 38% in every local education authority (and at least 25% in each school) by 2004.  Increase in employment rates by 2004 to ensure a reduction in the difference between employment rates in deprived areas and the overall rate.  By 2005, no local authority area has a domestic burglary rate more than three times the national average.  Reduce by at least 10% the gap between the 20% of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.  Reduce by at least 60% by 2010, the conception rate among the under 18s in the worst 20% of wards.  The number of families living in non-decent social housing falling by 33% by 2004.		The SA framework needs to consider impacts on health, education, crime, and employment levels.,



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Colne Market Town Health check and Action Plan			
"To further develop Colne as an attractive and thriving area that promotes its heritage and provides a good quality of life with improved access to facilities and services for residents and visitors alike."  6.1 The vision will be delivered through the following six objectives.	The strategy is accompanied by an action plan but does not incorporate SMART targets.	To provide appropriate policies which encourage the appropriate development of all centres within the Borough	
To improve the vitality and viability of Colne			
To improve transport and accessibility and create safer communities			
To improve and provide better access to services and facilities			
<ul> <li>To promote Colne's heritage and develop its potential as a visitor</li> </ul>			
destination and "festival town"			
To provide more facilities and activities for children and young			
• people			
To improve health and well-being			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Our Place Our Pendle LA21 Strategy 2000 The Vision we share is of a better world characterised by:  Cultural diversity and a good spirited community A clean and safe environment in our towns and the countryside Jobs and prosperity for local people Opportunities for everyone The 4 priority actions are: Building communities Acting locally Protecting Pendle Thinking globally	Action include:  Improving and increasing the number of play areas and providing more equipment in the parks  Designating more listed buildings and conservation areas  Converting empty shops into living accommodation to protect the buildings  Regenerating the deprived area of Waterside  Re-using stone and brick when buildings are demolished  Safe routes for cycling to all schools  Protect trees and woods from house building, industrial units and other such developments		The framework should consider protection of listed buildings and conservation areas, density, accessibility, trees and woods and waste.
Pendle Rural Strategy 2004 – 2009 Pendle Rural Strategy has been developed to help target the delivery of regeneration activity in the Borough. It aims to identify a number of priority actions and to provide an integrated approach to addressing environmental, economic and social issues including;  Land use and management Transportation and accessibility Diversity of the natural and built environment Economic activity, employment and training Services and facilities, housing, education leisure and recreation Health and social services, public order, arts and culture Community development, Information and advice, lifelong education, resources and funding.			The SA framework should include Land use and management, transport and accessibility, diversity of the natural and built environment, employment and training, services and facilities, housing, education leisure and recreation, health and social services, public order, arts and culture community development, Information and advice, lifelong education, resources and funding.



Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
A number of actions are outlined for each of the identified issues in the strategy.	LDF policies should encourage the development of appropriate footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways, particularly where they are traffic from the course of th	The SA should consider whether proposed developments are in accessible locations, or should be made accessible by non-car means.
	than the private car.	
	A number of actions are outlined for each of the identified issues in the	A number of actions are outlined for each of the identified issues in the strategy.  LDF policies should encourage the development of appropriate footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways, particularly where they are traffic free routes and enhance accessibility by means other



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
develop a vision shared by councillors, officers, rights of way user groups, key partners and communities for access to the countryside.			
Pendle Council Strategic Plan 2005 – 2006			
The Pendle Strategic Plan sets out the objectives and priorities of the Council under the following vision:  "A Borough that provides a high quality of life for all its citizens and this is known regionally and nationally as a great place to live, learn, work and visit."  The strategic plan is built around three objectives which are delivered by a series of priorities;  i) Successfully engaging and leading our community  ii) Achieving successful regeneration and sustainable development  iii) Delivering accessible services of good value and quality  Within these there are 5 major priorities which have been identified:	All relevant targets should have been met by April 2006.		The Sa framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, crime and anti social behaviour, public realm, recycling, town centres, tourism, the local economy and democracy.
<ul> <li>To create a strong housing market that is capable of delivering good quality housing that is available and affordable and meets the needs of the Borough.</li> <li>To reduce crime and anti social behaviour.</li> <li>To provide cleaner streets, an improved environment and more recycling</li> <li>To improve our town centres, encourage tourism</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>and support the development of the local economy.</li> <li>To improve Customer and Citizen access to services, facilities and decision making.</li> </ul>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Barrowford Parish Plan (2008)			
The Plan addresses local issues raised following consultation and are grouped under the following headings.			The SA framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, regeneration and the different centres through the Borough.
Community Wellbeing- Personal Safety			
Community Wellbeing - Health Facilities			
Community Wellbeing - Social and Spiritual Support			
Civic Pride and Responsibility			
Tourism, Heritage and Countryside			
Barrowford's Heritage			
Retail Business			
Sustainable Transport			
Young People			
Development			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Bradley Area Action Plan DPD (2010) Bradley Area Action Plan Objectives: Economic  1. Transform the housing market in terms of housing types, tenure and quality  2. Maintain and enhance the local shopping and business offer within the Priority Action Area, link local residents to job opportunities and improve the local skills base  3. Facilitate the redevelopment of Riverside Mills site Social  4. Improve local access to services and facilities, including publicly accessible open space and appropriate play facilities  5. Promote healthy living environments  6. Increase community safety and help reduce crime Environmental  7. Extend and enhance the open space network through the creation of new open space and improvements to the river corridor  8. Improve the environmental quality of Scotland Road (A682) and Leeds Road (A56) – both key routes into Nelson town centre			The SA framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing market, regeneration and the different centres through the Borough.
9. Secure the productive use of vacant land and buildings to improve the urban environment. 10. Promote quality new development that respects local character and contributes to local distinctiveness 11. Adapt to and reduce contribution to climate change and, in particular flood risk			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Brierfield Neighbourhood Action Plan (2007)			
This is one of the delivery documents of the HMRP. The key aspects of the framework are:			The SA framework should consider the potential impacts on the housing
<ul> <li>Rapidly delivering a scale of new housing development that significantly increases the available spending power of the residential community and underpins the viability of local business and service development.</li> </ul>			market, regeneration and the different centres through the Borough.
<ul> <li>Fully utilising the canal and the edge of the town as an environmental/leisure asset and as a 'driver' for regeneration by facilitating appropriate high quality development along its edge as a platform upon which to construct a "value cluster" to draw in investment and feed it into the settlement core</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Consolidation of Brierfield Town Centre along Burnley Road/ Colne Road and down the Railway Street corridor to tie the Canal corridor and Railway Station more tightly into the heart of the community, creating renewed thoroughfares around which new investment in homes and jobs will support better shopping and other services.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Direct intervention to shrink the private rented sector and recycle empty properties to deliver new terraced housing products to underpin a revival in sustainable owner/occupation, addressing the issues of unfitness and ensuring a choice of housing in size, tenure and price terms for local residents.</li> </ul>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul> <li>Highly focussed and systematic roll-out out of development opportunities aligned with public policy interventions including neighbourhood management and private sector housing renewal investment to achieve incremental housing market recovery from west to east to west across the settlement.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Supporting existing businesses and exploiting development opportunities in existing buildings and on brownfield sites as these become available.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Addressing the 'entry' points to the town to establish a sense of arrival and to 'define' Brierfield by a combination of appropriate development, environmental treatment and signage.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Introducing a linked open space network which enhances the streetscape and provides accessible parks and quality spaces for all residents.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Building upon previous programmes to implement a coherent environmental improvement plan for the town, focusing on the shopping core, but feeding into the adjoining neighbourhoods addressing, lighting, paving, street furniture and signage and streetscape.</li> </ul>			
The Priority Areas are:			
1: Canal Corridor			
2: Railway Street Neighbourhood			
3: Stanley Street Neighbourhood			
Children's And Youth Play Area Strategy			
The strategy aims to improve quality and quantity of, and access to play facilities across the borough.		Ensure the LDF takes into account the local needs and priorities in terms of provision of facilities through site identification and s106 criteria.	Ensure the SA framework considers the accessibility to, and the quantity and quality of play areas and other facilities.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Colne ADF			
<ul> <li>The strategic vision for this plan is:</li> <li>maximising access to high value employment;</li> <li>establishing housing choice and creating sustainable communities;</li> <li>capturing the potential of the natural environment and heritage;</li> <li>building community cohesion; and</li> <li>developing effective neighbourhood management and service delivery.</li> </ul>		Plan needs to provide support for intervention within the housing market and encourage further economic development, regeneration and renewal in Colne town centre. Health, crime, housing and social cohesion are big issues in Colne which the plan needs to consider	The SA framework must consider health, crime, housing and social cohesion
Colne Market Town healthcheck -action-plan			
<ul> <li>The vision for Colne is:</li> <li>To improve the vitality and viability of Colne.</li> <li>To improve transport and accessibility and create safer communities.</li> <li>To improve and provide better access to services and facilities.</li> <li>To promote Colne's heritage and develop its potential as a visitor destination and "festival town".</li> <li>To provide more facilities and activities for children and young people.</li> <li>To improve health and well-being.</li> </ul>	None quantifiable		To consider vitality and viability of centres, accessibility, enhancement of heritage health, young people.
Nelson Neighbourhood Action Plan (2007)			
This document sets appraises the possible options for housing market restructuring in Nelson. It puts forwards a comprehensive and integrated approach to regeneration which includes housing investment, demolition and rebuilding, mixed use developments, emphasis on heritage, creation of industrial improvement areas, town centre improvements.			The SA will take into account the objectives of the HMR the framework will need to consider waste, health and economic growth among other things.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Rights of Way Improvement Plan			
<ul> <li>This County wide document aims to:</li> <li>improve the network of local rights of within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors;</li> <li>increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside;</li> <li>monitor the improvements against clear targets during the life of the Plan.</li> </ul>	Each action has		The SA framework must take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.
Tourism strategy			
This strategy aims to enhance the tourism potential for Pendle Borough based on its natural and built heritage.			The framework should consider both the economic benefits of increased tourism such as increased employment and income, as well as the disbenefits such as increased traffic movements,
Road Safety Strategy 1996			
Although Pendle Borough Council is not a Highway Authority, it is able to implement schemes which should improve road safety. This document sets out a range of policies regarding traffic and transport management.		The LDF should consider highway safety within appropriate policies.	The framework should consider highway safety.
Walking Strategy			
<ul> <li>The objectives of the Walking Strategy are to:</li> <li>Improve the quality of the walking environment for all vulnerable road users.</li> <li>Work with partners in promoting walking as the most environmentally and socially sustainable form of transport.</li> <li>Work with partners to improve safety and security for vulnerable road users.</li> <li>Integrate walking into other relevant policy initiatives and programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increase the percentage of journeys to work on foot to 12% by 2016.</li> <li>Increase the percentage of school children walking to school.</li> <li>Reduce the time taken to repair reported defects.</li> <li>Increase the percentage of traffic signals with pedestrian phases.</li> <li>Reduce the number of pedestrian casualties and footway falls.</li> <li>Reduce traffic volumes and speed.</li> </ul>	Local transport Plan will be increasingly important in setting the transport context and therefore walking issues for documents within the LDF.	The SA framework must take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA	
	Increase the number of people walking to key destinations. Increase the number of school travel plans. Increase the number of business travel plans. Increase the number of 20 mph zones introduced. Increase the number of home zones introduced. Increase the kilometrage of pedestrian priority area clear zones introduced. Additional indicators are required by	At a neighbourhood and site specific level Action Area Plans (AAPs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) are significant in setting out detailed transport and design considerations.  They are of particular importance in establishing the context for 'Quality of Life' issues such as streetscape and would be invaluable in determining where people wish to walk and identifying barriers to walking as well as possible solutions.		
Oraft Empty Homes Strategy 2006	the Best Value Performance Plan			
The Empty Homes Strategy is one of the planks of the Borough's regeneration strategy. It complements the Housing Strategy The primary aims are:  To reduce homelessness and housing need			The SA framework will consider efficient use of land and take into account to objectives of the HMR	
<ul> <li>To reduce temporary accommodation costs</li> <li>To secure repairs and improvement for homes in disrepair</li> </ul>				
To provide good quality affordable housing				
<ul> <li>To remove magnets for vandalism, squatting, crime and anti-social behaviour</li> </ul>				
To support the HMRP.				
To contribute to regeneration				
Raise awareness of the issues of empty homes				
<ul> <li>To support other Borough wide and sub- regional strategies and plans.</li> </ul>				
To promote social cohesion and sustainable communities				



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Private Sector Housing Strategy 2005 Private Section			
Private Sector Housing Strategy 2005 Private Section  This strategy complements the Housing Strategy Its primary aims are to:  offer a raft of advice to elderly people and vulnerable client groups, from advice regarding sources of funding to undertake repairs to properties  facilitate Property based improvements  promote Energy Efficiency measures  to promote Housing Renewal Through management orders, licensing and other tools;	<ul> <li>Number of PS Dwellings reoccupied or demolished from LA action.</li> <li>Number of houses in GRS completed</li> <li>Number of grants completed</li> <li>% Of clients satisfied with Service</li> <li>Enforcement of standards in PRS -number of PSH notices complied with.</li> <li>Enforcement of standards in PRS -number of PSH notices served.</li> <li>Number of landlords accredited</li> <li>Number of houses improved through landlord accreditation</li> <li>Number of houses acquired for Improvement for Sale scheme</li> <li>Number of energy efficiency measures provided</li> </ul>		The SA framework will consider the impact of policies on private housing both rented and owned and take into account to objectives of the HMRP



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul> <li>Number of dwellings in ongoing GRS</li> <li>Number of service requests PRS</li> <li>Number of total Service Requests</li> </ul>		
	The number of properties made decent		
	<ul> <li>The number of properties where category 1 and 2 HH&amp;SRS hazards have been removed or reduced</li> </ul>		
	The number of properties adapted to meet the needs of the disabled person.		
Canal Corridor Study (2003)			
This plan covers the Leeds & Liverpool Canal within Lancashire. It promotes regeneration of the canal and the canalside environment, identifying potential for waterside development, restoration, environmental enhancement, tourism and social inclusion.	The plan contains a series of actions within Pendle Borough, such as tow path resurfacing	The LDF needs to take into account the regeneration potential offered by the canal.	The SA should consider the costs and benefits of regeneration, tourism, economic development, environmental enhancement and social inclusion.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Home Energy Strategy (2008-11)			
The strategy will focus on three key themes of Home Energy:		The Plan can play an important role in improving Home Energy through	The SA Framework should recognise the role improving energy efficiency
1) Improving Energy Efficiency		providing better design guidance principles when delivering housing.	has on the social and environmental objectives.
The Government's 2003 Energy White Paper set energy efficiency at the heart of UK energy policy, announcing a long term goal to			
reduce the UK's carbon emissions by some 60% by about 2050. The aim of reducing consumption may be focused on low incomes and			
rising fuel prices, energy waste reduction or limiting climate change and environmental impact.			
2) Reducing Fuel Poverty			
The increase in fuel prices over the past few years has had an immense impact on households ability to pay their fuel bills and as such			
fuel poverty occurs where households cannot afford to heat their homes adequately at a reasonable cost. Typically, a fuel poor			
household is defined as a household needing to spend 10% or more of their income to heat their home to an adequate standard of			
warmth. The most significant effect of fuel poverty is in relation to the health of people living in cold homes with an average of 80 excess			
winter deaths across Burnley and Pendle per year between 2001-2006.			
(continued)			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA	
3) Tackling Climate Change				
The term climate change is generally used when referring to changes in our climate which have been identified since the early part of the				
1900's. The changes we've seen over recent years and those which are predicted over the next 80 years are thought to be mainly as a result of human behaviour rather than due to natural changes in the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases resulting from human				
activities are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane and nitrous oxide. Scientists and politician now agree that emissions need to be reduced;				
therefore an important aim of this strategy is to reduce household emissions of CO2				



# Appendix C Baseline Data

21 Pages



Table C1 **Population and Human Health** 

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
Improve access to good quality, and resource efficient housing  Improve access to good quality housing to meet residents needs	appropriate good quality housing to meet residents	Number of additional affordable houses completed	AMR	Pendle: 0.	B'burn / Darwen: 30 Burnley: 6 Hyndburn: 10	Ensure at least 30% of all new homes are affordable (c.f. Action for Sustainability). (North West Regional Housing Statement)	Static. No affordable dwellings planned according to HSSA.
	needs	Percentage of homes unfit for use	OPDM (2004). Housing Investment Programme 2005: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)	Pendle: 17%	B'burn / Darwen: 17% Burnley: 9% Hyndburn: 16%	Provisional target to reduce unfit housing stock to 7.1% by 2010, from a baseline of 9.7% in 1998. (North West Regional Housing Statement)	The 2005 level is a slight reduction versus 2004 and 2003 (both 18%).
		Percentage of dwellings empty	OPDM (2004). Housing Investment Programme 2004: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. (2005)	Pendle: 7%	B'burn / Darwen 6% Burnley: 7% Hyndburn: 6%	Reduce regional vacancy levels in existing housing stock to 3% by 2021 (North West Regional Housing Statement)	Reduction from 7% in 2003 and 2004.
	b) Address market failure	Number of homes in the Pathfinder subject to low demand	Elevate Prospectus Update 2005	64 784	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap
c a a h h		Number of homes refurbished, repaired or improved during the year	Elevate Prospectus Update 2006	674	Data gap	Data gap	Data gap
	c) Provide affordable and efficient heating of homes to reduce fuel poverty	Average electricity consumption per domestic consumer (Kwh).	DTI Energy Trends (Dec 2004 version), Regional Energy Consumption Statistics. Link: http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file18549.xls	Pendle 4148 kWh	Rochdale 4 233 Blackburn 4 312 Burnley 4 055	Data gap	Data gap



## Table C1 (continued) Population and Human Health

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



## Table C1 (continued) Population and Human Health

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



Table C2 Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately	Increase the number of growth businesses	Change in number of VAT Businesses (stock). Average annual growth in stock calculated over a 3 year period.	NOMIS – local authority profile <sup>1</sup>	Average 2002- 2004: Pendle: +1.79%	Lancashire: +1.74% North West +1.87%	No specific target	Data Gap
located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets	Provide or contribute to the availability of a balanced	Amount of workspace for micro businesses	Pendle Economic Development Strategy.	Data Gap	Unknown.	Increase availability of workspace for micro businesses 15,000 sq. ft. by per annum	Data Gap
	portfolio of employment sites	Amount of managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses	Pendle Economic Development Strategy.	Data Gap	Data Gap	To seek to develop 15,000 sq.ft managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses utilising European funding from Objective 2 priority 2. per annum	Data Gap

1 http://www.nomisweb.co.uk

<sup>©</sup> AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited



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Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	Percentage of occupations within 'science and technology professional 'category	ONS <sup>2</sup>	2001 Figures – Pendle: 2.46%	2001: Burnley: 2.29% Chorley: 3.15% Fylde: 6.04% Hyndburn: 2.02% Preston: 3.64% Ribble Valley: 2.67% South Ribble: 3.7%	No specific target	Data Gap
	Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	Number of jobs within the tourism sector (Hotels & Accommodation, Food and drink, Travel Agents & Tour Operators, Libraries, Museums, etc., Sport & Recreation)	ONS - Annual Business Inquiry, 2004 Cited on http://www.lancashire. gov.uk/environment/la ncashireprofile/sectors /tourism.asp	2300	B'burn / Darwen 4300 Burnley: 3000 Hyndburn: 2400 Ribble Valley: 3300 Rossendale:1600	No specific target	Data Gap

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Statistics by subject, 'Occupation Groups (UV30)'.



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Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E2. To secure economic	a) Reduce unemployment levels	Percentage unemployment (average)	Nomis 2006-7	6.5%	NW: 5.4%	No specific target	Increasing slightly
inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market	b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the local development framework	AMR	Data Gap	B'burn/ Darwen N/AN/A Burnley: Hyndburn Rossendale: Ribble Valley	No specific target	Data Gap
	unemployment	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of employment	AMR	Data Gap	B'burn / Darwen N/A Burnley: N/A Hyndburn N/A Rossendale: N/A Ribble Valley N/A	No specific target	Data Gap
	c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	% population with no qualifications	NOMIS – official labour market statistics 2007	Pendle: 15.1 (18.9)	NW: 15.8 (17.7) GB: 13.8(15.1) Burnley: 16.3 (11.9) Rossendale: 14.1 (16.6) Ribble Valley n/a (4.1)	Increase the %age of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C to at least 38% in every local education authority (and at least 25% in each school) by 2004.	Pendle rate is reducing and is lower than the regional average.



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Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
		% people aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained NVQ level 4	NOMIS – official labour market statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk. Local authority profile 2007.	Pendle: 20.6% (was 18.2 in 2004)	NW: 24.8 (23.1) GB: 27.4 (25.2) Rossendale: 18.3 (25.6) Burnley: 20.2 (21.4) Ribble valley: 35.5 (39.8)	No specific targets.	Increasing everywhere.
	d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	Gross weekly pay (men and women)	Nomis <sup>3</sup> 2007 (2005 in brackets)	£371.1 (£398)	North West: 432.7 (407)	No specific targets.	Salaries in Pendle appear to be falling, although they are rising across the North West
E3. To	a) reduce traffic	Number children KSI	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap
develop strategic transport, communicati	congestion and improve safety for road users	Number of Air Quality Management Areas declared.	LPA AQMS	None	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap
on and economic infrastructur e	b) increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Thousands of tonnes of fuel consumed for freight journeys	DTI 2002-4  http://www.dti.gov.uk/e nergy/statistics/region al/index.html	11.4	B'burn / Darwen 17.5 Burnley 12.1 Hyndburn 18.3 Rossendale 13.4	No specific targets.	Data Gap

<sup>3</sup> http://www.nomisweb.co.uk

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#### Table C2 (continued) **Economic Development & Regeneration**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
E3 (continued)	c) improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Percentage of non- householder planning applications which include a green travel plan	Pendle LPA	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.
		% homes connected to broadband	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance	a) Support rural diversification?	Number of new business start-ups in rural areas	Pendle Economic Development Strategy	Data Gap	Data Gap	By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001;	Data Gap
		Locally based employment in rural areas.	Pendle Economic Development Strategy	Data Gap	Data Gap	Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas	Data Gap
	b) Reclaim	Percentage of previously	National Land Use	2004/2005 -	North West 76%	Reclaim 600ha of	2003/4 was 88%
	derelict land and buildings,	developed land that is vacant or derelict but may	Database (Table S1). Percentages	68%	B'burn / Darwen 79%	Lancashire's derelict, underused and	
	optimising the use of	be available for redevelopment	calculates from figures in Table S1.		Burnley 42%	neglected land by 2010	
	"brownfield sites"?		(2004/5)		Hyndburn 89%		
		Percentage of new and converted dwellings on	AMR	77%	B'burn / Darwen 60%	70%	Data Gap
		previously developed land.			Burnley 87%		
					Hyndburn N/A		
					Rossendale N/A		



#### Table C2 (continued) **Economic Development & Regeneration**

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	c) concentrate office development within town centres	Percentage of completed office development in town centres	AMR	Data Gap	Data Gap	No specific targets.	Data Gap
	d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	See Bream					



Table C3 Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
Reduce streets a public pl the fear of safer for	a) Make streets and public places safer for the community?	% who feel safe out in their Local Neighbourhood During the Day	Lancashire Constabulary - The Citizens Panel for Lancashire Police Authority and Constabulary	90%	Burnley 83% B'burn/ Darwen 93% Hyndburn 85% Rossendale 91% Ribble valley 98%		
		% who feel safe out in their Town Centre During the Day	Lancashire Constabulary - The Citizens Panel for Lancashire Police Authority and Constabulary	83%	Burnley 73%  B'burn / Darwen 79&  Hyndburn 82%  Rossendale 83%  Ribble valley 93%		
	b) Promote design that discourages	Number of new developments achieving secure by design awards	PBC	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap
	crime and anti social behaviour? <sup>4</sup>	Number of applications recommended for approval by PALO.	PBC	Data gap	Data gap	No specific targets.	Data gap

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Interesting that the Community Safety Strategy doesn't make any reference to the built environment ...



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
C2. To	a) Reduce the	% of households <4 km	Lancashire County	99.98	Burnley 99.98	No specific targets.	Data gap
access to	access to people finding	from a post office	Council		B'burn/ Darwen		
and use of basic	access to local food				Hyndburn 100		
goods, shops and services e.g.				Ribble valley 97.56			
and amenities	post offices, difficult?				Rossendale 99.94		
		% of households <4 km	Lancashire County	99.98	Burnley 99.98	No specific targets.	Data gap
		from food shops	Council		B'burn/ Darwen		
					Hyndburn 100		
					Ribble valley 98.79		
					Rossendale 99.94		



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	% of house from a GP	% of households <4 km	Lancashire County	99.9	Burnley 99.66	No specific targets.	Data gap
		TIOTH a GP	Council		B'burn/ Darwen		
					Hyndburn 100		
					Ribble valley 99.01		
					Rossendale 99.90		
					NW 92		
	% of households <4 km	Lancashire County	99.9	Burnley 100	No specific targets.	Data gap	
		from a primary school	Council		B'burn/ Darwen		
					Hyndburn 100		
					Ribble valley 99.24		
					Rossendale 99.92		
		% of households <4 km	Lancashire County Council	99.47	Burnley 99.73	No specific targets.	Data gap
	from a secondary school.	from a secondary school.	Council		B'burn/ Darwen		
					Hyndburn 100		
					Ribble valley 88.65		
					Rossendale 99.83		



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities?	% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM Best Value Performance	Requested 13/7 hazel Straw	Burnley no data B'burn/ Darwen 90.90% Hyndburn no data Lancashire County Council 92%	No specific targets.	No data for Pendle
protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces,	protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Percentage of listed buildings at risk	EH BAR Register	Pendle - none	Burnley 5 B'burn/ Darwen 1 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale 0	No specific targets.	Data gap
and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value		Number of Scheduled Monuments at Risk		Pendle - none	Burnley 0 B'burn/ Darwen 0 Hyndburn 1 Rossendale1	No specific targets.	Data gap
	b) Use architectural	% Conservation Areas with management plans	LPA records			No specific targets.	Data gap
	design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	The number of characterisation studies informing development proposals	LPA records			No specific targets.	Data gap



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic / cultural	% of land area protected by one or more landscape designations		14.3% (2 145 ha)		No specific targets.	Data gap
	value?	Number of visits to/ usage's of museums per 1 000 population (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM Best Value Performance Indicators (2003/04)  Visitor Attractions Trends in England, Visit England 2010 http://www.visitenglan d.org/Images/Final%2 0report_tcm30- 27368.pdf	There were 134 432 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2009/10. This represents a small decline on previous years. (Excludes figures for the Yorkshire Dales Mining Museum.)	Burnley 1450 B'burn/ Darwen 420 Hyndburn 194 Lancashire County Council 215	No specific targets.	Data gap
C4. To protect and improve	a) Ensure the protection, creation and	Percentage of Parks Management Plans introduced	PI 2004/5	0%	Data gap	9.1%	Data gap
local environment al quality	access to green spaces?	Percentage residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces.	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2003/04	Pendle 77.24%	B'burn/' Darwen 78.10% Burnley 90.36% Rossendale 78.24% Hyndburn 78.89%	80%	Percentage has increased significantly in line with national and regional trends.
	b) Reduce light and noise pollution	Number of complaints to Council about noise					



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
C5. To	a) Create a sense	% Belong to East Lancs	Life in East	53.27%	Burnley 54.42%		
develop strong and	of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the		Lancashire Survey 2004		B'burn / Darwen 51.1%		
relationships between people from different community?				Hyndburn 48.13%			
				Rossendale 50.13%			
	% Belong to Local	Life in East	72.08%	Burnley 78.07%			
backgrounds and communities		Neighbourhood	Lancashire Survey 2004		B'burn / Darwen 72.04%		
and to value					Hyndburn 73.3%		
the diversity, of cultural					Rossendale 67.02		
traditions	b) Support	% of people that	Life in East	37.82%	Burnley 39.24		
found in Pendle	development and 'te	'strongly agree' and 'tend to agree' that their neighbourhood's residents respect ethnic	Lancashire Survey 2004		B'burn / Darwen 42.76		
	identity				Hyndburn 33.04		
		differences			Rossendale 35.12		
		% of respondents with a	Life in East	45.42%	Burnley 47.57%		
		level of agreement that their area is a place where people from	Lancashire Survey 2004		B'burn/ Darwen 45.9%		
		different backgrounds			Hyndburn 49.45		
		get on			Rossendale 47.03%		
	c) Protect and	% 'very satisfied' and	Life in East	64.5%	Burnley 50.4%		
	enhance facilities for leisure, art and	'satisfied' with Sports/ Leisure Facilities and	Lancashire Survey 2004		B'burn/ Darwen 61%		
	culture?	Events service			Hyndburn 63.6%		
					Rossendale 49.6%		



Table C4 **Physical Resources** 

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



Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
	% of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)	Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle.	68.80%	National mean 65.27% Lancashire 70.20%	No specific targets	Unknown
a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	CO2 emissions per capita	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory		Unknown	No specific targets	
b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	Total energy consumption	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No specific targets	Total energy consumption in the UK increased by 7% over the 1990s. It is projected that final energy demand in the UK will grow at around 1% a year to 2010.  (DTI. Energy Paper 68: Energy
	a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate	% of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate	% of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate  % of the resident population area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2001  National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory  Unknown  Unknown	% of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate  % of the resident population Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle.  2001  National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory  Unknown  Unknown  Unknown	% of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)  a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?  b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate  ### Code in the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)  ### Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle.  ### 2001    National mean 65.27%	who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)  Audit Commission area profiles. Data Profile for Pendle. 2001  National mean 65.27% Lancashire 70.20%  CO2 emissions per capita  National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory  Di Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate  No specific targets  National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory  Unknown  Unknown  No specific targets  Unknown  No specific targets  Unknown  No specific targets



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery	Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	Kg of household waste collected per head (BVPI 2003-2004)	ODPM BVPI 84 (2004/5)	387.08kgs	Burnley 402.0 B'burn / Darwen 499.7 Hyndburn 338.9 Rossendale 377.0	Reduce to 380kg/head	Pendle produces an lower than average level of waste per household.  Pendle has increased production of waste per head significantly over recent years.
		Household waste recycling rate.	ODPM BVPI 82a (2003/04)	12.8%	Burnley 8.28% B'burn / Darwen 16.6% Hyndburn 16.5% Rossendale 17.71	Increase to 20%	Levels of recycling increased over previous period but have fluctuated.
		Household waste composting rate.	BVPI 82b (2003/04)	9.43%	Burnley 4.14% B'burn / Darwen 6.5% Hyndburn 7.4% Rossendale 6.04	Increase to 10%	Static over two previous periods.



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



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators		Target	Trend
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources	Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Number of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) included in new development schemes.	Current data gap.	Data gap	Data gap		No specific targets	Nationally, the number of SuDs schemes is predicted to increase as developers come under increasing pressure to make water efficiency savings in new development.
		Number of developments approved in the flood plain contrary to a sustained Environment Agency objection.	Pendle 2006 AMR	3	B'burn / Darwen Burnley Hyndburn Rossendale	0 0 0 2	No specific targets	Unknown
	b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction	Data on water abstraction is held by the Environment Agency but not readily available. There may be a charge.	Data gap	Data gap		No specific targets	Unknown



Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Data source	Pendle Baseline	Comparators	Target	Trend
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity?	a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	Progress to BAP targets	http://www.ukbap- reporting.org.uk/default.asp	Data being collated	Data gap	No specific targets	Data gap
	b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated and non-designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The % area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition	English Nature	Pendle: 0	Rossendale 93% Burnley 0% Hyndburn 100% National mean: 48%	95% in favourable condition by 2010	
		Percentage change in areas and populations of priority habitats and species (by type);	AMR	The Councils are unable to monitor this indicator at present, and therefore data is not currently available. It is anticipated that local monitoring procedures will be unable to meet this requirement for the foreseeable future. A coordinated approach to monitoring, in conjunction with Lancashire County Council, will be required to provide meaningful data in the future.			
	c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Percentage of land area covered by woodland.		Area of woodland in Pendle = 426.882	Data gap	No specific targets	Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992 and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover. Since 2004/5 a minimum of 21.5 ha of new public and private woodland has been planted in Pendle.



# **Appendix D References**

2 Pages



## Pendle SA Updated Baseline Data Sources

Nomis, 2011

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432058/report.aspx

- Perception Survey 2011 (PBC & East Lancashire NHS Trust, 2011) 2
- 3 Lancashire Walking Strategy (LCC, 2010)
- 4 Open Space Audit (OSA) (2008)
- Business Register Employment Survey (2009) 5 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15390
- Housing Land Monitoring Report 2010/2011 6
- 7 Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) (CLG, 2009
- 8 British census 2001
- Occupation Groups (UV30) (ONS, 2001) 9

=462791&i=1x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1244536705183&enc=1&dsFamilyId=175

- Building at Risk Register (English Heritage, 2011)
- 11 Annual Population Survey (ONS, 2010)
- Neighbourhood Statistics (ONS, 2010) 12
- Reported Road Casualties English Local Authority Tables (DfT, 2010) 13

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dft.gov.uk/excel/173025/221412/221549/228019/gordistrictl Tab2.1abc!A22

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (DECC, 2008)

http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/Statistics/climate change/localAuthorityCO2/457-local-regional-co2-2005-2008-full-data.xls

Road transport energy consumption at regional and local authority level (DECC, 2009) 15

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy\_stats/regional/road\_transport/road\_transport.aspx

- 16 Pendle Cycling Strategy (PBC, 2006)
- 17 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2006)
- Pendle Council NLUD Return 2009/10 18
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Workplace Based) (ONS, 2010) 19

http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office\_of\_the\_chief\_executive/lancashireprofile/main/earningshours.asp

High Level Energy Indicators (DECC, 2007)

http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/statistics/regional/high\_level/1\_20100526135539\_e\_@@\_highlevel2007.xls

- 21 Housing, Employment and Retail & Leisure Land monitoring reports 2010/11
- 22 Sustainable Settlements Study (SSS) (December 2008)
- Renewables Study (RLCES) (December 2010) 23
- Ribble Catchment River Basin Management Plan 24
- Annual Monitoring Report 2009/2010 25
- 26 Pendle Biodiversity Audit (Pendle Council, 2010)



# **Pendle SA Updated Baseline Data Sources**

- 28 Regional Energy Consumption Statistics
  - http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy\_stats/regional/regional.aspx
- 29 Covalent (Pendle Borough Council, 2009/10)
- 30 NHS The Information Centre

### www.nchod.nhs.uk/

- 31 Business Demography Statistics (ONS, 2009)
- 32 Pendle Borough Council Economic Development Unit 2010/11
- 33 Employment Land Monitoring Report 2010/11) (PBC, 2011)
- 34 Retail Capacity Study (RCS) (May 2007)
- 35 Employment Land Review (ELR) (March 2008)
- 36 Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (AHSVS) (Feb 2011)
- 37 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (May 2008)
- 38 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (March 2008)