

Pendle Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy

Pre-submission Report (Regulation 19)



Pendle Borough Council

12 September 2014

Report for

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Pre-submission

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Pre-submission Report (Regulation 19)

09 September 2014

Pendle Borough Council

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Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

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Document Revisions**Issues and Options**

No.	Details	Date
01	Final Draft	2 nd June 2008
02	Final Report	30 th June 2008

Preferred Options

No.	Details	Date
01	Final Draft	31 st August 2011
02	Final Report	21 st October 2011

Publication Addendum

No.	Details	Date
01	Client Comments	6 th September 2012
02	Final Draft	10 th September 2012
03	Final Report	1 st October 2012

Further Options Addendum

No.	Details	Date
01	Draft Report	4 th November 2013
02	Final Report	5 th December 2013

Pre-submission

No.	Details	Date
01	Draft Report	18 th June 2014
02	Final Draft	17 th July 2014
03	Final Report	2 nd September 2014

Non-Technical Summary

1. Introduction

This document is the non-technical summary of the sustainability appraisal for Pendle Borough Council's **Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)**. This summary sets-out the sustainability appraisal process and describes the key sustainability effects anticipated as a result of implementing the policy options. It seeks to do this using plain English, avoiding the use of technical terms.

The production of the non-technical summary is a requirement of the EU Directive known as the 'SEA Directive'.

Pendle Core Strategy

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced significant reforms to the planning system for England and Wales and the format of the statutory Development Plan for the area. The Localism Act (2011) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) have brought about further reforms.

These changes have resulted in a streamlined planning system, which adopts a more proactive approach to managing development, promotes growth and provides increased opportunities for public participation.

Current planning policy is set out in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016, which was adopted by Pendle Borough Council in May 2006. The Core Strategy is the first of two documents that will replace this version of the Local Plan. The Core Strategy contains the Council's long-term planning vision for the borough and the strategic planning policies that will be used to guide development in Pendle over the next 15 years. In particular, 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?
-

Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

To help ensure that the strategy and policies are appropriate and locally distinctive, they have been informed by a body of work which has included five earlier rounds of public consultation:

- Summer 2007: *You Choose* a joint public consultation with those responsible for preparing *Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy*
- Summer 2008: Public consultation on the *Core Strategy (Issues and Options Report)*
- Autumn 2011: Public consultation on the *Core Strategy (Preferred Options Report)*
- Autumn 2012: Public consultation on the *Core Strategy (Publication Report)*
- Spring 2014: Public consultation on the *Core Strategy (Further Options Report)*

These formal public consultations and ongoing informal engagement with key stakeholders have informed the development of the policies within the Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report), which are the subject of this appraisal (Table 1). Those policies which have been reassessed either to address comments made in response to the public consultation on the Further Options Report, or to reflect the publication of more up-to-date evidence, are highlighted in Column 2.

Table 1: Core Strategy policies

Theme / Policy	Has the policy been reassessed in this report?
Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Deliver	
Policy SDP 1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SDP 2: Spatial Development Principles	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SDP 3: Housing Distribution	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SDP 4: Employment Distribution	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SDP 5: Retail Distribution	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SDP 6: Future Infrastructure Requirements	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In	
Policy ENV 1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy ENV 2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)

Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

Theme / Policy	Has the policy been reassessed in this report?
Policy ENV 3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy ENV 4: Transport and Accessibility	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy ENV 5: Pollution	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy ENV 6: Waste Management	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy ENV 7: Water Management	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market	
Policy LIV 1: Housing Provision and Delivery	Yes, see Appendix 1
Policy LIV 2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy LIV 3: Housing Needs	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy LIV 4: Affordable Housing	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy LIV 5: Designing Better Places to Live	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Local Economy	
Policy WRK 1: Strengthening the Local Economy	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy WRK 2: Employment Land Supply	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy WRK 3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy WRK 4: Retailing and Town Centres	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy WRK 5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy WRK 6: Designing Better Places to Work	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)

Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

Theme / Policy	Has the policy been reassessed in this report?
Supporting: Creating Healthy and Confident Communities	
Policy SUP 1: Community Facility Provision	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SUP 2: Health and Well-Being	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SUP 3: Education and Training	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SUP 4: Designing Better Public Places	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)

Whilst this report can be read in isolation, to obtain a full appreciation of how the sustainability appraisal ["SA"] process has helped to shape our strategic objectives and policies, it is necessary to consider the findings set-out in the earlier SA Reports listed below:

- Issues and Options Sustainability Report (Amec, June 2008);
- Preferred Options Sustainability Report (Amec, October 2011);
- Publication Report (Regulation 19) Addendum (Amec, August 2012); and
- Further Options Report (Regulation 18) Addendum (Pendle Council, December 2013).

Sustainable development

It is very important to ensure that the policies and proposals contained in the Core Strategy, emerging development plan documents and Neighbourhood Plans contribute to the aims of sustainable development. This is commonly defined as ensuring that there is a better quality of life for everyone both now and in the future. Sustainable development seeks to strike a balance between economic, environmental and social factors to enable people to meet their needs whilst minimising their impact, nor compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

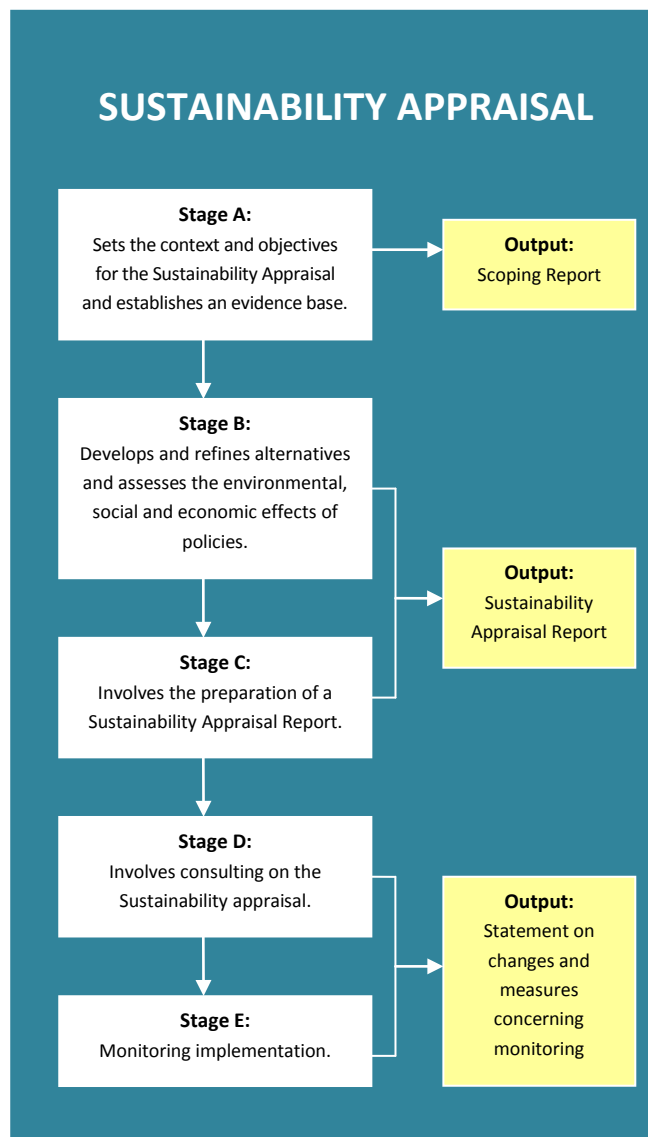
Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

Why sustainability appraisal?

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for the production of new planning documents. The mandatory requirement of SA means that local planning bodies in producing their core strategies need to demonstrate how they have considered the wider social, environmental and economic effects that its implementation may have on existing conditions.

In addition to the mandatory requirement to undertake SA, Pendle Borough Council, like all planning bodies, is also required under a European Directive to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Whilst the requirements to produce a SA and SEA are distinct, Government guidance considers that it is possible to satisfy the two requirements through a single approach.

A scoping report for the SA of Pendle Borough Council's Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs) was produced by consultants Entec (now Amec Environment and Infrastructure UK Limited) in September 2006. This was subject to consultation with the identified statutory consultees – Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage. The scoping report identified key sustainability issues and characteristics and outlined the SA framework to be used to carry out the appraisal. A total of 18 SA Objectives were identified covering a range of environmental, social and economic factors (Table 2). These objectives are supported by appraisal criteria, which are more detailed questions used to assess the Core Strategy.



Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

Table 2: Sustainability appraisal objectives for Pendle

H1	To help meet the housing needs of the whole community
H2	To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle
E1	To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits of local, national and global markets
E2	To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market
E3	To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure
E4	To deliver urban/rural renaissance
C1	To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour
C2	To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities
C3	To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value
C4	To protect and improve local environmental quality
C5	To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle
P1	To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote 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

Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

What are the key sustainability issues affecting Pendle?

Information has been collected about the characteristics of Pendle and about other plans and programmes which might affect the Core Strategy. Using this information a number of issues have been identified, which have been summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Key sustainability issues affecting Pendle

Environmental

- There is a need to protect features of landscape or townscape value and also to enhance areas in decline.
- The South Pennine Moors are designated as being of ecological importance at a national and international level.
- The Borough has a high percentage of its housing stock identified as being vacant.
- River quality within the Borough is identified as being good.
- There are 23 Conservation Areas within Pendle, 3 Grade I and 22 Grade II* Listed Buildings.

Social

- There is a high proportion of residents identifying that their health is 'not good' as such there is a need to promote healthy sustainable lifestyles.
- Ensuring good access to services for all.
- Improving the quality and sustainability of the existing building stock.
- Reducing deprivation, improving health and well-being.
- Meeting the needs of a diverse population.

Economy

- Improving employment levels and diversifying the employment sectors.
 - There is a need to improve qualification levels and skill levels within the Borough and in particular to address those challenges along the M65 Corridor.
 - Less than 10% of the population travel further than 20km to work.
 - Need to redress the closure of rural textile mills and help diversify the rural economy beyond small locally owned business and seasonal working opportunities.
-

Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

Appraisal results

Each policy in the Core Strategy has been assessed against each of the sustainability appraisal objectives listed in Table 2. The relative sustainability of each, and the likely significance of the effects leading from them, are recorded in matrices which use an eight tier system (see Table 4 below); with a commentary that considers the cumulative effects as well as recommendations for improvement.

Table 4: 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 the 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 significantly to 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.	?
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	-

The overall results indicate that implementing the Core Strategy is likely to make a positive contribution to the wider sustainable development objectives of the borough.

2. Summary of the sustainability appraisal

The sustainability appraisal [“SA”] has concluded that the policies in the Core Strategy are broadly sustainable. In general they are likely to have beneficial effects across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues. A summary of the appraisal is provided in Table 5 and the matrix which follows, with full details of the appraisal contained within Part 4 and Appendix A of the SA Report.

Table 5: Summary of sustainability advantages

Sustainability advantages

Policy SDP 1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development reflects the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 14). It is an overarching policy which expresses how the Core Strategy intends to guide future development in terms of the presumption in-favour of sustainable development.

Policy SDP 2: Spatial Development Principles is a broad overarching policy, which sets out the locational priorities, development principles and sequential approach to site selection in order to promote sustainable growth in Pendle. It does not provide any comment on the scale or nature of development, nor does set out specific timescales or types of development.

Policy SDP 3: Housing Distribution sets out the key principles for the distribution of housing across the borough. The policy is intended to help the local community meet their housing needs, secure economic inclusion and improve access to services, particularly within urban areas, in accordance with Policy SDP1. 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).

Policy SDP 4: Employment Distribution establishes that the distribution of employment land should follow the settlement hierarchy established in Policy SDP2. To help address demand, the majority of new employment land should be provided within the M65 Corridor, or be capable of supporting rural diversification objectives. Further detail on employment land provision is provided by Policy WRK2.

Policy SDP 5: Retail Distribution establishes a retail hierarchy that seeks to support sustainable development by locating major retail and service provision in those areas that are most accessible to the largest proportion of the Borough’s population – the Key Service Centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick. Ensuring that retail uses predominate within town and local shopping centres, contributes towards their continued vitality and viability.

Policy SDP 6: Future Infrastructure Requirements provides for the delivery of infrastructure necessary to facilitate development in the Borough.

Policy ENV 1: Protecting and Enhancing our Natural and Historic Environments seeks to protect and enhance the Borough’s natural and historic environments by ensuring that new development respects the status of different landscapes, townscapes, protected sites, habitats and species.

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Sustainability advantages

Policy ENV 2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation seeks to deliver the highest possible standards of design, both in terms of built form and sustainability. The policy encourages the re-use of existing buildings, seeking to enhance and preserve existing heritage assets. It acknowledges that good design should be informed by local history and help to reflect the sense of place. New buildings are encouraged to be designed so that they are capable of responding to future demands in a flexible way and should help contribute towards UK climate change targets by being designed in such a way that is consistent with the Government's zero-carbon buildings policy. This is a general policy supported by other more specific Core Strategy design policies for housing (LIV5), employment (WRK6) and community facilities and the public realm (SUP4).

POLICY ENV 3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation supports the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon (RLC) sources, to ensure that Pendle contributes its fair share towards meeting international, national and local targets, whilst protecting our most valuable rural landscapes and historic townscapes. It also addresses the need for new residential and commercial developments to reduce their carbon footprints.

Policy ENV 4: Transport and Accessibility addresses travel demand and accessibility, by promoting the strategy identified within Policies SDP1-4 inclusive. It seeks to encourage new development, which although accessible in relation to the transport network, is also well connected to pedestrian and cycling routes in order to help reduce reliance on the private car and to help reduce CO2 emissions. It also supports strategic transport schemes identified in the Local Transport Plan and the emerging Highways and Transport Masterplan.

Policy ENV 5: Pollution seeks to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from unstable and contaminated land and hazardous substances.

Policy ENV 6: Waste Management supports the requirements established in the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Policy ENV 7: Water Management accords with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which seeks to avoid development within the floodplain and to minimise increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere. It applies the sequential and exception tests set out in the NPPF and provides further guidance on surface water drainage including Brownfield and Greenfield run-off rates.

Policy LIV 1: Housing Provision, Phasing and Delivery provides strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period. A staggered approach to delivery takes account of current viability issues. The broad locations and distribution of the housing allocation is set out in Policy SDP3 and a strategic housing site is identified in Policy LIV2. The policy seeks to deliver a minimum requirement of 5,662 (net) dwellings between 2011 and 2030, which equates to an average figure of 298 dwellings per annum.

Policy LIV 2: Strategic Housing Site – Trough Laithe identifies a strategic site to help meet the housing requirements of the borough in a timely manner; accelerating the delivery of new housing and helping to reduce recent undersupply.

Policy LIV 3: Housing Needs seeks to ensure that the housing needs of the local population and the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities are addressed by providing general guidance on the different levels of housing need within Pendle and indicating where this need is located.

Sustainability advantages

Policy LIV 4: Affordable Housing primarily seeks to ensure that new residential developments contribute towards meeting Pendle's affordable housing needs, by establishing a borough-wide target for affordable housing, based on that recommended in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013).

Policy LIV 5 Designing Better Places to Live. In addition to the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, this policy sets out the criteria that will be used to help ensure that new housing meets the identified needs of the local population and national design standards. The policy sets out a general borough-wide guide for the size and type of housing that is needed and developers are encouraged to use the Building for Life standards.

Policy WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy indicates that new economic development opportunities should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy and highlights specific business sectors that will be supported in order to help create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy.

Policy WRK 2 Employment and Land Supply sets-out the amount of employment land to be brought forward over the plan period, as informed by the Pendle Employment Land Review (2013).

Policy WRK 3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye identifies a strategic site to help meet the employment land requirements of the borough (Policy WRK2) in a timely manner: offering greater certainty for developers and businesses looking to invest in the area; providing new job opportunities to help address projected increases in population and households and reduce high levels of out-commuting; increasing economic prosperity; and addressing both business needs and spatial requirements in the M65 Corridor.

Policy WRK 4 Retailing and Town Centres sets-out the sequential test which will be used to direct new retail development to the most sustainable locations, helping to provide a vibrant shopping experience in locations that are attractive to potential investors, with the main focus for developments serving a borough-wide catchment being the Key Service Centres in the M65 Corridor (i.e. Nelson and Colne).

Policy WRK 5 Tourism, Leisure and Culture sets out to support the growth of sustainable tourism by encouraging the provision of new tourist facilities and tourist accommodation within the towns and villages of Pendle, wherever possible. This will help to maintain the vitality and viability of the boroughs town and local shopping centres, which already contain a wide-range of leisure and cultural facilities and add significantly to the quality of life for both local residents and visitors to the area. Outside a defined settlement boundary, the social and economic benefits of any new tourism development must be carefully balanced against its potential impact on the wider environment.

Policy WRK 6 Design Better Places to Work supplements the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, with the emphasis being 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 ways in which people use workspaces interact with their immediate surroundings; and appreciating the local character and quality of the area in which the workspaces are located.

Policy SUP 1 Community Facility Provision establishes the general principles to the provision of new community facilities and services and a locational approach, which seeks to direct new facilities to locations where there is an identified need and/or deficiency in provision.

Policy SUP 2 Health and Well-Being sets out the approach for delivering new development that will help to improve the health and well-being of people living in Pendle. It also encourages healthier lifestyles by providing support for sustainable modes of travel and linkages to the natural environment.

Sustainability advantages
Policy SUP 3 Education and Training sets out the general approach to the delivery of key developments that will help to improve educational and training opportunities in Pendle. Policy SUP 4 Designing Better Public Places In addition, to the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, this policy sets out the general approach to securing a high quality and well-designed public realm (including public buildings), which are attractive and, where appropriate, are sympathetic to their immediate surroundings and enhance the setting of historic buildings.

The list below indicates where details of the appraisals in earlier versions of the SA Report can be found.

• Issues and Options SA Report	Part 3 and Appendix A
• Preferred Options SA Report	Part 4 and Appendix A
• Publication Report (Regulation 19) SA Report Addendum	Part 3 and Appendix B
• Further Options Report (Regulation 18) SA Report Addendum	Part 3 and Appendix B

Pre-Submission Report		Sustainability Appraisal Objective (Key overleaf)																	
		H1	H2	E1	E2	E3	E4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
Core Strategy Policy (Key overleaf)	SDP1	>	?	>	>	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	>	<	<	?	0	?	?
	SDP2	?	0	0	>	0	>	0	>	0	>	0	>	>	0	>	0	0	0
	SDP3	>>	?	0	>	?	0	0	>	0	0	0	>	>	0	0	0	0	0
	SDP4	0	0	>	>>	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	>	>	0	0	0	0	0
	SDP5	0	0	0	>	>	>	0	>	0	0	0	>>	>>	0	0	0	0	0
	SDP6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ENV1	0	>	>	0	0	>>	0	0	>>	>>	>>	<	>	0	>>	0	>	>>
	ENV2	>	0	>	0	0	>>	>>	>>	>>	>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>	0	>	>
	ENV3	0	0	?	>	0	>	0	0	>	0	?	>>	>>	0	?	0	0	<
	ENV4	0	>	>	>	>>	>	>	>	0	>	>	>>	>	0	<	0	0	<
	ENV5	0	>	>	0	0	>	0	0	0	>>	0	0	>	0	>	>	0	>
	ENV6	0	0	>	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	>	>	>>	0	0	0	0
	ENV7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>>	0	0	>>	>>	>
	LIV1	>>	>	0	0	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>	0	0	0
	LIV2	>>	0	0	0	>	?	0	0	0	<	>	>	0	0	<	0	0	>
	LIV3	>>	>>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LIV4	>	>	0	0	0	>	0	0	0	0	>	0	0	0	>	0	0	0
	LIV5	>>	>>	0	0	0	>>	>>	0	>	>>	>	>	>>	>	0	0	0	>
	WRK1	>	>	>>	>>	>	>	0	0	0	0	>	0	>	0	>	0	0	0
	WRK2	0	0	>>	>>	>	>>	0	0	>	>	>	>	>	0	>	0	0	>
	WRK3	0	0	>>	>>	>	?	0	0	0	<	>	>	0	0	<	0	0	>
	WRK4	>	0	>>	>>	>	>>	0	>>	0	>	>>	>>	>	0	>>	0	0	0
	WRK5	0	0	>>	>>	>	>>	0	0	>>	>>	>>	>>	>	0	>>	0	0	0
	WRK6	0	0	0	>	>	>>	>>	>	>>	>	>>	>	>	0	>>	0	0	>
	SUP1	0	>	>	0	>	>>	>	>	0	0	>>	>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUP2	>	>>	0	0	>	0	0	>	0	>	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUP3	0	0	>	>>	>	0	0	>	0	0	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUP4	0	>	>	0	0	>	>>	0	>>	>	>>	>	>	>	0	0	>	>

<< Move away significantly

< Move away marginally

> Move towards marginally

>> Move towards significantly

0 No Impact

? Uncertain or mixed impact

Core Strategy Policy

Policy SDP 1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
Policy SDP 2	Spatial Development Principles
Policy SDP 3	Housing Distribution
Policy SDP 4	Employment Distribution
Policy SDP 5	Retail Distribution
Policy SDP 6	Future Infrastructure Requirements
Policy SDP 7	Sequential Approach to Development
Policy ENV 1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments
Policy ENV 2	Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation
Policy ENV 3	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation
Policy ENV 4	Promoting Sustainable Travel
Policy ENV 5	Pollution and Unstable Land
Policy ENV 6	Waste Management
Policy ENV 7	Water Management
Policy LIV 1	Housing Provision and Delivery
Policy LIV 2	Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Policy LIV 3	Housing Needs
Policy LIV 4	Affordable Housing
Policy LIV 5	Designing Better Places to Live
Policy WRK 1	Strengthening the Local Economy
Policy WRK 2	Employment Land Supply
Policy WRK 3	Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye
Policy WRK 4	Retailing and Town Centres
Policy WRK 5	Tourism, Leisure and Culture
Policy WRK 6	Designing Better Places to Work
Policy SUP 1	Community Facilities
Policy SUP 2	Health and Well-Being
Policy SUP 3	Education and Training
Policy SUP 4	Designing Better Public Places

Sustainability Objectives

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

3. Mitigation and monitoring

Mitigation

In order to avoid any adverse effects associated with the Core Strategy policies it is necessary, where possible, to identify mitigation measures. The SA has identified a limited number of minor adverse effects and no significant adverse effects. Many of the policies in the Core Strategy are of a strategic nature making it less likely that adverse effects can be readily identified. It is anticipated that as these policies evolve into detailed proposals through future DPDs their performance will be amplified and that further mitigation measures may need to be developed. However, for the purposes of this assessment, the following mitigation measures (Table 6) have been identified.

Table 6: Suggested recommendations for mitigation

Significant Effect	Mitigation/ Enhancement
Preferred Options	
Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments (SO P1 (a))	The ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources may be restricted by the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis.
Policy ENV3: 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 and value, or which are of specific tourist interest.
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO C5 (a))	Communities are likely to oppose large-scale wind farms. Good public relations will require early engagement and consultation with those communities affected in order to assess, evaluate and address their needs and concerns.
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Wind turbines should be sited carefully, with areas of local environmental / heritage importance and value being avoided wherever possible.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Key strategic transport schemes should seek to follow the most sustainable route.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	As far as practicable the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 Bypass and/or the reinstatement of the former Colne-Skipton railway line should avoid areas of environmental / biodiversity / landscape importance when their routes are planned. Where it is not possible to do so, replacement habitats should be provided nearby.
Publication	
Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments (SO P1 (a))	The ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources may be restricted by the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis.
Policy ENV3: 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 and value, or which are of specific tourist interest.

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Wind turbines should be sited carefully, with areas of local environmental / heritage importance and value being avoided wherever possible.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Key strategic transport schemes should seek to follow the most sustainable route.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	As far as practicable the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 Bypass and/or the reinstatement of the former Colne-Skipton railway line should avoid areas of environmental / biodiversity / landscape importance when their routes are planned. Where it is not possible to do so, replacement habitats should be provided nearby.

Further Options

Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments (SO P1 (a))	The ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources may be restricted by the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis.
Policy ENV3: 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 and value, or which are of specific tourist interest.
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Wind turbines should be sited carefully, with areas of local environmental / heritage importance and value being avoided wherever possible.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Key strategic transport schemes should seek to follow the most sustainable route.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	As far as practicable the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 Bypass and/or the reinstatement of the former Colne-Skipton railway line should avoid areas of environmental / biodiversity / landscape importance when their routes are planned. Where it is not possible to do so, replacement habitats should be provided nearby.
Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe (SO E4 (b))	The strategic housing site involves the development of Greenfield land, which is contrary to the policy objective to reclaim derelict sites and promote the use of previously developed land. High quality landscaping will be incorporated into the site and together with any perimeter planting will help to reduce any adverse visual or environmental impacts arising from the development. Such features will also be designed to be an integral part of the emerging ecological network by providing corridors and/or stepping stones for wildlife.
Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe (SO C4 (a))	Any development on Greenfield land will inevitably involve the loss of green space. Planning conditions will be used to ensure that there is sufficient open space provision on the site. Safe footpath and cycleway links will be provided to allow residents to access nearby facilities and the open countryside, using less intrusive forms of sustainable transport.
Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe (SO P4 (a))	As E4b.
Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye (SO E4 (b))	The strategic employment site involves the development of Greenfield land, which is contrary to the policy objective to reclaim derelict sites and promote the use of previously developed land. High quality landscaping and, where appropriate, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, will be incorporated into the site. Together with extensive perimeter planting these features will help to reduce any adverse visual or environmental impacts arising from the development. Such features will also be designed to be an integral part of the emerging ecological network by providing corridors and/or stepping stones for wildlife.

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Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye (SO C4 (a) and (b))	Any development on Greenfield land will inevitably involve the loss of green space and increase light and noise pollution. Planning conditions will be used to ensure that there is sufficient open space provision on the site. Safe footpath and cycleway links will be provided to allow employees to access the site, using less intrusive forms of sustainable transport. In addition, planning conditions will also be used to ensure that mitigation measures are put in place to help minimise, or eliminate, the potential for light, noise and groundwater pollution arising from the development.
Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye (SO P4 (a))	As E4b.

Monitoring

The SA Report sets out an approach towards monitoring that is linked to the production of an annual monitoring report. A number of indicators, based on information collected during the sustainability appraisal process, are set out in Section 5 of this SA Report and will be reported in the Council's yearly Authority's Monitoring Report.

4. How has the appraisal improved the plan?

The SA Report is an integral part of the process of preparing and developing the Core Strategy.

As an iterative process, SA will continue to improve the sustainability of the Core Strategy and thereafter any additional DPDs or Neighbourhood Plans that are prepared. Consultation on the SA Report will allow stakeholders to analyse the Core Strategy with regards to sustainability objectives. This will help to highlight issues with regard to the performance of the Core Strategy against these objectives and associated indicators.



Pendle Hill from Black Moss Reservoir (Photograph: Lee Pilkington)

Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report)

5. Next steps

This SA Report accompanies the Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report) and will be subject to a period of public consultation between **Friday 10th October and Monday 24th November 2014**. We would welcome your views on the SA Report. All comments received by the closing date will be carefully considered and the SA Report will be amended as appropriate.

6. How to comment

We hope that you have found the information in this Non-Technical Summary useful. Further information can be obtained from the Planning Policy team at Pendle Borough Council, using the contact details shown below:

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List of abbreviations

AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Authority's Monitoring Report
CLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
JCA	Joint Character Area
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LNP	Local Nature Partnership
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
PBC	Pendle Borough Council
RPLP	Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific interest
WFD	Water Framework Directive

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1. Background

1.1 Introduction

Pendle Borough Council is currently in the process of preparing a Local Plan to guide future growth and development in the borough in the period up to 2030. The Core Strategy is the second development plan document ["DPD"] to be produced as part of the new Local Plan.¹ It sets-out the long term vision for the borough and strategic policies to deliver that vision. Together with the Site Allocations and Development Policies DPD, these documents will replace the existing Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 ["RPLP"], adopted on 18th May 2006.

1.1.1 Sustainability appraisal

In 2001 the European Union adopted a Directive, which made environmental assessment mandatory for certain types of plans and programmes from July 2004. The UK Government decided to incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment ["SEA"] Directive into the process known as Sustainability Appraisal ["SA"], which promotes sustainable development (see below) through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the plan making process.

1.1.2 Sustainable development

The term *sustainable development* rose to prominence after it was used in the report Our Common Future (also known as the Brundtland Report), published by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. In the report the commission used what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development:

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable development, therefore, is about change for the better, and not only in our built environment. It is a guiding principle in any society where living conditions and the use of resources to meet human needs, do not undermine natural systems and the environment.

¹ The Bradley Area Action Plan DPD was adopted ahead of the Core Strategy to provide a statutory basis for regeneration activity in a part of Nelson, which formed part of the Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder. Providing an up-to-date planning framework was considered essential to assist early implementation of regeneration initiatives and to provide certainty for local residents.

In the UK, the government's principles for sustainable development are set-out in the National Planning Policy Framework (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2012). The foreword to this document makes it clear that the purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development and that a presumption in favour of sustainable development should be the basis for every plan and every decision.

The Core Strategy translates these principles into a blueprint for positive growth that will contribute towards the economic, environmental and social transformation of Pendle.

1.2 Overview of planning policy in Pendle

1.2.1 Development Plan

To ensure that the decisions taken by planning officers, on whether to grant or refuse planning permission, are rational and consistent they must be considered against the policies in the Development Plan. This is a set of statutory documents that establish the policies, proposals and site-specific allocations that are used to guide the nature and location of development within a particular area.²

The Development Plan for Pendle (Table 1.1) is currently made-up of documents prepared by Pendle Borough Council and Lancashire County Council. The latter, in conjunction with the unitary authorities for Blackpool and Blackburn-with-Darwen, has prepared a separate Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which contains mineral and waste specific policies for use in determining planning applications for waste or quarry developments in Lancashire.

The Localism Act 2011 introduced new rights and powers allowing the community to help shape future development in their area by coming together to prepare Neighbourhood Development Plans. Those which successfully pass through an independent examination will be adopted by Pendle Borough Council, as the local planning authority, and become part of the Development Plan for Pendle.

Pendle Borough Council is committed to preparing a new Local Plan for the borough at the earliest opportunity. The Core Strategy is the key strategic document in the new Local Plan. Together with the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document ["DPD"] it will replace the existing Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016 ["RPLP"], adopted on 18th May 2006.

² Statutory means that it is required by written law set down by a legislature, in this case the UK Government.

Table 1.1: The Development Plan for Pendle, September 2014

Source	Document	Status
Pendle Local Plan	Saved policies from the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016	Adopted May 2006
	Bradley Area Action Plan	Adopted June 2011
Joint Minerals & Waste Local Plan	Core Strategy	Adopted February 2009
	Site Allocations & Development Management Policies (Part One)	Adopted September 2013
	Site Allocations & Development Management Policies (Part Two)	Adopted September 2013
Neighbourhood Plans	-	-



1.2.2 Core Strategy

The Core Strategy sets-out a long-term spatial vision for Pendle and establishes the strategic objectives, strategy and policies to deliver that vision. It will have a major influence on development in Pendle over the next 15 years, as it outlines:

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

The Core Strategy must be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework [“NPPF”] and all other DPDs must be in general conformity with the Core Strategy.

Vision

The spatial vision for Pendle, as set-out in the Core Strategy, is that:

By 2030 Pendle will be a dynamic and beautiful location with a commitment to carbon reduction. Improved connectivity has transformed the image and fortunes of the area, helping to create accessible and sustainable communities that are attractive places to live, learn, work, play and visit.

A modern and comprehensive IT infrastructure ensures that Pendle can do business with the rest of the world and together with new and improved transport links across the Pennines and south to the Manchester city region supports a growing business sector. A greener urban environment has created attractive neighbourhoods where residents are encouraged to live more healthy and active lifestyles. Urban green spaces enhance both the public realm and the setting of our historic buildings; they help the built environment adapt to climate change and make a positive contribution to ecological networks and local biodiversity.

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 destinations of Barrowford and Colne. A balanced housing market offers an appropriate mix of good quality housing, providing for affordable homes and aspirational moves. Green spaces in the urban environment have improved the overall quality of life for local residents and enhanced the visitor experience.

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

Protecting and enhancing our high quality landscapes and habitats will see Rural Pendle become an increasingly attractive destination for tourism and leisure. The revival, and where appropriate, the diversification of traditional agricultural practices, together with the establishment of new rural industries has created additional employment opportunities. Improvements in broadband connectivity enable the electronic delivery of services to remote rural areas and facilitate home-working. New affordable housing allows 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.

Strategic Objectives and Policies

This vision for Pendle will be achieved through implementation of the eleven strategic objectives (Table 1.2) and 28 spatial policies, which are arranged within five thematic chapters (Table 1.3)

Table 1.2: Agreed strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	Description
1	Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable locations and promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites.
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 and visit.
4	Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of prevention, mitigation and adaptation.
5	Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable for current and future residents, 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 may make to biodiversity, landscape, the local economy and carbon reduction.
10	Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats (including their wider settings) 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.

Table 1.3: Thematic chapters and spatial policies

Chapter		Number of Policies
1	Our Spatial Strategy: Where And How We Will Deliver	6
2	Our Foundations For A Sustainable Future: Improving The Environment We Live In	7
3	Place Shaping: Living: Creating A Vibrant Housing Market	5
4	Place Shaping: Working: Creating A Dynamic And Competitive Local Economy	6
5	Place Shaping: Supporting: Creating Healthy And Confident Communities	4

The vision, strategic objectives and policies have been assessed against the 18 sustainable development objectives established in the SA Appraisal Toolkit (Amec Environmental, 2007), to ensure that any potential social, economic and environmental impacts have been identified, described and considered as part of the plan making process.

Spatial choices

The Pre-submission Report sets-out the proposed amount and general distribution of development in the borough for the period 2011-2030.

The housing requirement (Policy LIV1) is distributed in accordance with the settlement hierarchy identified in the plan (Policies SDP2 and SDP3), with the majority of new dwellings to be provided in the M65 Corridor (Table 1.4). It will be delivered primarily from the following sources:

1. Sites with planning permission
2. Strategic housing allocation
3. Allocations to be made through Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies
4. Other non-allocated sites considered to be sustainable (windfalls)

The Core Strategy also establishes a planned requirement for 68.0 hectares of employment land over the plan period (Table 1.4). The proposed distribution reflects the primacy of the M65 Corridor functional economic area.

It is proposed to allocate strategic sites for housing (Policy LIV2) and employment (Policy WRK3) at the following locations:

- **Housing:** Trough Laithe Farm, Barrowford 16.94 hectares (gross)
- **Employment:** Land west of Lomeshaye Industrial Estate, Nelson 28.40 hectares (gross)

The minor variations between the proposed distributions are influenced by the current availability of development sites and the specific needs within each of the spatial areas.

Table 1.4: Proposed distribution of housing and employment

	Housing	Employment
Requirement (2011-2030)	5,966 dwellings ¹	68.0 hectares
M65 Corridor	70%	78.5%
West Craven Towns	18%	18.5%
Rural Pendle	12%	3.0%

1. Equivalent to 314 dwellings per annum.

1.3 Sustainability appraisal

The purpose of sustainability appraisal [“SA”] is to provide a qualitative assessment of the environmental, social and economic performance of a plan against a set of pre-determined sustainability objectives. 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 the objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

In 2006, Pendle Borough Council appointed Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited³ (formerly Entec UK Limited) to undertake the SA work for their emerging Core Strategy.

The preparation of a Scoping Report (Amec, 2006) was the first stage in the SA process. This outlined the proposed methodology for the SA and set-out the baseline position for the key social, economic and environmental issues in Pendle and highlighted those that were considered to be most significant. The baseline provides the basis for prediction and monitoring of the effects.

A set of sustainability objectives was drawn-up to assess the policies and proposals that may derive from the implementation of the Local Plan and were agreed with key stakeholders following a five-week consultation on the Scoping Report held between 30th October and 4th December 2006.

³ Hereafter referred to as Amec.

The SA Appraisal Toolkit (Amec, April 2007) established an agreed approach for the SA work to be carried out by any organisations producing policies, programmes or other proposals for the Pendle area. This standardisation of approach provides a transparent and coherent audit trail and ensures that all policies and proposals fully integrate any economic, social and environmental objectives for the area, thereby making a positive contribution to sustainable development.

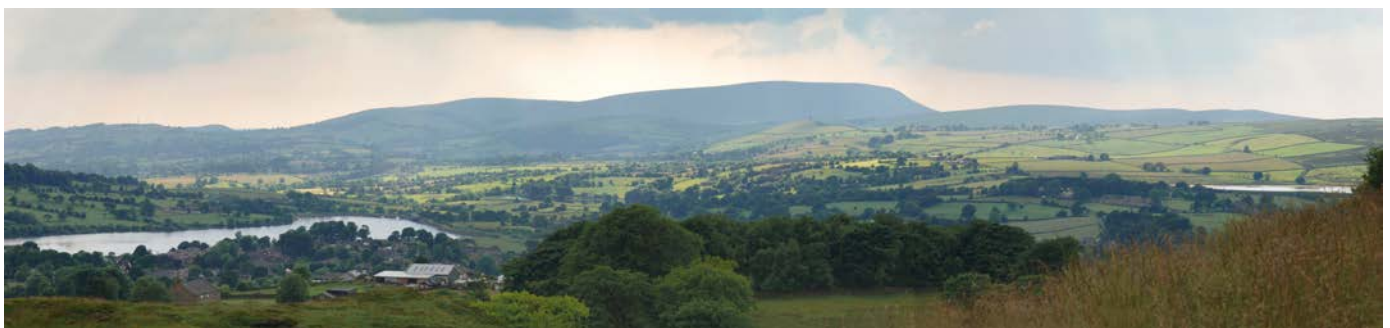
The development and appraisal of policies is an iterative process, with the proposals being revised to take account of the appraisal findings. An SA Report has been produced at key stages in the preparation of the Core Strategy to consider the sustainability impacts of each of the options being considered against the sustainability objectives set-out in the SA Appraisal Toolkit. The results have informed, but not dictated, the emerging policy position.

1.4 **The requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal**

European Union adopted Directive 2001/42/EC requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment [“SEA”] of plans and programmes which set the framework for future development consent of projects that are considered to have significant effects on the environment. The objective of the Directive is to identify and assess the environmental impact of plans and programmes, before they are adopted:

“... to provide for high level protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development” (Article 1).

The Directive applies to all relevant plans and programmes whose formal preparation began after 21st July 2004 and those that were not adopted by 21st June 2006. The Directive has been enacted in the UK through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 1633)



Pendle Hill viewed from Noyna Hill near Foulridge.

SEA represents a systematic assessment of the likely environmental effects arising from the implementation of land use plans. The specific requirements to be addressed are set out below:

What the SEA Directive Requires (Directive 2001/42/EC)

The Environment Report should provide information to address the requirements of Article 5(1) and Annex1; namely:

- ‘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))
 - ‘the 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 particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC (Annex 1(c))
 - ‘Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes ... shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report’ (Article 5.4)
-

In the UK the Government decided to incorporate the SEA requirements into the existing process known as Sustainability Appraisal [“SA”] which addresses social and economic factors in addition to environmental considerations. Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires relevant organisations, to exercise their functions with the purpose of contributing towards sustainable development. Pendle Borough Council, as the local planning authority is therefore required to carry out SA for each DPD that it intends to adopt.

1.5 Compliance with the SEA Directive

Table 1.5 (overleaf) indicates where the information required by the SEA Directive (Annex 1) can be found in this report.

Table 1.5 Comparison of the requirements of the SEA Regulations with this Environmental (SA) Report

Information requirement of the SEA Directive (as defined by Annex 1)	Section in SA Report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 1.2 and Table 1.2
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 3.4
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Table 4.1
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, including those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive)	- Section 3.3 Also see: - Habitat Regulations Assessment
(e) 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 C
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these issues ¹	Section 4.4 and Appendix D
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Section 4.4
(h) 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 3.3, Section 4.2 and Appendix B
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Chapter 5
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non-Technical Summary

¹ These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

1.6 Habitat Regulations Assessment

Following a Judgement of the European Court of Justice ["ECJ"] on 20th October 2005 (Case C-6/04), a Habitat Regulations Assessment ["HRA"] – incorporating the process known as Appropriate Assessment – must be prepared for any land-use planning document within the UK likely to have any significant adverse effect⁴ on the integrity of a Natura 2000⁵ site in terms of its nature conservation objectives. Often referred to as 'European Sites', they are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within a European context, and consist of:

- Special Areas of Conservation ["SAC"] and candidate Special Areas of Conservation ["cSAC"] designated under Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora
- Special Protection Areas ["SPA"] and potential designated under Council directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Potential Special Protection Areas ["pSPA"] and wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention (1976), although not European Sites, are afforded the same level of protection under UK planning policy.

There are currently parts of two European Sites within Pendle (see below), with several others relatively close by but beyond the borough boundary.

- South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC

The Core Strategy is not directly connected with or necessary for the management of these sites for nature conservation purposes. However, the precautionary principle requires that the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 should prevail where there is uncertainty.

Under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2010, known as the Habitat Regulations, Pendle Borough Council as the competent body, must determine whether the Core Strategy may, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, including those in other districts, have a significant effect upon a European or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. If any significant effects are anticipated then an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the site in view of its conservation objectives must be carried out.

⁴ Whilst beneficial effects may also arise from the implementation of a plan, but only adverse effects are considered to be of consequence in undertaking a HRA.

⁵ Natura 2000 is an ecological network of protected areas in the territory of the European Union.

In accordance with these regulations a HRA Screening Report, considering the need for Appropriate Assessment, has been prepared at key stages in the preparation of the Core Strategy to consider the potential effects that the strategic objectives and policies within it may have for these European sites. The findings of this work have been used, as appropriate, to inform the findings of this SA Report.

1.7 Purpose and structure of the SA Report

1.7.1 Purpose

This report has been produced to document the assessment of the strategic objectives and policies included in the Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report), consistent with the requirements of Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the SEA Regulations.

The SA Report aims to highlight the high level of sustainability that will be achieved through the adoption of the Core Strategy. It pulls together information from four earlier sustainability appraisal reports, which document how the policies in the Core Strategy have evolved throughout the consultation process. Whilst this report can be read in isolation, to obtain a complete understanding of how the sustainability appraisal process has influenced the development of the Core Strategy, it should be read in conjunction with these earlier Sustainability Appraisal reports:

- **Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal Report,**
Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd., June 2008
- **Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report**
Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd., October 2011
- **Publication Report (Regulation 19) Sustainability Appraisal Report Addendum**
Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd., September 2012
- **Further Options Report (Regulation 18) Sustainability Appraisal Report Addendum**
Pendle Borough Council, December 2013

These formal public consultations and ongoing informal engagement with key stakeholders have informed the development of the policies within the Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report), which are the subject of this appraisal (Table 1.6). Those policies which have been reassessed either to address comments made in response to the public consultation on the Further Options Report, or to reflect the publication of more up-to-date evidence, are highlighted in Column 2.

Table 1.6: Core Strategy policies

Theme / Policy	Has the policy been reassessed in this report?
Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Deliver	
Policy SDP 1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SDP 2: Spatial Development Principles	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SDP 3: Housing Distribution	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SDP 4: Employment Distribution	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SDP 5: Retail Distribution	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SDP 6: Future Infrastructure Requirements	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In	
Policy ENV 1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy ENV 2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy ENV 3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy ENV 4: Transport and Accessibility	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy ENV 5: Pollution	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy ENV 6: Waste Management	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy ENV 7: Water Management	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market	
Policy LIV 1: Housing Provision and Delivery	Yes, see Appendix 1
Policy LIV 2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)

Theme / Policy	Has the policy been reassessed in this report?
Policy LIV 3: Housing Needs	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy LIV 4: Affordable Housing	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy LIV 5: Designing Better Places to Live	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Local Economy	
Policy WRK 1: Strengthening the Local Economy	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy WRK 2: Employment Land Supply	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy WRK 3: Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye	No, current assessment dates from Further Options SA Report (2013)
Policy WRK 4: Retailing and Town Centres	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy WRK 5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy WRK 6: Designing Better Places to Work	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Supporting: Creating Healthy and Confident Communities	
Policy SUP 1: Community Facility Provision	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SUP 2: Health and Well-Being	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)
Policy SUP 3: Education and Training	No, current assessment dates from Preferred Options SA Report (2011)
Policy SUP 4: Designing Better Public Places	No, current assessment dates from Publication SA Report (2012)

1.7.2 Structure

The report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction** Introduces the need for sustainability appraisal and its purpose. Provides an overview of the emerging Local Plan.
- **Chapter 2: Methodology** Offers a detailed description of the SA process employed in the assessment of the Core Strategy.
- **Chapter 3: Context and Baseline** A summary of the baseline conditions and key sustainability issues associated with Pendle.
- **Chapter 4: Sustainability Appraisal** An overview of the SA findings, including the consideration of any cumulative effects arising from the proposed adoption of the Core Strategy.
Sets-out recommendations to maximise any beneficial effects and mitigation measures to minimise any potential adverse effects arising from implementation of the Core Strategy.
- **Chapter 5: Monitoring Proposals** Identifies key sustainability objectives and proposed indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of policies in achieving these.
- **Chapter 6: Conclusion** Provides a brief summary of the SA process and the key outcomes.

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

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 considerations, 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 policies overall are 'sustainable' or not, rather they will identify the diverse strengths and weaknesses of the objectives and/or policies and expose the nature of any irreconcilable conflicts. The appraisal provides a basis for informed discussion between stakeholders around a set of shared goals.

2.2 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.

2.3 Information base

The SEA Directive, the requirements of which are included within the guidance on sustainability appraisal⁶, specifically requires the establishment of an information base identifying the key environmental conditions of the study area. Only with a full understanding of the baseline conditions can any assessment be made of the significance and likely effect of strategic objectives and policies, or that their success or otherwise can be monitored during implementation.

2.4 Scoping and identification of the Sustainability Objectives

The first stage in any SA is to set the context and objectives, establish the baseline and decide on the scope of the study. The Scoping Report (2006) details the outcomes of this stage, which informed the SA Toolkit (2007) used to appraise the Core Strategy. The SA framework, set-out below (Table 2.1) consists of a number of objectives, which are used to appraise the topic areas addressed within the Core Strategy in a consistent manner. The SA objectives consider the social, economic and environmental aspects of development and were subject to independent scrutiny as part of the consultation on the Scoping Report.

Table 2.1 Sustainability objectives for Pendle

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 of local, national and global markets
E2	To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market
E3	To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure
E4	To deliver urban/rural renaissance

⁶ Planning Practice Guidance website <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/>

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
- 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
-

A public consultation held in summer 2007, helped to identify the key issues to be addressed in the Core Strategy and the Sustainable Community Strategy. Eleven strategic objectives were drawn-up to help guide development in Pendle over the plan period. These strategic objectives and the policies help deliver them are set-out in the Core Strategy. They have been refined through a process involving ongoing engagement with key stakeholders and formal public consultation. To date the Council has made four draft versions of the Core Strategy available for public consultation, and is now publishing its Pre-submission Report for comment:



2.5 Issues and Options

The second stage of the SA process involves predicting and evaluating the effects of the options under consideration.

In 2008 Pendle Borough Council published the Issues and Options Report, which included 133 options, based around 11 key topic areas. A six-week public consultation took place between the 4th July and 18th August 2008 to see what stakeholders thought about the issues that had been identified and to try to identify a way forward.

The Issues and Options Report was accompanied by the initial SA Report, which considered whether the options under consideration would have a positive, negative or neutral effect for each of the sustainability objectives. The timescale and spatial extent of any likely effects were considered, as was their temporary or permanent nature.

Additional criteria for each of these objectives were identified to help provide further guidance when assessing the likely social, environmental, and economic implications for each of the options (Table 2.2).

The detailed assessments were recorded in matrices and included in the SA Report, which was published ahead of the public consultation in June 2008, together with a Non-Technical Summary.

2.6 Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives and Identification of Preferred Options

Following consultation on its Issues and Options, Pendle Borough Council used the responses to help consider the reasonable alternatives and identify a series of Preferred Options. The preparation of a series of detailed in-house pro-formas (Appendix B), which drew together information from a wide range of sources, helped to guide this process. Section 2 of each pro-forma included an assessment of:

- feedback from the public and stakeholder consultations for the Issues and Options Report (2a);
 - findings of the sustainability appraisal (2b);
 - high level policy linkages (2c);
 - planning policy and guidance (2d);
 - key objectives from other plans and strategies covering the whole, or part, of the borough (2e);
 - key findings from the evidence base (2f); and
 - how each of the factors (above) had influenced the chosen policy approach (2g).
-

Sections 3 and 4 considered the overall direction of the policy approach and its spatial implications respectively.

The result is a strategy which is a hybrid of the many options considered to date. The pro-formas helped to demonstrate to senior management and elected members of the Council why the policy options to be presented in the Preferred Options Report, were the most appropriate for delivery of the chosen strategy.

The findings of this in-house work was summarised and made publicly available in two ways.

1. Core Strategy – Issues & Options (Summary of Consultation Responses) – published in December 2008 this provides an assessment of the comments received from informal engagement with key stakeholders and in response to the formal six-week public consultation. An SA matrix summarises the likely impacts of each of the reasonable alternatives under consideration. Further commentary indicates whether the preferred option(s) are supported by the sustainability appraisal process and the available evidence, and a detailed explanation is offered where necessary. The document was also made available to view as part of the public consultation for the Core Strategy (Preferred Options Report).
2. Core Strategy (Preferred Options Report) – immediately after each policy a table identifies the other policy options considered at the Issues and Options stage. The comments offer a brief explanation as to why these options have not been taken forward and represent a short summary of the more detailed findings set-out on the pro-formas referred to above.

The Preferred Options Report was made available for public consultation between the 28th October and 12th December 2011.

The accompanying SA Report considered each of the preferred options in turn against the sustainability objectives and assessment criteria identified in Table 2.2. A Non-Technical Summary and simple assessment matrix was also produced.

2.7 Publication

The representations submitted in response to the Preferred Options consultation helped to shape the Council's proposed policy response. A public consultation was held between the 19th October and 3rd December 2012, to consider what the Council considered to be the final version of its Core Strategy.

The accompanying SA Addendum considered only those policies where there had been a significant change since the Preferred Options stage. Once again a Non-Technical Summary, including a simple assessment matrix, was also produced.

2.8 Further Options

To address concerns raised about the currency of the evidence under-pinning the housing policies in the Publication Report during the public consultation, the decision was taken to update a number of key evidence base documents during 2013. The results from this work helped to inform changes to the Core Strategy. The most significant of these were revisions to the requirements for housing and employment and the designation of strategic sites for housing and employment, to help demonstrate the overall deliverability of the strategy.

As these proposed changes to policies in the Core Strategy represented options not previously considered through a public consultation, the Further Options Report represented a step-back in the consultation process. A six-week public consultation between 10th January and 21st February 2014, was held in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulation 2012.

As at the previous stage an addendum to the Preferred Options SA Report and Non-Technical Summary were produced to consider those policies that had undergone significant change.

2.9 Pre-submission

The Pre-submission draft represents what the Council considers to be the final version of the Core Strategy.

This SA Report considers each of the 28 policies in turn against the sustainability objectives identified in Table 2.1 (above). These objectives have been broken down further into one or more criteria, which help to provide further guidance on the likely economic, social and environmental implications for each policy. These criteria are set-out in Table 2.2.

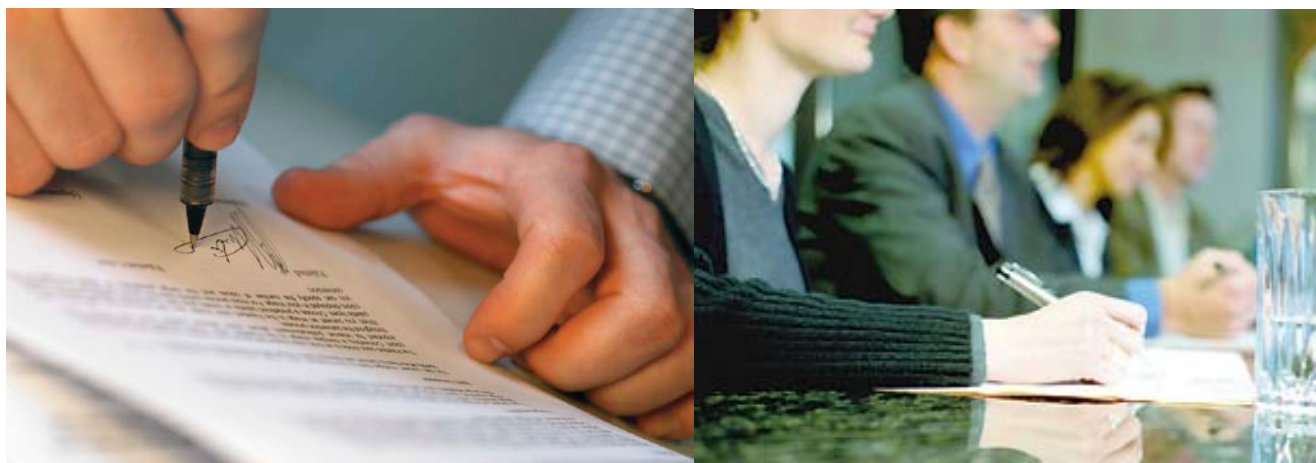


Table 2.2 Sustainability objectives and assessment criteria

Housing and Human Health

- H1** To help meet the housing needs of the whole community
- (a) Will it provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs?
 - (b) Will it address market failure?
- H2** To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle
- (a) Will it reduce health inequalities?
 - (b) Will it improve access to health and social care facilities?

Regeneration, Training and Jobs

- E1** To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits of local, national and global markets
- (a) Will it increase the number of growth businesses?
 - (b) Will it build on the existing innovation and science base in the region?
 - (c) Will it maximise the tourist potential of Pendle?
- E2** To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market
- (a) Will it reduce unemployment levels?
 - (b) Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment?
 - (c) Will it increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning?
 - (d) Will it provide higher quality jobs?
- E3** To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure
- (a) Will it reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users?
 - (b) Will it increase the levels of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport?
 - (c) Will it improve transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans?
- E4** To deliver urban/rural renaissance
- (a) Will it support rural diversification?
 - (b) Will it reclaim derelict land and buildings?
 - (c) Will it concentrate office development within town centres?
 - (d) Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?

Social Cohesion and Cultural Resources

- C1** To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour
- (a) Will it make streets and public places safer for the community?
-

-
- C2** To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities
 - (a) Will it reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services (e.g. [post offices) difficult?
 - (b) Will it provide physical access for those with disabilities?
 - C3** To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value
 - (a) Will it respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings, through sensitive adaptation and re-use?
 - (b) Will it use architectural design to enhance the local character and 'sense of place' of development?
 - (c) Will it improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?
 - C4** To protect and improve local environmental quality
 - (a) Will it ensure the protection, creation and access to open spaces?
 - (b) 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
 - (a) Will it create a sense of belonging and well-being for all members of the community?
 - (b) Will it support community development and neighbourhood identity?
 - (c) Will it protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture?

Physical Environment

- P1** To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources
 - (a) Will it maximise production and/or use of renewable energy?
 - (b) 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
 - (a) Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?
 - (b) 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
 - (a) Will it reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources?
 - (b) Will it promote the re-use of recycled and secondary materials?
 - P4** To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites
 - (a) Will it encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield?
 - (b) Will it protect good quality soil resources?
 - P5** To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive
 - (a) Will it ensure water quality meets WFD standard?
-

-
- P6** Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources
- (a) Will it reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and groundwater sources?
 - (b) Will it reduce water abstraction and consumption?
- P7** To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites
- (a) Will it contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?
 - (b) Will it protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation?
 - (c) Will it increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland?
-

The appraisal matrices (Appendix 1) assess the likely impacts by geography – including the scope for any cumulative or cross-boundary issues – and timescales (short, medium and long-term). The completed assessments record the direction and severity of any effects, using the categories and symbols shown in Table 2.3. A brief commentary is also provided against each sustainability objective to explain the rationale behind the appraisal results; to outline any assumptions that have been made and to set-out any recommendations for preventing, reducing or offsetting any adverse effects that may have been identified.

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 the 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 significantly to 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.	?
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	-

3. Context and Baseline

3.1 Introduction

The analysis of existing strategies, action plans and other published evidence highlights the main characteristics of Pendle and helps to draw-out the key spatial issues that need to be addressed through the Core Strategy and future development plan documents.

3.2 Plans, programmes and strategies

The Core Strategy is one of a number of strategies prepared to guide the future development of Pendle in both a local and sub-regional context. These documents were originally identified within the Scoping Report (29 September 2006), which also included an assessment of their implications for the SA process. Following the receipt of consultation responses to the Scoping Report it was clear that a number of other strategies also had a synergy with the Core Strategy and these were also considered.

All plans, programmes and strategies recognise either implicitly or explicitly the need for a sustainable, holistic approach to development. A number of the key issues contained within them identified on a consistent basis. These are reflected in the sustainability objectives and detailed criteria that form the SA Framework so that they are acknowledged in the development of the Core Strategy – **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 review of plans, programmes and strategies is an iterative one and the extent to which it has influenced the development of the SA Framework is reported in **Appendix B**, as are the documents reviewed subsequent to the publication of the 2006 Scoping Report, and those identified by consultees as missing from this report.

In reviewing other plans, programmes and strategies, a number of environmental protection objectives and issues have been identified, which need to be taken into account in the preparation of the Pendle Core Strategy (Table 3.1). These environmental protection objectives have also informed the identification of the SEA Objectives used to assess the performance of the Core Strategy.

Table 3.1 Environmental protection objectives for the Core Strategy

Objective	Source
Promote sustainable growth and development.	National Planning Policy Framework
Address CO₂ emissions and stabilise greenhouse gas emissions.	- Kyoto Protocol - EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) - The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) - Climate Change Act 2008 - National Planning Policy Framework
New development must promote energy efficiency.	- EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) - National Planning Policy Framework
Avoid the harmful impacts of noise and poor air quality on human health.	- EU Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) - EU Air Quality Framework Directive (2008/50/EC)
While, considered in isolation, individual schemes may result in an increase in CO₂ emissions they should not compromise the Government's overall CO₂ reduction commitments.	The Carbon Plan – Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2011) and successor documents
Locate new development in accessible locations to promote the use of sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling and public transport) thereby reducing the need to travel by car.	- National Planning Policy Framework - National Planning Practice Guidance
Reduce waste and promote re-use and recycling.	- EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) - EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) - National Planning Policy Framework
Reduce the likelihood and the effects of flooding.	- EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) - Flooding in England: A National Assessment of Flood Risk (2009)
Improve quality of ground and surface water bodies to achieve 'good' status by 2015, 2021 or 2027	EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
Apply a sequential approach to site selection so that development is, as far as reasonably possible, located where the risk of flooding (from all sources) is lowest, taking account of climate change and the vulnerability of future uses to flood risk.	- National Planning Policy Framework - National Planning Practice Guidance

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• Protect and enhance biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure. • Protect and enhance important and protected species and habitats. • Protect and enhance the landscape. • Development should not take place in protected landscapes, designated nature reserves and European and nationally designated sites. • Protect and enhance the historic environment as an important part of achieving sustainable development. • Plan positively for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. • Protect the archaeological and cultural heritage of the region as a source of collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. • Plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes. • Plan for a mix of market and affordable housing of the size, type, tenure and range required to reflect local demand, as indicated by current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community. • Increase the employment rate.	• EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) • UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) • National Planning Policy Framework • National Planning Practice Guidance • EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) • EU Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) • EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) • EU Freshwater Fish Directive (2006/44/EC) • UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework • Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) • Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) • Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), as amended • European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176, 2004). • National Planning Policy Framework • European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176, 2004). • National Planning Policy Framework • National Planning Policy Framework • European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) • National Planning Policy Framework • National Planning Policy Framework • The Coalition: Our Programme for Government (2010)
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• Ensure the vitality of town centres.	• National Planning Policy Framework
• Ensure the needs of rural communities are met.	• National Planning Policy Framework
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3.3 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.

There is a wide range of information available, which can be used to profile the current state of the environment. Unfortunately, this information is collected by a large number of national and regional organisations who often use different data sets, making comparisons difficult. Furthermore, the baseline data relative to this array of data sets is not always consistent and certain information has not been collected over a long-enough time period to make the identification of trends possible. The information has come from a variety of sources including Lancashire County Council, the Audit Commission and the 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**.

3.4 Quality of life in Pendle

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, 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 Councils. Today it is one of twelve district councils in Lancashire and together with Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, 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.

The area was transformed in the mid-late 19th 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. The Borough of Pendle currently administers an area of 169.4 km², which in 2011 had population of 89,452.

Pendle remains predominantly rural, with many small villages and hamlets nestling in the shadow of Pendle Hill and the species rich habitats of the upland moors. In the north of the borough Barnoldswick and Earby are the largest settlements in West Craven, which prior to 1974 had been part of the historic West Riding of Yorkshire. In contrast, over two-thirds of the borough's population is concentrated in just four contiguous settlements – Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford – in the south of the Borough.

3.4.1 Economy and regeneration

Despite being in decline nationally, over the second half of the 20th century, Pendle retains a high level of manufacturing. Almost one-third of all Pendle employees (30.3%) work in manufacturing compared to just 8.4% nationally (ONS: Business Register Employment Survey 2012). Current strengths are in advanced manufacturing and in particular aerospace. In contrast to its established strengths in manufacturing Pendle, like much of Pennine Lancashire, has only limited strengths in the service sector.

This is reflected in the employment figures by occupation, which show 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 to the local economy is reflected in the large number of micro enterprises (i.e. those employing less than five people) to be found in Pendle (87.4%), many of which play an important part within the supply chain for the advanced manufacturing sector. Only 2.2% of businesses in the borough employ 50 or more people (ONS: Inter Departmental Business Register, 2013).

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 but at approximately half the rate of decline recorded in Lancashire (12 districts), but slightly higher than the North West regional trend (ONS: UK Business Activity, Size and Location, 2008, 2010 and 2013).

Pendle has a lower percentage of economically active residents than the regional and national comparators (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2011-12). Looking specifically at gender, economic activity amongst females at 61.4% is less than the figures for the North-West (69.7%) and England (71.5%).

At £22,932 median gross annual earnings are just 85.1% of the national figure (£26,941) and are also below the county and regional averages (ONS: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2013). Annual earnings for men (£22,896) are roughly equivalent to those for women (£22,849), which is in stark contrast to the regional and national position where males earn significantly more than females.

Educational attainment in Pendle is significantly below the county and national averages with poor GCSE results and high absence levels. Just over 11% of people in Pendle have no qualifications (ONS: Annual Population Survey, 2013). Although improving over recent years, only 48.8% of Pendle pupils achieved 5 GCSEs grades A*-C including English and Mathematics in 2012 compared with 59.9% across Lancashire (ONS: 2011/12). Likewise, the number of working-age people in the Borough with qualifications is below county and national averages. The high number of people under-performing in their education has had an impact on the employment rate in the Borough, which 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 (2.5%, May 2014) is the same as that for the Lancashire County (12 districts) average, but below that for the North-West (2.9%) and Great Britain (2.6%). At the ward level there are some high claimant count rates in parts of Nelson and Colne.

Of these claimants the proportion aged 18-24 (4.6%) is higher than that experienced nationally (4.3%). The problem with getting young people in Pendle working is further highlighted by the proportion of 16-18 year olds (4.8%) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Connexions, September 2013).

Implications for the Assessment of Significance

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

3.4.2 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 19th and early 20th century to house workers for the textile mills, are the largest component of Pendle's housing stock. This limits the choice of other housing types throughout the borough, but particularly within the urban areas. Many terraced properties offer poor thermal efficiency and limited outdoor space. They fail to meet the housing aspirations of many local people and have contributed to areas of low demand. Just over 12% of housing is detached, over 10% below the national average, and the percentage of households occupying maisonettes or apartments (6.5%) is roughly one-third of the national average (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.

In 2008 long-term vacancy rates were as high as 10% in some inner urban areas and almost 7% of all homes were vacant, the second highest figure for any local authority in England and Wales. Over the last five years targeted action by the Council has seen the number of empty properties in the borough fall by 30% from over 2,000 to 1,400 and the proportion of long-term empty properties now stands at just 3.53%, below the 3.7% threshold established by the Government.

At £105,409 the average price for a house in Pendle is almost half the regional and national averages, which are in excess of £197,000 (Land Registry data, Q1 2014).

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. Almost 3% of households in Pendle contain more than six people; more than double the regional and national average of just 1.4%. In Whitefield, Nelson 90% of the housing stock is terraced, but nearly one-third of all households contain five or more people.

In recent years the lack of affordable housing has emerged. The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a net annual need for 672 affordable units (based on gross household projections) over the next five years. 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) has not updated the Index of Multiple Deprivation since 2010. This survey revealed that of the 57 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Pendle, 17 (30%) were 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 nine LSOAs (over 15% of all LSOAs in Pendle) were in the worst 1% in England and a further five LSOAs were 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.

Fuel poverty is a major concern with Pendle having the 18th worst rate in the country (DECC: Fuel Poverty Statistics, 2014). Under the low income high cost definition a household is considered to be fuel poor if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level), and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. The key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor or not are:

- the energy efficiency of the dwelling
- the cost of energy
- household income.

In comparison to the 10.4% of households in fuel poverty at the national level, the 14-authority Lancashire area recorded a slightly higher percentage of 11.4% (69,385 households). Pendle at 15.0% has the 18th worst rate in the country. In contrast six Lancashire authorities had a percentage rate lower than the national average and five of these were ranked in the top half of all English authorities – i.e. amongst the least fuel-poor.

Current monitoring of new housing provision shows that since 2008/09 the number of new housing completions has failed to meet the annual requirement. Pendle is therefore behind where it should be in terms of housing delivery. Even with a stock of planning permissions equating to 980 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: Authority's Monitoring Report, 2012/13).

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment for Pendle looks at the amount of land which is potentially available for new housing development in the future. The latest update shows that a total of 8,344 (net) dwellings could potentially be provided over the 15 year period (Pendle Council: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Update, 2014)

The Burnley and Pendle Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014) provides an up-to-date assessment of how the local housing market operates, particularly in terms of need and demand in local communities.

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.

3.4.3 Population, human health and other social issues

In 2011 the population of Pendle was estimated at 89,452 (ONS: 2011 Census), but this is estimated to have increased to 89,613 in 2012 (ONS: Mid-year Population Estimate, 2012). Most of these people live within the main urban areas, with population densities reaching in excess of 10,000 people per km² in some inner urban wards. The latest population projections suggest that the population of Pendle will reach 93,501 by 2030; an increase of 4,050 in just over 15 years (ONS: Sub National Population Projections, 2012).

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 25.2% of the population made up of 0-19 year olds compared to the Lancashire average of 23.4% and the national average of 23.7% (ONS: Mid-year Population Estimates, 2012). High levels of out-migration make a significant contribution to the fact that the number of 20-44 year olds is 2.1% less than the national average (35.0%). It is a concern that so many young people are relocating away from the area in adulthood. Whilst the proportion our aging population is similar to the national figure, it is expected to rise. 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 2011, 18,000 people, equivalent to one in five residents, was from a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) background, a figure that is almost doubled in the 0-5 year age group. The local BME population is overwhelmingly of Pakistani heritage (15,320), the majority originating from the Kashmiri region. The wards of Whitefield, Bradley and Brierfield 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 aged under 17 years old compared to just under one-quarter 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.

Published figures reveal that Pendle has below average crime rates for most key indicators when compared to the nation as a whole. Police reports show that incidents fell from 10,630 in 2005/06 to 6,082 in 2011/12 a reduction of 43%. More significantly there has been sustained and substantial improvement across the board on the seven key perception indicators for anti-social behaviour as measured through the Citizens Panel. A 30% reduction in actual crime was recorded in the four years up to 2011/12 and the figure for burglary in a dwelling has fallen significantly from 764 incidents in 2003/04 to just 234 in 2010/11.

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.

3.4.4 Environment

Landscape character

Three landscape character areas are to be found in Pendle. 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.

Flooding and water quality

There have been numerous cases of flooding in Pendle going back over many years, in different locations and from different sources and types of events. However, with the exception of incidents along Earby Beck and its tributaries (Wentcliffe Brook and New Cut), flooding parts of Water Street and the centre of Earby, there have been relatively few cases in recent years.

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.

Ten flood reaches are identified in the Burnley and Pendle Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2010). Almost 450 hectares of the borough is considered to be at high risk of flooding from rivers, whilst a further 530 hectares are at low risk. A total of 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.

Pendle has over 63 kilometres of rivers and streams designated as Main Rivers by DEFRA. Although water quality in Pendle is generally good or poor, 16 water bodies fail under the European Water Framework Directive (WFD). Of these half are at less than good status and three – Colne Water, Wycoller Beck and Stock Beck – have been identified as high priority water bodies.

Pollution, waste and previously developed land

Poor air quality damages health and reduces quality of life. In particular it affects the most vulnerable people in our society. In April 2011 an Air Quality Management Area was designated on the heavily trafficked Windsor Street in Colne, which forms part of the eastern approach to Junction 14 on the M65 motorway. Air quality is approaching the designated thresholds in the vicinity of M65 (Junction 13), but elsewhere it is generally good, with emissions from road transport below the county average and those from land-use negligible.

Almost 98% of Pendle residents are served by fortnightly kerbside collections. In 2011/12 Pendle residents on average produced 353.86 kg of waste per head, one of the lowest figures in the county. Of the total tonnage of household waste collected 35.58% is sent for recycling, composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion.

There is considerable potential to reuse vacant or derelict land in Pendle, but little funding available to help achieve this. In 2012/13 19.87 hectares of vacant land and 34.11 hectares of derelict land were available for redevelopment and almost 96% of all new homes (66 of 69) were built on previously developed land, far in excess of the figure recorded nationally, and higher than the other Pennine Lancashire authorities. (Pendle Council: Authority's Monitoring Report, 2012/13).

Built and natural heritage

Pendle contains many attractive and important buildings and a wealth of industrial archaeology. The borough has 23 conservation areas, three Grade 1 listed buildings, and 21 listed at Grade 2*.

Of the eleven municipal parks in the borough, eight have achieved a Green Flag Award. Street cleanliness, however, was identified as the most important priority for improvement in the local area by local residents in the 2011 perception Survey (PBC/NHS, 2011).

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 1,589 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.

3.4.5 Identification of the key issues

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

- **Housing and health** – The designation of the area as a Housing Market Renewal pathfinder in 2002 highlighted 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;
- **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 sub-regional average, further shifts away from manufacturing may have a greater adverse impact on Pendle than might otherwise be expected. Levels of educational attainment are relatively low and this is reflected in the workforce. There is an urgent need to address this matter, in order to take full advantage of growing market sectors within the region and off-set the mismatch between traditional skills and new job opportunities;
- **Social cohesion and cultural resources** – Within the urban areas of Pendle there are small pockets of the community experiencing high levels of deprivation. In these areas there are a significant number of younger people primarily from the BME community. Although crime rates have fallen significantly, social cohesion issues mean that many people continue to have a poor perception of personal safety on the streets, even though the reported figures suggest this is not a significant 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 historic 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.

3.5 Summary of Key Baseline Issues and Trends

The SEA Directive and SA Guidance require the appraisal process to consider a 'do-nothing' option, to indicate how the current baseline conditions would evolve without implementation of the plan or programme to be considered, (i.e. the Core Strategy).

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. Some of the information contained within Table 3.2 has been summarised from the above text, but it is primarily sourced 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 needs of the whole community.	In 2002 Pendle was identified as a Housing Market Renewal pathfinder area due to issues of acute low demand reflecting the significant issues affecting the Borough in establishing a desirable housing stock, particular within the inner urban areas. Based on the gross household formation approach, the annual requirement for affordable housing in Pendle is 672 over the next five years. However, using the more realistic net household formation projections the annual requirement would be 236. The baseline data illustrates that since 2007/08 only 75 affordable units have been delivered, indicating a gap in provision. House prices have consistently been below sub-regional and national averages. The Valuation Office Agency stopped publishing district level figures in 2013, but still do so at the County level. In May 2014, the homes.co.uk website indicated that the average prices of properties for sale in Nelson (£138,000), Colne (£164,887) and Barnoldswick (£147,850) were well below that for the county (£194,528). The median prices of £109,998 (Nelson) £114,000 (Colne) and £110,000 (Barnoldswick) provide a more representative figure for housing markets dominated by terraced properties. As of 1st April 2014 there were 1,982 households in Pendle area on the B-with-us choice-based lettings scheme. This cross borough partnership comprises 17 housing associations and five local authorities (including Pendle). In 2013-14, there were 500 lettings completed in Pendle by housing associations that form part of the partnership. At this rate it would take 3.96 years to clear the waiting list. Included on the B-with-us waiting list are: • 452 households identified as 'occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions' (1st April 2014) • 167 households identified as being overcrowded in Pendle (25th September 2013) In 2008 long-term vacancy rates were as high as 10% in some inner urban areas and almost 7% of all homes were vacant, the second highest figure for any local authority in England and Wales. Over the last five years targeted action by the Council has seen the number of empty properties in the borough fall by 30% from over 2,000 to 1,400 and the proportion of long-term empty properties now stands at just 3.53%, which is below the 3.7% threshold established by the Government. 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.

SA Objective

Trend summary

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

Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average. Life expectancy is 12.4 years lower for men and 9.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Pendle than in the least deprived areas.

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, and whilst early death from cancer has risen it has been similar to the national average. Early death from heart disease and stroke has fallen but remains worse than the England average.

In Year 6, 19.1% of children are classified as obese. A lower than average percentage of pupils spend at least three hours per week on school sport. Levels of tooth decay, teenage pregnancy, breast feeding, smoking in pregnancy are all worse than the England average and alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 are all worse than the England average.

Pendle's fertility rate 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.

The estimated level of adult physical activity is also worse than the England average. An estimated 22.2% of adults smoke and 24.3% are obese.

The 2010 IMD revealed that 17 LSOAs in Pendle are within the most 10% health deprived output areas in England.

In broad terms the trend is one of improvement in line with the England average, albeit the health of people in Pendle is 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?

Almost one-third of all employment is in manufacturing compared to less than 10% nationally, reflecting the Boroughs rich industrial heritage. Pendle has a strong presence in high-value advanced manufacturing, in particular the aerospace industry. 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. Whilst the borough has excellent transport links via the M65 to the west, those east into Yorkshire require improvement.

Pendle has one of the worst business and enterprise scores in the North West (ranked 35th out of 39 districts) – meaning that the area has extremely low levels of new business formation and new business survival – 6 out of 120 new businesses do not survive longer than three years. The self-employment rate is below the national average.

Skills and training within the borough is identified a key issue with only 48.8% of Pendle pupils achieving 5 GCSEs grades A*-C including English and Mathematics in 2012 compared with 59.9% across Lancashire. Whilst this also remains below the England national average (58.8%) it represents a significant improvement since 2001/02. There are however issues at ward level, particularly in Bradley. Pendle has a higher percentage of its population qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above, when compared to the regional and national averages.

In 2012 around 7.2% of young people aged 16-18 in Pendle were not in employment, education or training compared with 5.5% across the county.

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 percentage decrease in the number of employees, compared to workplaces, suggesting that businesses are reducing staff numbers to remain viable.

As noted previously, manufacturing accounts for a significant percentage of local employment and this is reflected in the higher percentage of employees within the standard occupational classification (SoC 2010) skilled trades occupations (Group 5) and process plant and machine operatives (Group 8) when compared with the national average. Pendle has a lower percentage of its workforce within the category of managers and senior officers (Group 1) when compared to North West and GB averages.

In 2013 there were a total of 2,410 workplaces in Pendle, down from 2,906 in 2008, with the majority situated in Nelson (with Brierfield) and Colne. It is the inner-urban areas of these towns that display the highest levels of deprivation within employment, education, skills, training and development. It is anticipated that given the existing economic climate this situation is likely to remain static or decline further in the immediate future.

SA Objective	Trend summary
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.	The M65 motorway can be accessed via three junctions in Pendle. There are three railway stations within Pendle (Colne, Nelson, which includes a bus interchange and Brierfield). All three stations have seen an increase in passenger numbers year-on-year since 2004/05. However public transport is underused by residents with train and bus usage below the national average. The car is the most popular means of getting to work, with 44.5% of people either driving to work or a passenger. It is anticipated that with rising fuel costs there will be a 'tipping-point' that makes public transport a more desirable option. Within the Borough it is estimated that 2.4% of the population work at, or mainly from, home, compared to 3.0% for the Lancashire 12-district total and 3.5% for England. Further improvements to the broadband network are likely to make this a more feasible and desirable option in the future.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey illustrates an upward trend in rural employment. The reclamation of derelict land has been a priority for many years and in 2012/13 96% of new homes were built on previously developed land, although the number of completions is lower than in previous years this figure regularly exceeds 80% and is one of the highest rates in the county.
Social cohesion and cultural resources	
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	There has been a steady and continued reduction in notifiable offences recorded by the police in recent years. Criminal damage has reduced significantly since 2007 and the number of robberies has roughly halved over the same period. The overall crime rate for Pendle is now 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, with 61% of people wrongly believing that crime rates are the same level, or higher than in 2009.
C2. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities	Pendle has a high density of cultural amenities, such as libraries, but 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. All dwellings built in Pendle in 2011/12 could access five key services within a 30 minute travel time by public transport and 93% had access to six key services (i.e. GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment area and shopping centre).
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	The borough has some 317 listed buildings – Grade I (3), Grade II* (21) and Grade II (293) – and 23 Conservation Areas. No buildings in the borough are considered to be at risk by English Heritage. Some 2,415 hectares of open countryside in Pendle forms part of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), with a further 1,589 hectares forming part of the South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The areas rich biodiversity is offered further protection by the designation of four Local Nature Reserves (15.3 hectares), 62 Biological Heritage Sites (1,289 hectares), 2 Local Geodiversity Sites (14.3 hectares) and 7 Sites of Local Natural Importance (231.48 hectares). Woodland cover is comparatively low at just 699 hectares, of which 21 hectares are classified as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland. In 2014, of the 11 municipal parks in Pendle, eight were in possession of a Green Flag Award.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality.	Public satisfaction with parks within Pendle remains high with over half receiving Green Flag Awards There is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within the borough on the heavily trafficked Windsor Street in Colne east of M65 Junction 14. Air quality is also approaching established thresholds in the vicinity of M65 Junction 13. 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.	In 2012 54% of the respondents to the Perception Survey agreed, or tended to agree, that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their area, up from 48% in 2010 and comparable with neighbouring Burnley. This response was higher for women, those aged under 44 and within the BME community

SA Objective	Trend summary
Physical environment	
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources.	Between 2005 and 2011 Pendle's gas and electricity consumption fell from 1,048GWh to 814 GWh and from 426GWh to 356 GWh respectively. These levels of decrease accord with reductions identified at a regional and national level. Over the same period 2005-2011 the use of biomass and wastes has increased from 2.2 GWh to 3.6 GWh The growth in population forecast for the borough is likely to increase energy usage in the borough. It is, therefore, important that increased energy efficiency in new developments and the generation of heat and energy from renewable sources are promoted.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	Insufficient data currently available to make an assessment.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.	In 2011/12 Pendle residents on average produced 353.86 kg of waste per head, one of the lowest figures in the county. There was an increase of 52.81% in composting between 2004/05 and 2010/11. and in 2011/12 of the total tonnage of household waste collected 35.58% was sent for recycling, composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion.
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	There is an emphasis upon developing previously developed land and remediating contaminated sites. This emphasis is likely to remain as a means of protecting Greenfield sites from inappropriate development. The amount of development on previously developed land has been consistently high. However, since the onset of the economic recession, viability issues have resulted in an increased pressure to develop on Greenfield land. In 2012/13 30% of development was on previously developed land compared to 90% the previous year. However, a number of these developments were for leisure, recreation and open space uses.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	Pendle has over 63 kilometres of rivers and streams designated as Main Rivers by DEFRA. Although water quality in Pendle is generally good or poor, 16 water bodies fail under the European Water Framework Directive (WFD). Of these half are at less than good status and three – Colne Water, Wycoller Beck and Stock Beck – have been identified as high priority water bodies. .
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	A total of 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. Almost 450 hectares of the borough is considered to be at high risk of flooding from rivers, whilst a further 530 hectares are regarded as being at low risk. The impact and likelihood of flood events is likely to increase as a result of climate change and increased levels of development. Where appropriate the borough needs to promote the adoption of SuDS techniques.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites.	The ten SSSI units within Pendle are all classified as unfavourable/recovering as a result of previous overgrazing and air pollution.

4. Sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy

4.1 Introduction

This section incorporates the requirements of the government's planning practice guidance for SEA/SA, by considering the economic, social and environmental issues addressed when drawing-up the strategic objectives and policies included in the Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report).

Pendle Borough Council commenced work on its Core Strategy in October 2006, when it collated a substantial evidence base and made the SA Scoping Report available for a five week consultation.

To date the Council has made four draft versions of the Core Strategy available for public consultation, and is now publishing its Pre-submission Report for comment:

Document	Reg.	SA Report	Start of Consultation	Close of Consultation
Issues and Options Report	18 ¹	Full	4 th July 2008	18 th August 2008
Preferred Options Report	18 ¹	Full	28 th October 2011	12 th December 2011
Publication Report	19	Addendum to Preferred Options SA Report	19 th October 2012	3 rd December 2012
Further Options Report	18	Addendum to Preferred Options and Publication SA Reports	10 th January 2014	21 st February 2014
Pre-submission Report	19	Full	10 th October 2014 ²	24 th November 2014 ²

1. Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008, at the time of the consultation.
2. Provisional dates.

4.2 Assessment findings

The findings in the following section build upon the recommendations identified in the initial SA Report, which accompanied the Issues and Options Report, and those in the subsequent SA Reports / Addendums prepared for each formal public consultation.

4.2.1 Spatial vision

The Vision sets out what the borough will be like in 2030 if the policies in the Core Strategy are successfully implemented. It reflects a spatial strategy founded on sustainable growth that will help to drive the economic and social transformation of the borough.

In the M65 Corridor this will be supported by a significant increase in the delivery of market and affordable housing, which has positive impacts for a wide-range of SA objectives. Economic growth focused on established strengths in advanced manufacturing and aerospace, will diversify and improve the resilience of the economic base. This has positive impacts for inward investment, job creation, education and training opportunities. With Nelson and Colne, in particular, recognised as more desirable locations to live and do business, investment in their respective town centres will increase, helping to improve their vitality and viability, encouraging residents and visitors to spend more of their valuable leisure time in the borough. This has a number of positive economic and social outcomes, helping to increase the range of services available within the Borough and improving the quality of local neighbourhoods in need of regeneration.

Better transport links, together with an enhanced IT infrastructure, offer improved linkages both with, and within, Pendle. Companies are more competitive in both local and global markets, enabling them to continue to do business from Pendle. Improved connectivity is particularly important for West Craven, allowing the locally important aerospace sector to fully benefit from the significant levels of investment being channelled into the so called 'Arc of Prosperity' by the Lancashire Economic Partnership.

The Vision promotes development that reflects the spatial qualities of the district and that it respects the areas highly valued natural environment and built heritage assets. This is important both in densely populated urban areas, where green space is at a premium, and in rural locations, where valued landscapes and environmental assets are the main drivers behind rural diversification and the continuing growth in tourism. The valuable contribution that the natural environment offers in terms of adaptation to climate change – through urban shading, carbon sequestration etc. – and the promotion of healthy and active lifestyles is also recognised.

It is acknowledged that the Vision may also leave room for some uncertainty, as there is the potential for negative as well as positive outcomes. In particular the aspiration for growth (economic, population and visitor numbers) could lead to conflicts with stated environmental objectives, such as the protection of Green Belt land. The impact of any future growth clearly needs to be carefully considered in light of its economic, social and environmental sustainability implications.

4.2.2 Strategic objectives

Each of the eleven strategic objectives in the Core Strategy has undergone a compatibility test to identify where any potential conflicts may arise, with the SA objectives. The overall outcome is summarised in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Sustainability Appraisal of the Strategic Objectives

SA Objective ¹	Core Strategy Strategic Objectives ²										
	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11
H1	>>	>>	0	0	>>	?	>	0	0	0	0
H2	>>	>>	0	>	?	>>	>	>>	>	0	>
E1	>>	>>	0	0	0	>	>	0	0	>	>
E2	>>	0	0	0	0	0	>>	?	0	0	>>
E3	?	>>	0	?	0	>	0	0	0	>	>
E4	>>	>>	>>	0	>>	0	?	>>	?	>	>
C1	0	>>	?	0	0	0	>	>>	>	>	0
C2	>	>>	?	0	0	>	?	>>	>	0	?
C3	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	>	>>	<
C4	>	>	>>	>	0	0	0	0	>	>	>
C5	?	>	>	0	>	0	0	0	>	0	0
P1	0	>	0	>>	0	0	0	>	0	0	>
P2	>	>	0	>>	0	0	0	>	>	0	>>
P3	0	0	0	>>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P4	>>	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	>	0	>
P5	?	0	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P6	?	0	0	>>	0	0	0	0	>	0	0
P7	?	>	0	<	0	0	0	0	>	>>	0

Key

<<	Move away significantly	>>	Move towards significantly	H	Housing & Human Health
<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	E	Regeneration, Training & Jobs
0	No impact	?	Uncertain or mixed impact	C	Social Cohesion & Cultural Resources
				P	Physical Environment

Notes

1. Details of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives can be found in Table 2.1 on Page 15.
2. Details of the Core Strategy Strategic Objectives can be found in Table 1.2 on Page 5.

The results reveal that in only one instance is the overall impact considered to have a potentially negative outcome. This relates to the unavoidable negative impact on the landscape to the north of Colne (C3) arising from the re-instatement of the railway line and/or the construction of a bypass along the former track-bed of the Colne to Skipton railway (SO11). For many strategic objectives their performance against several individual SA objectives is either mixed (i.e. there is the potential for both positive and negative outcomes), or will remain unclear until a more detailed policy direction is established in Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Site Allocations & Development Policies.

Detailed commentary on the development of the strategic objectives is provided in Appendix A of the Issues & Options SA Report and in the Issues & Options (Summary of Consultation Responses) (both 2008). The commentary set-out under the individual policy headings in Appendix A of this report also provides further insight.

4.2.3 Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Summary: Policy SDP1 reflects the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 14). It is an overarching policy which expresses how the Core Strategy intends to guide future development in terms of the presumption in-favour of sustainable development.

Sustainability implications: The overall effect of this policy when considered against the SA objectives is largely uncertain as much depends upon how the policy is interpreted by the Planning Authority or the Planning Inspector in the event of an appeal or court hearing. This policy is proactive in terms of encouraging development, which may result in the speeding up of the approval process for individual development. This is likely to have positive implications in terms of housing provision, and may also have positive economic impacts associated with business growth and job creation. The policy has been assessed as having likely positive impacts upon SA objectives H1, E2 and E1. A presumption in favour of sustainable development may have some negative implications in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, traffic congestion and on construction waste. The policy has therefore been assessed as having likely negative impacts upon SA objectives C4, E2 P2 and P3.

4.2.4 Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles

Summary: Policy SDP2 is a broad overarching policy, which sets out the locational priorities, development principles and sequential approach to site selection in order to promote sustainable growth in Pendle. It does not provide any comment on the scale or nature of development, nor does set out specific timescales or types of development.

Sustainability implications: Concentrating development of all types in specified locations should improve accessibility to jobs, retail and community facilities. In turn this will help to 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, P2 and P4.

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 policy acknowledges that there may be situations where development in the Open Countryside may be appropriate. Although the policy indicates that, in general, developments will be restricted to being located within a settlement boundary. Other policies within the Core Strategy, the Pendle Development Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework will set out when exceptions will apply.

The policy also sets out an approach to site selection which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within defined settlement boundaries which performs positively when assessed against SA objective P4.

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

The policy scores positively against SA objectives C4: To protect and improve local environmental quality, E4: To deliver urban/rural renaissance and P4: To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites.

4.2.5 Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution

Summary: Policy SDP3 sets out the key principles for the distribution of housing across the borough. The policy is intended to help the local community meet their housing needs, secure economic inclusion and improve access to services, particularly within urban areas, in accordance with Policy SDP1. 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 SA objectives E2(b), E3(a), C2(a) and P1(b).

The policy directs new housing provision towards the urban areas therefore protecting the 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.

4.2.6 Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution

Summary: Policy SDP4 establishes that the distribution of employment land should follow the settlement hierarchy established in Policy SDP2. To help address demand, the majority of new employment land should be provided within the M65 Corridor, or be capable of supporting rural diversification objectives. Further detail on employment land provision is provided by Policy WRK2.

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 should increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them and should reduce the number of trips. Along with an associated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, this policy contributes to 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 developed 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 E4 which looks at supporting rural diversification.

4.2.7 Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution

Summary: Policy SDP5 establishes a retail hierarchy that seeks to support sustainable development by locating major retail and service provision in those areas that are most accessible to the largest proportion of the Borough's population – the Key Service Centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick. Ensuring that retail uses predominate within town and local shopping centres, contributes towards their continued vitality and viability.

Sustainability implications: 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 objectives E2, E3, P1 and P2.

To assist rural diversification and improve access to basic services and goods where the need for additional retail provision has been established, development on a site within a rural village may be considered where it is not possible to locate provision within one of the rural service centres. This helps the policy perform more positively against SA objectives E4: To deliver urban/rural renaissance and C2: To improve access to and use of basic goods.

The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land, however it is unlikely that there will be much Greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA objective E4. The policy also conforms to other aspects of SA objective E4 since the policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres in rural villages where it would meet an identified need.

4.2.8 Policy SDP6: Future Infrastructure Requirements

Summary: Policy SDP6 provides for the delivery of infrastructure necessary to facilitate development in the Borough.

Sustainability implications: The policy sets-out 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.

4.2.9 Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments

Summary: Policy ENV1 seeks to protect and enhance the Borough's natural and historic environments by ensuring that new development respects the status of different landscapes, townscapes, protected sites, habitats and species.

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 the 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 to protect and enhance 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, P7).

The policy moves marginally away from SA objective P1a in terms of the ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources. This is because of the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis.

The policy also performs strongly against the social objectives as the protection and enhancement of areas of open space, open countryside and valued landscapes 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).

4.2.10 Policy ENV 2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Summary: Policy ENV2 seeks to deliver the highest possible standards of design, both in terms of built form and sustainability. The policy encourages the re-use of existing buildings, seeking to enhance and preserve existing heritage assets. It acknowledges that good design should be informed by local history and help to reflect the sense of place. New buildings are encouraged to be designed so that they are capable of responding to future demands in a flexible way and should help contribute towards UK climate change targets by being designed in such a way that is consistent with the Government's zero-carbon buildings policy. This is a general policy supported by other more specific Core Strategy design policies for housing (LIV5), employment (WRK6) and community facilities and the public realm (SUP4).

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

This ties-in with the social objectives where the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live in, where they feel safe and have easy access to community facilities and open space, will improve their quality of life (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 landscape (SA objectives C1-4). The policy also recognises the important role design can have in fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by working towards zero carbon buildings incorporating energy efficient fabric and low carbon heat and power (SA objective P2).

4.2.11 Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Summary: Policy ENV3 supports the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon (RLC) sources, to ensure that Pendle contributes its fair share towards meeting international, national and local targets, whilst protecting our most valuable rural landscapes and historic townscapes. It also addresses the need for new residential and commercial developments to reduce their carbon footprints.

Sustainability implications: The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives (SA objectives E1 and E2). However, in some cases it may have negative social impacts, particularly in sensitive areas of landscape and heritage value or close to residential properties, where adverse reactions from members of the local community are likely (SA objective C5). It may also serve to unite otherwise disparate communities and the community funds that many developers put in place can also provide community benefits.

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

4.2.12 Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility

Summary: Policy ENV4 addresses travel demand and accessibility, by promoting the strategy identified within Policies SDP1-4 inclusive. It seeks to encourage new development, which although accessible in relation to the transport network, is also well connected to pedestrian and cycling routes in order to help reduce reliance on the private car and to help reduce CO₂ emissions. It also supports strategic transport schemes identified in the Local Transport Plan and the emerging Highways and Transport Masterplan.

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 which would encourage 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 where 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 CO₂ emissions (SA objectives 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 (SA objectives C2, C4 and C5).

4.2.13 Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Summary: Policy ENV5 seeks to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from unstable and contaminated land and hazardous substances.

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). Also associated 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 (SA 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 residents' health and quality of life; however, as above there may be some short negative impacts which should be mitigated for by using sustainable and green technologies (SA objectives H2, C4, P5 and P7).

4.2.14 Policy ENV6: Waste Management

Summary: Policy ENV6 supports the requirements established in the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Sustainability implications: The policy has a positive impact on some of the economic SA objectives as the provision of new waste management facilities outlined in the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is encouraged, which will generate new jobs and business within Pendle (SA objectives 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 low carbon energy (SA objectives H2, P1, P2 and P3).

4.2.15 Policy ENV7: Water Management

Summary: Policy ENV7 accords with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which seeks to avoid development within the floodplain and to minimise increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere. It applies the sequential and exception tests set out in the NPPF and provides further guidance on surface water drainage including Brownfield and Greenfield run-off rates.

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 the National Planning Policy Framework should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk. Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's watercourses and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to SA objectives P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change and P6: reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding. The assessment of short-term performance against SA objective P6 was improved through the inclusion of additional surface water guidance.

4.2.16 Policy LIV 1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Note: The SA Report accompanying the Core Strategy (Issues and Options Report) assessed five possible options with regard to the question: How many new houses should we build in Pendle? (Issue 5a)

There have been a number of changes to the planning system since these five options were tested through the SA process; including the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy; the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework; the publication of the 2011 Census and updated population and household projections.

To address these issues a new SHMA was prepared in 2013, supplemented by a Housing Needs Study Update report in 2014, to consider the likely implications of the 2012-based Sub-National Population Projections, which were released in May 2014.

To take account of the new guidance and up-to-date evidence, a revised set of options for the Core Strategy housing requirement were identified. To help inform the housing requirement figure, to be included in the Core Strategy (Policy LIV1), these new options have been subject to SA (see end of Appendix A) to ensure they can be considered to be reasonable alternatives prior to the submission of the plan.

Summary: Policy LIV1 provides strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period. A staggered approach to delivery takes account of current viability issues. The broad locations and distribution of the housing allocation is set out in Policy SDP3 and a strategic housing site is identified in Policy LIV2. The policy seeks to deliver a minimum requirement of 5,662 (net) dwellings between 2011 and 2030, which equates to an average figure of 298 dwellings per annum.

Sustainability implications: The policy sets out the overall numbers of housing to be delivered in Pendle over the plan period. This amount of new housing is based on meeting the objectively assessed needs of the population. It therefore contributes to Objective H1 which looks to meet the housing needs of the whole population. The policy also requires that land is used in a sustainable way therefore moving towards the achievement of Objective E4 and P4 which relate to the reuse of previously developed (Brownfield) land.

The policy does not conflict with any of the sustainability objectives. However, it is noted that a balance is required between the delivery of the full housing requirement to meet the needs of the population and the aim to minimise the use of Greenfield land. In poor economic conditions the development of Brownfield land can be unviable and therefore pressure to release Greenfield sites increases, especially when there is a need to meet housing delivery targets.

4.2.17 Policy LIV 2: Strategic Housing Site – Trough Laithe

Note: The Strategic Housing Land Site Allocation Report (2014) includes an assessment of potential housing sites across the borough, concluding that only one could potentially fulfil the role of a strategic housing site.

Summary: Policy LIV2 identifies a strategic site to help meet the housing requirements of the borough in a timely manner; accelerating the delivery of new housing and helping to reduce recent undersupply.

Sustainability implications: The policy makes a positive contribution to achieving SA objective H1, as it identifies an extensive site which can deliver a significant proportion of the borough's housing requirement early in the plan period. The policy has a potentially negative impact on SA objectives C4, E4 and P4, which aim to minimise the use of Greenfield land and reuse previously developed and derelict land. However, a balance needs to be achieved between delivering the housing requirement, meeting the identified housing needs of the population and minimising the uptake of Greenfield land. The scale of the allocated site is such that a Brownfield site of the same magnitude is not available within the borough. The policy is in general conformity with the social and economic SA objectives. Whilst providing a strategic site will have a negative impact in terms of the loss of Greenfield land, mitigation and site specific requirements will ensure the provision of high quality landscaping and open space.

4.2.18 Policy LIV3: Housing Needs

Summary: Policy LIV3 seeks to ensure that the housing needs of the local population and the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities are addressed by providing general guidance on the different levels of housing need within Pendle and indicating 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. 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.

The policy scores positively against SA objective C5. Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types take account of the needs of groups from different backgrounds and help to 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 of the SA objectives.

4.2.19 Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing

Summary: Policy LIV4 primarily seeks to ensure that new residential developments contribute towards meeting Pendle's affordable housing needs, by establishing a borough-wide target for affordable housing, based on that recommended in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013).

Sustainability implications: There is general conformity between the policy and SA objective H1 which seeks to meet the housing needs of the borough. However, the current economic conditions reduce the likelihood of the

affordable housing requirements being achieved in the short term. The flexibility of the affordable housing targets through the negotiation process helps to ensure that general housing delivery does not stall from the imposition of a rigid requirement. However, this may risk the delivery of the full affordable housing requirement. This impact is a result of the economic situation rather than the policy.

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

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

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

4.2.20 Policy LIV 5: Designing Better Places to Live

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

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 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 environmental SA objectives C4, P1, P2, P3 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be designed in a sustainable way considering issues of energy efficiency, CO₂ emissions, and the provision of open space/Green Infrastructure. The policy also encourages development to use the Building for Life standards which considers issues of community and environment.

4.2.21 Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Summary: Policy WRK1 indicates that new economic development opportunities should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy and highlights specific business sectors that will be supported in order to help create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy.

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.

4.2.22 Policy WRK 2: Employment Land Supply

Summary: Policy WRK2 sets-out the amount of employment land to be brought forward over the plan period, as informed by the Pendle Employment Land Review (2013).

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 where it supports development which does not harm the landscape character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance. The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. It also seeks to locate development in close proximity to residential areas on sites that are readily accessible by a choice of means of transport to help reduce the need to travel and use of the car. In turn this will reduce CO₂ emissions and help to address climate change (SA objectives C3, C4 and P1, P2, P4, P7).

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

4.2.23 Policy WRK 3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Note: The Strategic Employment Land Site Allocation Report (2014) contains a comprehensive assessment and sustainability appraisal of the potential strategic employment sites across the borough.

Summary: Policy WRK3 identifies a strategic site to help meet the employment land requirements of the borough (Policy WRK2) in a timely manner: offering greater certainty for developers and businesses looking to invest in the area; providing new job opportunities to help address projected increases in population and households and reduce high levels of out-commuting; increasing economic prosperity; and addressing both business needs and spatial requirements in the M65 Corridor.

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

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

4.2.24 Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Summary: Policy WRK4 sets-out the sequential test which will be used to direct new retail development to the most sustainable locations, helping to provide a vibrant shopping experience in locations that are attractive to potential investors, with the main focus for developments serving a borough-wide catchment being the Key Service Centres in the M65 Corridor (i.e. Nelson and Colne).

Sustainability implications: The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focusses 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, Barrowford 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 SDP5 by encouraging the provision of village/community facilities in rural villages if a need, or additional provision to serve 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-E4).

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-town 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 the use of the car by reducing the need to travel. In turn this will reduce CO₂ 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 use). This encourages greater levels of social interaction particularly in Nelson and Colne. Resisting non-retail development 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).

4.2.25 Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Summary: Policy WRK5 sets out to support the growth of sustainable tourism by encouraging the provision of new tourist facilities and tourist accommodation within the towns and villages of Pendle, wherever possible. This will help to maintain the vitality and viability of the boroughs town and local shopping centres, which already contain a wide-range of leisure and cultural facilities and add significantly to the quality of life for both local residents and visitors to the area. Outside a defined settlement boundary, 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 objectives 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 objectives 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 area's

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).

4.2.26 Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work

Summary: Policy WRK6 supplements the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, with the emphasis being 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 ways in which people use workspaces interact with their immediate surroundings; and appreciating the local character and quality of the area in which the workspaces are located.

Sustainability implications: 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 (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 land in preference to Greenfield land. The policy also seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment (SA objectives C1-C4, P1-P4 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 used 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).

4.2.27 Policy SUP1: Community Facilities

Summary: Policy SUP1 establishes the general principles to the provision of new community facilities and services and a locational approach, which seeks to direct new facilities to locations where there is an identified need and/or deficiency in provision.

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).

4.2.28 Policy SUP2: Health and Well-Being

Summary: Policy SUP2 sets out the approach for delivering new development that will help to improve the health and well-being of people living in Pendle. It also encourages healthier lifestyles by providing support for sustainable modes of travel and linkages to the natural environment.

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 workforce improves and indirectly help to increase the Borough's productivity.

The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. However, by promoting improved access to the natural environment and the use of sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling), it helps to promote exercise and healthier lifestyles, resulting in a positive assessment against SA objective E3: to develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.

The policy is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and priorities by directing healthcare, social and leisure facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation and/or an identified need or deficiency in provision.

4.2.29 Policy SUP3: Education and Training

Summary: Policy SUP3 sets out the general approach to the delivery of key developments that will help to improve educational and training opportunities in Pendle.

Sustainability implications: 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 age groups. The priority is given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision.

4.2.30 Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Summary: In addition, to the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, this policy sets out the general approach to securing a high quality and well-designed public realm (including public buildings), which are attractive and, where appropriate, are sympathetic to their immediate surroundings and enhance the setting of historic buildings.

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 multi-purpose public buildings that are built to recognised sustainability standards (BREEAM) and able to adapt to climate change, thereby increasing their potential lifespan and reducing the negative environmental impacts arising from demolition and replacement. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm to help improve the appearance of the local environment and make a positive contribution towards climate change (i.e. through shading). It also requires an appreciation of the setting of the historic environment and, where appropriate, encourages the re-use of historic buildings; scoring positively against SA objective C3: to protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.

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

4.3 Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected by the proposals

Implementation of the policies included in the Core Strategy will inevitably result in a number of localised effects. Table 4.1 identifies those areas of the borough which are most likely to experience change. As required by the SEA Directive, it establishes the relevant baseline (context) and then describes the nature of the anticipated change, noting whether this is expected to have positive and/or negative effects.

Table 4.1: Sustainability Characteristics

Geography	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
The M65 Corridor (Brierfield, Nelson, Barrowford and Colne)	The settlements of Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford form a densely populated urban corridor extending 8 km in a north-easterly direction from the boundary with the neighbouring town of Burnley. This joint urban area has a combined population of approximately 160,000 which is comparable in size with Oxford or Peterborough.	Future growth and development is likely to increase the local population. This should help to improve the range and access of facilities and services available, in order to meet the needs of a larger community. The key requirements are to improve the existing transport network; provide new and improved housing; and better employment and retail opportunities within the Borough. Nelson is expected to see the biggest change, as it will be the focus for development, because of its local pre-eminence and regeneration needs. However, opportunities also exist elsewhere. Brierfield Mills offers a rare opportunity for a mixed-use development in a semi-rural canal-side environment; yet close to the town centre and benefitting direct access to the motorway and railway network. Colne will further develop its role as a focus for retail and leisure, whilst the Riverside Business Park near Barrowford will be a key driver in creating new employment opportunities within the area.

Geography	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
	Nelson is the largest town in Pendle and its administrative centre. It remains a major focus for housing and employment. It is also the primary shopping centre in the Borough and the opening of the Bus/Rail Interchange in 2009, has increased the town's role as a transport hub. The settlements of Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford form a densely populated urban corridor extending 8 km in a north-easterly direction from the boundary with the neighbouring town of Burnley. This joint urban area has a combined population of approximately 160,000 which is comparable in size with Oxford or Peterborough. Nelson is the largest town in Pendle and its administrative centre. It remains a major focus for housing and employment. It is also the primary shopping centre in the Borough and the opening of the Bus/Rail Interchange in 2009, has increased the town's role as a transport hub. Approximately (one-third of the Borough's population, and almost half of those living in the M65 Corridor, live in areas where significant social issues need to be addressed. Educational attainment levels are lower than the Pendle average and considerably lower than the rest of Pendle. These issues are most acute in the inner urban wards of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield, where population decline has been the most severe.	Nelson is acknowledged as being the principal settlement in the Borough and as such it is likely to see the greatest amount of change over the plan period. Although housing allocations by individual settlements have been removed to offer flexibility, 70% is expected to be delivered within the M65 Corridor. This is also reflected in the distribution of employment land, where 78.5% will be within the M65 Corridor and Nelson town centre seen as the focus for new office development. Future growth and development is likely to increase the local population. This should help to improve the range and access of facilities and services available, in order to meet the needs of a larger community. The key requirements are to improve the existing transport network; provide new and improved housing; and better employment and retail opportunities within the Borough. Nelson is expected to see the biggest change, as it will be the focus for development, because of its local pre-eminence and regeneration needs. However, opportunities also exist elsewhere. Brierfield Mills offers a rare opportunity for a mixed-use development in a semi-rural canal-side environment; yet close to the town centre and benefitting direct access to the motorway and railway network. Colne will further develop its role as a focus for retail and leisure, whilst the Riverside Business Park near Barrowford will be a key driver in creating new employment opportunities within the area. Nelson is acknowledged as being the principal settlement in the Borough and as such it is likely to see the greatest amount of change over the plan period. Although housing allocations by individual settlements have been removed to offer flexibility, 70% is expected to be delivered within the M65 Corridor. This is also reflected in the distribution of employment land, where 78.5% will be within the M65 Corridor and Nelson town centre seen as the focus for new office development. Town and local shopping centres in the M65 Corridor will be the main focus for new retail opportunities. New development will be supported within the Housing Regeneration areas of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne, which are recognised as being the areas of greatest need within the borough. Socially inclusive uses, (i.e. leisure, arts, culture and entertainment) will be encouraged in Nelson and Colne town centres, in order to complement the range of shopping opportunities and help to maintain and enhance their vitality and viability in the long-term. The provision of new facilities and services for education and training, health, social care etc. will be provided in locations that are close to the areas of greatest need; convenient for the majority of users, but accessible from across the borough, in particular by walking and cycling.
West Craven Towns (Barnoldswick and Earby)	Barnoldswick and Earby are the main settlements in the north of Pendle.	Future growth in the largely rural area of West Craven will be focussed on the towns of Barnoldswick and Earby. New development will seek to diversify the existing housing stock and the economic base, which are dominated by terraced properties and large-scale manufacturing operations respectively. This more localised role is reflected in the proposed distribution figures for housing (18.0%) and employment (18.5%). As the largest settlement, Barnoldswick will be the focus for new development, with Earby playing a supporting role.

Geography	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
	The area's feeling of independence arises from historic ties and is, in part, reinforced by its relatively poor transport connections with the rest of Pendle. Barnoldswick is the largest town in England not situated on an major (A Class) road, and the majority of through traffic bypasses the town along the busy A56. Many of the social issues identified in the M65 Corridor are not observed in West Craven, with the towns of Barnoldswick and Earby ranking much lower in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.	The long awaited construction of the A56 Villages Bypass, and the possible reinstatement of the former Colne to Skipton railway line, will significantly improve the linkages between West Craven, the rest of Pendle and East Lancashire, with which the area has the strongest economic links. Barnoldswick is the main focus for retail activity 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 17,369 people (2011 Census), the vast majority living in several large villages that developed around 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). The overall population density is very low, with only 134 people per square kilometre.	In the rural villages development should be of a scale and nature that fulfils the needs of that community. Once again this is reflected in the proposed housing (12.0%) and employment land (3.0%) distributions. Convenience retail and services provision 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. Outside these settlements any retail activity will be expected to support tourism and/or help diversify the rural economy
	The area is dominated by the Forest of Bowland AONB and the South Pennine Moors SSSI, which both attract visitors from far and wide.	Areas of landscape and environmental significance will continue to be protected by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and allowing extensions to existing business premises. Historic buildings alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal provide a unique opportunity to preserve our industrial heritage, whilst creating new residential, commercial and business opportunities.

4.4 Proposed mitigation measures

Overall, the Core Strategy has largely positive impacts against the SA objectives. However, further proposed development within Pendle up to 2030 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.

Due to the strategic nature of the Core Strategy many of the policies are of a generic/higher level nature. This means that they are less likely to record a score that moves significantly away from the SA objectives. It is likely that when the related policies are applied in more detail within the Council's emerging DPDs their performance may become more amplified, requiring more specific mitigation measures to be incorporated at this more detailed policy level. Table 4.2 identifies the potential mitigation for the SA Objectives where a risk of conflict has been identified as part of the assessment.

Table 4.2: Suggested recommendations for mitigation

Significant Effect	Mitigation/ Enhancement
Preferred Options	
Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments (SO P1 (a))	The ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources may be restricted by the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis.
Policy ENV3: 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 and value, or which are of specific tourist interest.
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO C5(a))	Communities are likely to oppose large-scale wind farms. Good public relations will require early engagement and consultation with those communities affected in order to assess, evaluate and address their needs and concerns.
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Wind turbines should be sited carefully, with areas of local environmental / heritage importance and value being avoided wherever possible.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Key strategic transport schemes should seek to follow the most sustainable route.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	As far as practicable the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 Bypass and/or the reinstatement of the former Colne-Skipton railway line should avoid areas of environmental / biodiversity / landscape importance when their routes are planned. Where it is not possible to do so, replacement habitats should be provided nearby.
Publication	
Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments (SO P1 (a))	The ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources may be restricted by the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis.
Policy ENV3: 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 and value, or which are of specific tourist interest.
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Wind turbines should be sited carefully, with areas of local environmental / heritage importance and value being avoided wherever possible.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Key strategic transport schemes should seek to follow the most sustainable route.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	As far as practicable the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 Bypass and/or the reinstatement of the former Colne-Skipton railway line should avoid areas of environmental / biodiversity / landscape importance when their routes are planned. Where it is not possible to do so, replacement habitats should be provided nearby.
Further Options	
Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments (SO P1 (a))	The ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources may be restricted by the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis.
Policy ENV3: 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 and value, or which are of specific tourist interest.

Significant Effect	Mitigation/ Enhancement
Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation (SO P7 (a) and (b))	Wind turbines should be sited carefully, with areas of local environmental / heritage importance and value being avoided wherever possible.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P4 (a) and (b))	Key strategic transport schemes should seek to follow the most sustainable route.
Policy ENV4: Transport and Accessibility (SO P7 (a) and (b))	As far as practicable the large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 Bypass and/or the reinstatement of the former Colne-Skipton railway line should avoid areas of environmental / biodiversity / landscape importance when their routes are planned. Where it is not possible to do so, replacement habitats should be provided nearby.
Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe (SO E4 (b))	The strategic housing site involves the development of Greenfield land, which is contrary to the policy objective to reclaim derelict sites and promote the use of previously developed land. High quality landscaping will be incorporated into the site and together with any perimeter planting will help to reduce any adverse visual or environmental impacts arising from the development. Such features will also be designed to be an integral part of the emerging ecological network by providing corridors and/or stepping stones for wildlife.
Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe (SO C4 (a))	Any development on Greenfield land will inevitably involve the loss of green space. Planning conditions will be used to ensure that there is sufficient open space provision on the site. Safe footpath and cycleway links will be provided to allow residents to access nearby facilities and the open countryside, using less intrusive forms of sustainable transport.
Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe (SO P4 (a))	As E4b.
Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye (SO E4 (b))	The strategic employment site involves the development of Greenfield land, which is contrary to the policy objective to reclaim derelict sites and promote the use of previously developed land. High quality landscaping and, where appropriate, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, will be incorporated into the site. Together with extensive perimeter planting these features will help to reduce any adverse visual or environmental impacts arising from the development. Such features will also be designed to be an integral part of the emerging ecological network by providing corridors and/or stepping stones for wildlife.
Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye (SO C4 (a) and (b))	Any development on Greenfield land will inevitably involve the loss of green space and increase light and noise pollution. Planning conditions will be used to ensure that there is sufficient open space provision on the site. Safe footpath and cycleway links will be provided to allow employees to access the site, using less intrusive forms of sustainable transport. In addition, planning conditions will also be used to ensure that mitigation measures are put in place to help minimise, or eliminate, the potential for light, noise and groundwater pollution arising from the development.
Policy WRK3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye (SO P4 (a))	As E4b.

4.5 Compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The Pendle Core Strategy is in general accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and will deliver many of its aims and objectives at a local level, particularly in relation to the following aspects:

- Building a strong and competitive economy.
- Ensuring the vitality of town centres.
- Promoting sustainable transport.

- Delivering a wide choice of quality homes.
- Requiring good design in new development.
- Promoting healthy communities.
- Protecting Green belt land (notwithstanding the proposed allocation of a strategic employment site within the Green belt)
- Meeting the challenge of climate change
- Conserving and enhancing natural and historic environments.
- Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and other natural resources.

4.6 **Summary**

The sustainability appraisal has considered the performance of each policy against a series of objectives and sub-criteria. The 28 policies cover a range of spatial issues from the scale and location of future development to the provision of community facilities. Where there are gaps in the baseline data it has been necessary to appraise an option as uncertain.

At each stage, the appraisal process has helped to identify a number of ways in which the various preferred policy approach could be improved against baseline conditions. In broad terms it is considered that the policies presented in the Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report) address all of the sustainability framework objectives as identified in the Scoping Report.

The outcome of the SA process, as detailed in the appraisal tables (Appendix A) and summarised in the SA Matrix (Page xii of the Non-Technical Summary), is that the Pendle Core Strategy is likely to have positive borough-wide impacts across the range of sustainability topics.

5. Monitoring proposals

5.1 Introduction

It is a requirement of SA to establish how the significant sustainability effects arising from implementation of a plan will be monitored. However, Government guidance makes it clear that it is not necessary to monitor everything, or to monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead, monitoring should focus on the significant sustainability effects.

Monitoring of the Core Strategy following its adoption, for significant sustainability effects, can help to answer questions such as:

- Are the predicted outcomes within the SA Report accurate?
- Is the implementation of the Core Strategy making a positive contribution to the achievement of the desired SA objectives?
- Are any mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
- Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?

Monitoring should be focussed on:

- Significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused;
- Significant sustainability effects where there was uncertainty in the SA Report and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be undertaken; and
- Where there is the potential for effects to occur on sensitive environmental receptors (for example the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC)

Pendle Council produces the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) annually. The AMR provides a mechanism for recording, analysing and reporting on monitoring data and includes indicators to monitor the significant effects identified in the SA Report.

5.2 Indicators and targets

A description of the measures envisaged for monitoring purposes 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 SA Scoping Report (2006). 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 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 was identified in the SA Scoping Report (2006). With the revocation of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) in 2013, the indicators were simplified further, with the emphasis placed towards the data collected and reported within the Council's Authority's Monitoring Report.

The SA Report prepared at the Preferred Options stage provided a list of suggested significant effects indicators (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: SA objectives and suggested significant effect 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 located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.	- Changes in the Number of VAT Businesses (stock). - Total amount of floorspace for 'Town Centre Uses'. - 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 maintain a healthy labour market.	- Percentage Unemployment (average). - Employment land available by type. - Average wages (male/female) compared with National and Regional Averages.
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.	- Bus Passenger Journeys. - 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.

Sustainability Objective	Possible Indicators
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	% who feel safe out in their local area. - 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 value.	- Number of Planning Applications Refused on the Grounds of Impact to a Conservation Area. - Number and condition of listed buildings. - Number and condition of scheduled monuments.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality.	- Open Space Provision by Ward. - 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 climate change.	- Reduction in energy consumption. - 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. - CO₂ emissions per capita per annum. - Average energy efficiency in new buildings.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.	- Total Amount of Waste Collected per Household. - 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 development on greenfield sites.	- Area (in Hectares) of land affected by contamination. - 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 European sites.	- Changes in Areas of Biodiversity Importance. - 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.

Appendix C of the Council's annual Authority's Monitoring Report demonstrates how the significant effects indicators shown in Table 5.1 were translated into a more easily measured set of indicators. These have been used to provide a comprehensive monitoring and review framework for the Core Strategy.

Each policy in the Core Strategy is followed by a table which sets the targets, triggers and indicators used in the monitoring process. These will be used to assess the effectiveness of the policy and measure progress towards achieving the objectives of the plan. Any risks to the delivery of the policy are also highlighted together with potential contingencies.

Table 5.2 sets out the indicators that will be used to collectively monitor the implementation of Core Strategy and the individual policies within it. A number of these indicators also fulfil the role of monitoring the potential significant effects identified in the SA Report.

Table 5.2: Monitoring Indicators.

Sustainability Objective	Core Strategy Indicator
H1. To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.	- HS01: Number of new homes completed by: location. - HS05: Number of affordable homes completed by: tenure; location. - HS07: Total number of, and change in number of, empty homes by: area. - HS08: Housing quality: New dwellings completed to the Building for Life standards.
H2. To Improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle.	HS10: Amount of new housing with access to the following services within 30 minutes travel time by public transport: GP, Hospital, Primary School, Secondary School, Employment area, Retail Centre.
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets?	- EC04: Amount of employment land / floorspace lost to alternative uses by: location. - EC06: Number and change in VAT and PAYE registered businesses. - EC07: Employment levels by: age; sector. - EC12: Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed by: type; location.
E2. To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	- EC03: Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent by: type; location. - EC05: Unemployment levels. - Average wage levels by: age; location.
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.	- EN25: Number of bus passenger journeys. - EN26: Method of travel to school. - EN27: Annual mileage of buses in Pendle. - EN28: Number and total length of cycle tracks. - EN29: Number of AQMAs declared.
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance.	- HS04: Number of new dwellings completed on PDL. - EC02: Amount of new employment floorspace completed on PDL by: type; location. - EC13: Town centre occupancy levels by: type; location.
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour.	- HS10: Amount of new housing with access to the following services within 30 minutes travel time by public transport: GP, Hospital, Primary School, Secondary School, Employment area, Retail Centre. - CM02: Crime levels by: location.
C3. To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.	- EN10: Number and condition of designated heritage assets by: location. - EN12: Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset.
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality.	- EN07: Quality of open space by location using: quality scoring; green flag standard. - EN08: Provision of open space by: type; location.

Sustainability Objective	Core Strategy Indicator
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.	CM07: Percentage of people who believe that people from different 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.	- EN01: Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission by: type.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.	- EN01: Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission by: type. - EN02: Amount of CO₂ emissions in Pendle by source. - EN04: Average energy consumption of new buildings. - EN18: Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3. - EN30: Vehicle km travelled per year per person.
P3. To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.	EN13: Total amount of waste collected per household and amount sent for recycling, energy generation, composting and landfill.
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on greenfield sites.	EN15: Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land by location.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	EN14: Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle by: levels of organic and nutrient enrichment in rivers and streams, levels of chemical pollution, and cumulative impact of abstractions on local watercourses.
P6. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.	EN19: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds.
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites.	- EN05: Amount of land designated for biodiversity/geodiversity importance and its condition by: type of designation. - EN06: Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Introduction

The Core Strategy is the key document in a new two-part Local Plan for Pendle. It seeks to provide spatial guidance for new development in the borough over a 15 year period from 2015-2030. The second part of the Local Plan will allocate a number of sites across the borough for specific types of development, in order to help to deliver the strategic and spatial objectives established in the Core Strategy.

The principal test of Sustainability Appraisal is whether the proposed plan and/or policies will make a positive contribution to the sustainability of the area, as measured against a wide range of environmental, social and economic criteria.

A joint consultation with those responsible for preparing the Sustainable Community Strategy in 2007 marked the start of the process of writing this Core Strategy. Throughout the development of the strategic objectives and policies the likely environmental impacts of each alternative has been assessed by AMEC and Pendle Borough Council as part of the SEA process.

6.2 Spatial development option

The spatial strategy is intended to have a number of positive impacts for the borough. It will help to concentrate new development in the existing urban areas, wherever possible. This will help to promote the re-use of Brownfield sites (previously developed land) and strengthen the role of existing centres, by improving service provision in these locations. This approach will also help to reduce the need to use the car for travel, as developments will have good access to public transport and sustainable modes of travel, such as walking and cycling, will be a feasible alternative. Reduced CO₂ emissions will also have benefits for human health and climate change. The provision of good quality housing and accessible employment opportunities will help social cohesion and also have positive health impacts.

Positive effects are likely to be concentrated in certain locations, so the balance will need to be carefully monitored to help ensure that other areas are not disadvantaged. This will be particularly important in those Local and Rural Service Centres that are the most remote from the main centres of population.

Careful judgement on the need to balance access to jobs and services against travel patterns that are not considered to be sustainable will be important in helping to guide individual site allocations.

6.3 Planning policies

Overall, the policies in the Core Strategy are expected to have significant positive impacts for the Borough of Pendle. This is demonstrated graphically by the SA Matrix (Page xii of the Non-Technical Summary) and in detail within the appraisal tables (Appendix A).

Individual 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 results of the appraisal reflect the specific nature of the policies and may have a potentially negative impact on certain SA Objectives. However, the vast majority of relationships are positive, or neutral, reflecting the fact that the overall intention of the Core Strategy and its policies is to achieve positive outcomes for the borough. Where any uncertainties are shown to exist, these will be addressed through the development management process. Notable positive impacts arising from the policies include:

- Protecting the environment, in order to manage and mitigate the impacts of development proposed in the plan.
- Delivering new high quality housing (including affordable homes) to meet the projected needs of the borough.
- Improving the existing transport network, to ensure that new developments are accessible and sustainable, thereby reducing the need to travel by car.
- Helping to deliver sustainable economic growth to meet local needs and support investment in Pendle.
- Minimising potential impacts on climate change and reducing the vulnerability of the borough to the effects of climate change.
- Driving waste up the waste hierarchy by promoting the re-use and recycling of materials to help reduce the amounts going to landfill.
- Improving the health and well-being of the local population through support for new open space, recreation and sports facilities and the promotion of walking and cycling.

6.4 Next steps

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 Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR).

This SA Report will be subject to consultation alongside the Core Strategy (Pre-submission Report). Following the consultation, any representations will be forwarded to the Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State to carry out an independent examination of the Pendle Core Strategy.

Any representations should be submitted to Pendle Borough Council at:

Pendle Borough Council
Deputy Chief Executive
Planning & Building Control
Planning Policy and Conservation
Town Hall
Nelson
Lancashire
BB9 7LG

Or via email at:

- ldf@pendle.gov.uk

Appendix A

Appraisal tables

Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	>	>	?	+	+	0	+	Whilst this policy makes no explicit reference to housing requirements it may speed up the approval process for all developments including housing which would have a marginal significant benefit when assessed against this objective by speeding up the delivery of appropriate, good quality housing.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	It is unclear as to how this policy will impact on 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.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on access to health and social care facilities is largely dependent upon how policy SDP1 is interpreted in light of other Core Strategy policies.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.										
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>	>	0	+	+	0	+	A presumption in favour of sustainable development potentially represents a more pro-active approach to development which may increase the economic effects of the core strategy by speeding up the approval process for individual development. This is more likely to occur in urban areas and may increase the number of businesses.	
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.	

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Positive impact

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy promotes development in Pendle which could have a positive impact upon tourism should the tourism offer, including natural and heritage assets, be enhanced. The policy could however, through a presumption in favour of sustainable development risk damage to those natural and historic assets which encourage tourism at present.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>	?	+	+	0	+	A presumption in favour of sustainable development potentially represents a more pro-active approach to development which may increase the economic effects of the core strategy by speeding up the approval process for individual development. The impact is likely to be more significant in urban areas where more employment opportunities are likely to be located,. However, development associated with tourism and rural diversification may help to improve employment opportunities in rural areas.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to accessibility of jobs and its impact on this objective is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
(c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to learning potential and its impact is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to job provision and its impact is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	<	?	?	-	-	-	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving road safety however it does promote development which is likely to result in an overall increase in traffic in the borough which may be detrimental in terms of traffic congestion and road safety.
(b) 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 the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking and green travel plans and its impact upon this objective is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to rural diversification, although it is pro-sustainable development. The policy impact is largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “Brownfield” sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	Whilst this policy contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development it makes no explicit reference to the use of brownfield land. Its impact upon this objective is therefore largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the location of office development and its impact is uncertain and is largely dependent upon how the policy is interpreted in light of other Core Strategy policies.
(d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the quality of the built environment, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.

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+ Positive impact

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to community safety however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to access to goods and services however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could potentially improve access to services if managed correctly. Therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies. .
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities and therefore its impact upon those with disabilities t will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to heritage conservation, however it does promotes sustainable development which could impact upon the historic environment if not managed correctly. The impact will therefore be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the protection, creation and access to green spaces however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is likely to have a negative impact upon noise pollution, particularly in urban areas where the greater proportion of development is likely to take place.

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
		C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle								
(a) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to community wellbeing however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact upon community wellbeing will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to community development and neighborhood identity however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to leisure, art and culture however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources										
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	?	?	0	?	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing trip length however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	<	<	0	-	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions however the policy contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is likely to have a negative impact upon overall greenhouse gas emissions through construction activities and population increase.	
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	?	?	0	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference climate change however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	<	<	0	-	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste however it does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is likely to have a negative impact upon construction and demolition waste.	

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to the brownfield land development, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to soil quality however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to water quality however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractions.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development and therefore its impact will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to BAP targets; however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could prove detrimental to valuable biodiversity habitats in Pendle. Its impact therefore will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
(b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	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	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife / landscape designations, however the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could prove detrimental to wildlife / landscapes in Pendle. Its impact therefore will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	
(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 to calculate 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. However the policy does contain a presumption in favour of sustainable development which could prove detrimental to tree cover. Its impact therefore will be largely dependent upon how this policy is interpreted by the local planning authority along with other core strategy policies.	

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Policy SDP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
	Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)					
	Urban	Rural									
Conclusion: Policy SDP1 reflects the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 14). It is an overarching policy which expresses how the Core Strategy intends to guide future development in terms of the presumption in-favour of sustainable development. The overall effect of this policy when considered against the SA objectives is largely uncertain as much depends upon how the policy is interpreted by the Planning Authority or the Planning Inspector in the event of an appeal or court hearing. This policy is proactive in terms of encouraging development, which may result in the speeding up of the approval process for individual development. This is likely to have positive implications in terms of housing provision, and may also have positive economic impacts associated with business growth and job creation. The policy has been assessed as having likely positive impacts upon SA objectives H1, E2 and E1. A presumption in favour of sustainable development may have some negative implications in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, traffic congestion and on construction waste. The policy has therefore been assessed as having likely negative impacts upon SA objectives C4, E2 P2 and P3.											

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs. The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. It identifies the settlement hierarchy but does not comment on the nature or scale of housing.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.					0	0	0	?	?	The policy makes no explicit reference to market failure or regeneration. The settlement hierarchy directs most development to the Key Service Centres, including Nelson and Colne where market failure is a problem. The direction of development to these locations could help address market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle												
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. 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.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market											
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.			>	0	0	0	0	+	+	This policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should make the physical accessibility of jobs easier to manage. It does not offer any timescale for development.
(c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).			?	0	0	0	0	0	This 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages. The policy states that proposals to develop outside a defined settlement boundary (i.e. within the open countryside) for those exceptions identified in the National Planning Policy Framework or in a document that is part of the Pendle development plan. It does not comment on the scale of development or the timescale over which it might come forward.
(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	+	+	+	+	This policy promotes a sequential approach which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary over other land within settlement boundaries.
(c) 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. The policy makes provision for appropriate development in defined settlements; however the policy is not specific to office development.
(d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings.

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour												
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities												
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.				>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas it should make accessibility to local food shops and services easier. The policy aims at locating some services in Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value												
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.	

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.	
(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.	
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	+	+	+	+	This policy promotes development within defined settlement boundaries and proposals to develop outside of a defined settlement boundary (i.e. within the open countryside) will only be permitted for those exceptions identified in the National Planning Policy Framework or policies in a document that is part of the development Plan for Pendle. In this way the policy will protect those green space located outside of settlement boundaries.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale				Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
				Urban	Rural							
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it			0	0	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	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas, the number of trips should be reduced. The policy also aims to locate some services in Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages so the rural population does not have to travel long distances to access local amenities.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change												
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.			>	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks appropriate development in key settlements. By concentrating development of all types in those key areas, the number of trips should be reduced which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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											
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites											
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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	+	+	+	+	The policy sets out a sequential approach to site selection which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within a defined settlement boundary. The Open Countryside is protected under this policy and this would have a positive impact in rural areas.

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects			
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural								
(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	Open countryside is protected under this policy but there is no specific reference to protecting high quality agricultural land.			
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive											
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.			
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources											
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.			
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.			
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites											
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans.			

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Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.			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: Policy SDP2 is a broad overarching policy, which sets out the locational priorities, development principles and sequential approach to site selection in order to promote sustainable growth in Pendle. It does not provide any comment on the scale or nature of development, nor does set out specific timescales or types of development. Concentrating development of all types in specified locations should improve accessibility to jobs, retail and community facilities. In turn this will help to 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, P2 and P4. 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 policy acknowledges that there may be situations where development in the Open Countryside may be appropriate. Although the policy indicates that, in general, developments will be restricted to being located within a settlement boundary. Other policies within the Core Strategy, the Pendle Development Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework will set out when exceptions will apply. The policy also sets out an approach to site selection which prioritises the re-use of vacant buildings and previously developed land within defined settlement boundaries which performs positively when assessed against SA objective P4. Development of land outside a defined settlement boundary is limited to rural uses and the policy refers to the NPPF (paragraphs 28 and 55) and other Core Strategy policies for qualifying uses. The policy scores positively against SA objectives C4: To protect and improve local environmental quality, E4: To deliver urban/rural renaissance and P4: To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites.											

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy 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 set out in policy SPD2. Housing need and amounts are dealt with in the Living Chapter (Policies LIV1 and LIV3).
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.				>	0	0	0	+	+	+	This 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.
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle												
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				>	?	0	+	+	+	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to health and social care facilities. However, by focusing development within the larger settlements it is likely to improve accessibility to such facilities.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects			
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)					
		Urban	Rural									
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.			
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.			
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market												
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.			
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to locate new housing near to employment and services thereby improving the accessibility to jobs.			
(c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.			

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
				Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).			?	0	0	?	?	?	By focussing housing development within the main urban areas the policy aims to make it easier for people to use public transport, to walk and cycle in order to access goods and services which could reduce congestion. Conversely concentrating development in the urban areas may create traffic hotspots and small pockets of congestions.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance											
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.	

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "Brownfield" sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.			0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities												
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.				>	>	0	0	+	+	By focussing housing development within the main urban areas and rural service centres the policy aims to make it easier to access goods and services.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value												
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality												
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it				0	0	0	0	0	0	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.	

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located development and mixed use and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			>	>	0	0	+	+		By focusing development within the main urban areas and rural service centres, the policy aims to make it easier to access goods and services by means other than the private car.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change											
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.			>	0	0	0	0	0	+	By focussing housing development within the main urban areas the policy aims to make it easier to access goods and services by means other than the private car which would reduce emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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											
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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 encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate 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.

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Policy SDP3: Housing Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Urban	Pendle	Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
Conclusion: Policy SDP3 sets out the key principles for the distribution of housing across the borough. The policy is intended help the local community to meet their housing needs, secure economic inclusion and improve access to services, particularly within urban areas, in accordance with Policy SDP1. 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 SA objective H1 and the sustainable location of housing helping to move towards SA objectives E2(b) , E3(a), C2(a) and P1(b). The policy directs new housing provision towards the urban areas therefore protecting the 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.												

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	+	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 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	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.	

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>>	?	+	+	+	+	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) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	0	?	+	+	+	+	The highest levels of allocation are located in the main urban areas which will increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them.
(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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	<	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy allows for appropriate development within Rural Service Centres and Rural Villages.
(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.

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to concentrating office development within town centres. 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.		
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.		
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.		
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.		
(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.		

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality												
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.
(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 protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to locate new employment development in the Key and Local Service Centres. In rural areas new employment development will be focused 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.		
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change											
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to locate new employment development in the Key and Local Service Centres. By concentrating development in these areas where accessibility by alternative modes of transport is high the number of trips made by private car should be reduced which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.		
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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											
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.		

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites									
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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 encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate 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.

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Policy SDP4: Employment Distribution									
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale		
					Urban	Pendle	Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)
								Long Term (Beyond the plan period)	Cumulative
Conclusion: Policy SDP4 establishes that the distribution of employment land should follow the settlement hierarchy established in Policy SDP2. To help address demand, the majority of new employment land should be provided within the M65 Corridor, or be capable of supporting rural diversification objectives. Further detail on employment land provision is provided by Policy WRK2. 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 should increase accessibility to jobs for those who need them and should reduce the number of trips. Along with an associated reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, this policy contributes to 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 developed 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 E4 which looks at supporting rural diversification.									
Commentary					Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects				

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.		

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no 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	+	+	+	+	+	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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				>	0	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in the Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing the reliance on the private car, therefore not exacerbating the issue of traffic congestion.
(b) 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 the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	>	0	+	+	+	+	The purpose of the policy is to set the broad retail hierarchy for the Borough. It does however allow for appropriate development within the Rural Service Centres of Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook in the first instance. Where this is not possible the re-use of existing buildings of development on a site within a rural village may be considered. Policy WRK3 supports retail schemes outside Rural Service Centres where they contribute towards rural diversification.

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "Brownfield" sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy promotes major retail development in the three main town centres or in rural areas, where there is an identified need, in one of the Rural Service Centres. It is unlikely that there will be much greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development and therefore development is considered likely to take place on previously developed land, although this is not a specific requirement of this policy.	
(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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.	

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities												
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.				0	>	0	+	+	+	The purpose of the policy is to set the broad retail hierarchy for the Borough. It seeks to focus new retail development in existing town centres. In rural areas retail provision is focussed on the Rural Service Centres with a site in a rural village only appropriate where this is not possible. Development of new retail facilities within rural areas which meet an identified need will be encouraged, potentially benefitting existing rural communities with limited retail facilities to obtain such a benefit.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value												
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality												
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it				0	0	0	0	0	0	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.	

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution									
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car. Allowing retail provision in Rural Service Centres will also make the lengths of journeys for rural residents shorter.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Concentrating development in Key Service Centres, especially Nelson and Colne should increase the accessibility to most sectors of the community without increasing reliance on the private car which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Allowing retail provision in the Rural Service Centres should make journey lengths shorter thereby reducing the usage of the car and levels of greenhouse gases.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the ability to adapt to climate change.

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery												
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)		Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
			Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
									Urban		
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive											
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources											
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites											
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	

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Policy SDP5: Retail Distribution												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.				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: Policy SDP5 establishes a retail hierarchy that seeks to support sustainable development by locating major retail and service provision in those areas that are most accessible to the largest proportion of the Borough's population – the Key Service Centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick. Ensuring that retail uses predominate within town and local shopping centres, contributes towards their continued vitality and viability. 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 objectives E2, E3, P1 and P2. To assist rural diversification and improve access to basic services and goods where the need for additional retail provision has been established, development on a site within a rural village may be considered where it is not possible to locate provision within one of the rural service centres. This helps the policy perform more positively against SA objectives E4: To deliver urban/rural renaissance and C2: To improve access to and use of basic goods. The policy makes no explicit reference to development on brownfield land, however it is unlikely that there will be much Greenfield land situated within or on the edges of existing defined town centres which might be suitable for retail development. This moves towards conformity with SA objective E4. The policy also conforms to other aspects of SA objective E4 since the policy allows for appropriate development within rural service centres in rural villages where it would meet an identified need.												

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 delivery of specialist housing and pitches for the gypsy and traveller community in accordance with Policies LIV3 and LIV4.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle												
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not deliver this objective and the supporting text identifies no projects which are critical to the delivery of the plan. However, it does support the provision of health related services within the rural area in accordance with Policies SUP1 and SUP2.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects			
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)					
		Urban	Rural									
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.			
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.			
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market												
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.			
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 for improved school facilities in accordance with Policy SUP3.			

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		Cumulative
				Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).			0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 transport links in accordance with Policy ENV4 and improved broadband in accordance with Policies WRK1 and SUP1.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance											

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(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	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 such as improved broadband in accordance with Policies WRK1 and SUP1, and improved access to health related services in accordance with Policy SUP2.	
(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	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 Policy SUP1, and increased open space in accordance with Policies LIV5 and SUP4, which may help reduce the incidents of anti-social behaviour on the streets.	

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities												
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 bus services, schools, and health and social care in accordance with Policies ENV4, SUP3 and SUP4.	
(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	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 a more diverse range of facilities to meet the needs of all residents, and specialist housing in accordance with Policies SUP1 and LIV3.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value												
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.	

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality										
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 for increased open space provision in accordance with Policies LIV5 and SUP2.	
(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 strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 improvement of community facilities in accordance with Policy SUP1.	
(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 does not 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 improvement of community facilities in accordance with Policy SUP1.	

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources											
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 renewable and low carbon energy projects in accordance with Policy ENV3.
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change											
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 renewable and low carbon energy projects in accordance with Policy ENV3.

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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											
(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 is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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 waste transfer/sorting station at Colne which will facilitate recycling in accordance with Policy ENV6.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites											
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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 encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a strategic policy which in itself does not 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.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans.	

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Policy SPD6: Future Infrastructure Requirements											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.			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: Policy SDP6 facilitates the delivery of infrastructure necessary to facilitate development in the Borough. The policy sets-out 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.											

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs. However, it may potentially have an indirect impact on the location of future development.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. However, enhancing the quality of the natural environment and improving access to it, will help to promote and increase the opportunity for people to adopt more healthy lifestyles.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.										
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses. However, it may potentially have an indirect impact on the location of future development	
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.	

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>>	<	+	+	+	+	This policy encourages the protection and enhancement of Pendle's most valuable environmental and historic assets. For example, the Forest of Bowland AONB will be protected from inappropriate development and enhanced were possible which will indirectly benefit the area and in turn improve Pendle's tourist potential.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
				Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance											
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting 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	+	+	Protecting valued landscapes and designating areas of Green Belt helps to priorities the re-use of previously developed brownfield land over undeveloped sites (particularly Greenfield) will help in protecting Pendle’s most valuable natural and historic environments.	

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy indirectly steers development away from the open countryside and in particular those areas which are of specific environmental importance e.g. The Lancashire Green Belt and the Forest of Bowland AONB.	
(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.	
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour										
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.	

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.			>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy reflects positively against this objective by encouraging the conservation and enhancement of Pendle's historic environment and heritage assets. This will be achieved through the designation, implementation and regulation of conservation or other heritage designations. New developments will have to demonstrate how they fit with the landscape and townscape character by having regard to the Lancashire Historic Landscape Assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Work.
(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	+	+	+	+	Conservation and heritage designations will assist in providing guidelines for appropriate design in areas which are of local architectural and historic importance.

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to enhance local sites of environmental and historic importance which would potentially include making them more accessible to the public.	
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 policy requires that the Forest of Bowland AONB, the Lancashire Green Belt, South Pennine Moors SSSI and other existing open spaces should be protected from development. The Council supports a wider programme of green infrastructure and where open space is lost a financial contribution may be acceptable where a specific replacement site has been identified and the contribution provides the full cost of implementing the works required.	
(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 strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to protect and enhance Pendle's most valuable environmental and historical assets therefore it will indirectly have a positive impact against this objective.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.	

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments													
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
				Urban	Rural								
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)			>>	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to protect and enhance Pendle's open spaces, which includes areas used for sports and leisure use. It also helps to preserve historic cultural assets and the surrounding countryside, which can be viewed in a broader sense as forming part of the Borough's wider 'leisure' product.		
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.			<	<	<	-	-	-	-	For larger scale renewable energy projects such as wind farms, this policy will have a negative impact on their development as it requires that strict principles are met to develop in protected landscapes and the Green Belt. Mitigation measures may be required before a scheme could be considered.		
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.		
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change													
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.			>	>	0	0	0	+	+	This policy makes no specific reference to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. However, new woodland provision will help to reduce CO ₂ emissions by acting as a carbon store.		
(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	+	+	The policy will indirectly reduce the amount of built development on Greenfield land. The provision of additional woodland will also help to reduce runoff following major precipitation events.		
Key													
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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery										
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.	
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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 Pennines 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	+	+	+	The policy aims to protect areas of local biodiversity and environmental importance as well as agricultural land. This will help to protect good quality soil resources.	

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Policy ENV1: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				>	>	0	0	+	+	Indirectly the policy promotes strict controls on future development outside the main urban areas and on Greenfield land, which will reduce potential flood risk. Additional woodland planting will also help to reduce runoff following major precipitation events. Areas close to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, main rivers and their tributaries will be protected from over intensive future development.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.				>>	>>	>	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and positively contributes to the delivery of BAP targets. The policy states that the biodiversity and geological assets of the borough will be protected and enhanced, with specific protection given to those sites which have been designated for nature conservation purposes. Actions will be guided by the National and Regional Priority Habitat Targets.	

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Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(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.	>	>>	<	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and positively promotes the creation and/or restoration of habitats. The Council also support development proposals that design and incorporate beneficial biodiversity features into their developments which include features such as ponds, wild gardens, native species planting and habitat creation. Ecological networks across administrative boundaries are also encouraged.	
(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 to calculate 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: Policy ENV1 seeks to protect and enhance the Borough's natural and historic environments by ensuring that new development respects the status of different landscapes, townscapes, protected sites, habitats and species. 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 the 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 to protect and enhance 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, P7). The policy moves marginally away from SA objective P1a in terms of the ability to maximise the production of energy from renewable sources. This is because of the need to protect designated landscapes and environmental assets. However, to help maximise the borough's contribution to national renewable energy targets in these sensitive areas Policy ENV3 sets criteria for assessing such proposals on a case-by-case basis. The policy also performs strongly against the social objectives as the protection and enhancement of areas of open space, open countryside and valued landscapes 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).										

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing: 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	No direct impact on housing provision numbers or location but requires good quality design which will improve residents living conditions within Pendle.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	Through good design principles which have regard for Pendle's historic landscape and built character the tourist potential of the Borough could be improved indirectly.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “Brownfield” sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages the re-use of historic buildings rather than demolition and therefore reflects positively against this objective.

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.	
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	+	+	+	+	This policy requires that community safety is a central consideration in the design of new development by being safe and secure for occupants and passers-by thus reducing crime or the fear of crime. Creating an environment which feels safer to the local community will improve the general quality of life within the Borough.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities										
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires development to support inclusive communities in terms of accessibility for all users and encourages development to be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy recognises the importance of protecting Pendle's heritage. There are 23 conservation areas covering 14% of the Borough's area. The diversity of heritage assets across Pendle is also recognised with the Victorian skyline in some of the urban areas to the wide open moorlands within rural areas. The policy requires development to respond positively to its local context through building design and layout which reflects and enhances the qualities of the local area.
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy outlines that new development will be required to provide the best design solution and use materials appropriate to its setting. Good quality contemporary design will also be permitted where it enhances the character and 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 favourably and should be accessible to all members of the community and be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Ensuring that proposals protect or enhance the natural environment is a part of the way the policy enhances the Borough's natural assets and sense of place.

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Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
		Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	Through good design principles, developments should create communities which are accessible and welcoming to all and be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	Through the implementation of good design principles Pendle should be able to reflect the history and heritage of the Borough and create unique neighbourhoods and communities which have a sense of identity.	
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	>	>	0	0	0	0	The re-use of historic buildings is considered as part of the policy, but overall it is not directly relevant to the provision of new leisure, art and culture facilities.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>>	>>	0	0	+	+	As part of the need to ensure zero carbon development buildings will need to incorporate renewable technologies on-site as part of carbon compliance or possibly contribute to renewable energy technologies as an allowable solution off site.	

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Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport. Good design will indirectly address an appropriate mix of uses and access to the local transport network.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	This objective is a key focus of the policy. Creating zero carbon development is a significant way to reduce and minimise greenhouse gas emissions.	
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The second half of the policy specifically relates to climate change mitigation and adaption and moving towards a low carbon future which increases our ability to adapt to climate change.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery										
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy requires developers to use an innovative approach to materials including sustainable materials and locally sourced materials which can include recycled materials.	

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	The policy requires developers to use an innovative approach to materials including sustainable materials and locally sourced materials which can include recycled materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites									
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy promotes the re-use of historic buildings and a presumption against demolition.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	>	>	>	+	+	+	The second half of the policy focuses on climate change and reducing the risk of flooding. Policy ENV7 is more directly relevant, but designing hardstandings that use permeable surfaces and installing SuDS where appropriate is outlined within the policy.	

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The policy promotes water saving and recycling measures where possible to minimise water usage.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans. However, through good quality design the policy will indirectly help to improve the character and quality of the local environment.
(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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation. However, through good quality design the policy will indirectly help to improve the local environment.
(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 to calculate woodland cover.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland. However, trees can often be provided as part of a well-designed development.

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Policy ENV2: Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)					Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
						Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)		
	Urban	Rural										
Conclusion: Policy ENV2 seeks to deliver the highest possible standards of design, both in terms of built form and sustainability. The policy encourages the re-use of existing buildings, seeking to enhance and preserve existing heritage assets. It acknowledges that good design should be informed by local history and help to reflect the sense of place New buildings are encouraged to be designed so that they are capable of responding to future demands in a flexible way and should help contribute towards UK climate change targets by being designed in such a way that is consistent with the Government's zero-carbon buildings policy. This is a general policy supported by other more specific Core Strategy design policies for housing (LIV5), employment (WRK6) and community facilities and the public realm (SUP4). The policy has a largely indirect and limited impact on economic objectives. Through the implementation of good design principles the economic values of areas and properties can be increased. If communities and neighbourhoods are desirable to live in the property value is likely to subsequently rise (SA objective E4). This ties-in with the social objectives where the policy performs positively. Creating a desirable location for people to live in, where they feel safe and have easy access to community facilities and open space, will improve their quality of life (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 landscape (SA objectives C1-4). The policy also recognises the important role design can have in fighting and reducing the impacts of climate change by working towards zero carbon buildings incorporating energy efficient fabric and low carbon heat and power (SA objective P2).												

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)	
		Urban	Rural							
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.										
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	>	>	0	0	+	+	The Council will support proposals for all renewable or low carbon technologies, which may indirectly have a positive impact against this objective.		

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	<	0	0	-	-	-	Although it is acknowledged that there may be some tourist potential, the overall effect of wind turbines in the landscape is likely to be negative for tourism.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The promotion of renewable and low energy technologies within Pendle could help to reduce unemployment levels across the Borough, by providing additional jobs in engineering and installation.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(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 safety for road users.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas, renewable and local carbon energy may be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental impact on the landscape and visual character of an area or result in an unacceptable impact on the value of any ecological or heritage assets or to residential amenity. This may encourage renewable energy developers to invest in schemes in Pendle's rural areas, which are likely to be more suited to development than urban areas, providing additional sources of employment and/or income generation.	

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "Brownfield" sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.			0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)		Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
			Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
			Urban	Rural							
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		0	0	0		0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.		0	0	0		0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.		>	>	0		+	+	+	The policy recognises that heritage assets should be protected from any unacceptable impact from renewable and low carbon energy development.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
				Urban	Rural						
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality											
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces. Indirect impacts could include loss or opening up of public access to areas of the open countryside.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution. The policy aims to protect residential amenity from any unacceptable impacts associated within proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation, which is likely to include noise pollution.	
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle											
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.			?	?	0	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to community well-being; however large scale renewable and low carbon energy proposals may be met with some public opposition. These proposals are however often accompanied by some kind of community fund which may benefit members of the community.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it			?	?	0	?	?	?	Proposals for large scale renewable low carbon energy proposals often cause public opposition; however they are often accompanied by some kind of community fund which could support community development and help develop neighbourhood identity.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				>>	>>	<	0	+	+	The Council will support RLC energy developments which assist in the generation of 15.4 MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020. Renewable and low carbon energy proposals will be viewed positively where they will not have a detrimental impact on any designated area of nature, landscape or heritage value or on residential amenity. Given the large number of such designations in Pendle, those areas which can accommodate commercial wind turbines are likely to be limited.	
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change												
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.				>>	>>	>	0	+	+	The Council will support RLC energy developments which assist in the generation of 15.4 MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020. This will be help to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Large scale RLC developments will help to de-carbonise the national grid.	

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Pendle's Climate Change Action Plan sets out a commitment to reducing carbon emissions, including supporting the role of the planning service to encourage and facilitate renewable energy development, which is encouraged through this policy.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery										
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.	
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>	<	0	?	?	?	?	This policy makes no explicit reference to development on Greenfield or Brownfield land. However, constraints and opportunities tend to limit wind farms to rural greenfield sites, which can have a negative impact on this objective. Similarly the locational opportunities for hydro schemes are limited in scope. However, other technologies such as commercial scale Solar PV arrays and biomass plants can be developed on Brownfield sites.	

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
				Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources. Wind farm schemes are likely to be located in rural areas on greenfield land. However, constraints mapping shows that it is the upland areas that are most likely to be selected and the best soils are in the lowland valleys. The impact on Grade 3 soils is therefore likely to be negligible in an area where soil quality is generally poor.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive											
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources											
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites											

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Policy ENV3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	<	<	>	0	-	-	-	The policy is likely to have a negative overall impact against this objective as although areas of biodiversity importance within the Borough should be avoided and protected as far as possible the reality is that areas of environmental value are likely to be affected by renewable and low carbon energy projects such as wind farms. However, sensitive siting of wind turbines can minimise adverse effects on birds and bats.	
(b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	<	<	>	0	-	-	-	Although the policy specifies that proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation will be viewed positively where they do not have a detrimental impact on landscape and visual character or on ecological or heritage assets it is likely that some negative impacts will be unavoidable. However sensitive siting of schemes can minimise adverse effects on biodiversity.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy indicates that there should be no detrimental impact on ecological assets, which would include ancient woodland. It is unlikely that existing woodland would be affected by renewable and low carbon energy schemes and more likely that new areas of woodland would be planted as part of mitigation measures.	
Conclusion: Policy ENV3 supports the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon (RLC) sources, to ensure that Pendle contributes its fair share towards meeting international, national and local targets, whilst protecting our most valuable rural landscapes and historic townscapes. It also addresses the need for new residential and commercial developments to reduce their carbon footprints. The promotion of renewable and low carbon energy has a positive impact against the economic sustainability objectives (SA objectives E1 and E2). However, in some cases it is may have negative social impacts, particularly in sensitive areas of landscape and heritage value or close to residential properties, where adverse reactions from members of the local community are likely (SA objective C5). It may also serve to unite otherwise disparate communities and the community funds that many developers put in place can also provide community benefits. In terms of the environmental SA objectives, the policy offers protection to areas of local landscape, biodiversity and historical importance. Mitigation measures will need to be considered carefully to limit any negative impacts on the local community or the environment.										

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	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.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.										
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses. However, it may influence the location of new businesses.	

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>	<	0	+	+	+	The reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line, proposals to improve existing highway linkages and the creation of a better pedestrian/cycle network across Pendle are likely to assist in improving the tourist potential across Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels. However, improved transport linkages may open up new employment opportunities further afield.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	<	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to minimise the need to travel by ensuring developments are located in close proximity to existing or proposed services. Consideration is also given to locating new housing, service and employment developments near to each other to give people the opportunity to live and work within a sustainable distance of each other.	
(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 the levels of participation and attainment in learning. However, improved transport linkages may open up access to educational opportunities further afield.	

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(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. However, improved transport linkages may open up access to better quality jobs further afield.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>>	>>	<	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure that new development does not unduly restrict the free flow of traffic and cause congestion. In particular it supports the provision of a strategic road link in the A56 corridor which will help to reduce congestion in Colne (Vivary Way/North Valley Road/Windsor Street) and onwards through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby. The policy also states that where an adverse impact is identified, applicants should ensure adequate cost effective mitigation measures can be put in place. Where the residual cumulative impacts of the development are severe, should be refused.	
(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	+	+	+	The policy seeks to strengthen local rail links through the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	>>	>>	<	0	+	+	+	The policy supports two strategic infrastructure projects; namely the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line and the provision of improved road links along the line of the A56. Existing pedestrian and cycle routes and local transport networks are to be improved through charging methods such as CIL.	

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	<	<	0	+	+	+	+	The improvement of the transport network is the key to creating better linkages between the urban areas of the M65 Corridor, their rural hinterland and West Craven. Improving accessibility to the more remote parts of the Borough has the potential to have a positive impact on supporting rural diversification.
(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	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings.

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour										
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy states that new developments should have regard to the potential impacts they may cause to the highways network, particularly in terms of safety.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities										
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy 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.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value										
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.	

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value. However, improvements to the transport network will improve accessibility throughout the area and indirectly this is likely to have a positive impact against this objective.	
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces. However, improvements to the public transport network and pedestrian/cycle routes may indirectly increase access to green spaces.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	>	0	>	0	0	+	Plans for the A56 villages 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.	

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				>	>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and well-being for all members of the community. The policy may however improve linkages between towns, villages and neighbourhoods which will create the opportunity for increased interaction between local communities and aid social cohesion.
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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 protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.				>>	>>	>	+	+	+	+	The policy focus is specifically relevant to this SA objective. It requires that new developments should be located in close proximity to local amenities. Improvements to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks will help to reduce the number of car journeys by promoting the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to reduce reliance on the car by improving the local public transport networks and reducing traffic congestion through the implementation of the A56 by-pass, which will in turn reduce CO ₂ emissions. It also seeks to ensure that new development does not unduly restrict the free flow of traffic and cause congestion. Where an adverse impact is identified, applicants should ensure adequate cost effective mitigation measures can be put in place. Where the residual cumulative impacts of the development are severe, should be refused.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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									
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	<	0	0	0	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land. The construction of the bypass would require some development on Greenfield land.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	<	0	0	0	-	-	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources. The construction of the bypass may require development on Grade 3 agricultural land to the north and west of Foulridge.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.				<	<	>	0	0	-	The policy has no direct impact on this objective. However there is likely to be some potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the proposed large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	
(b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.				<	<	>	0	0	-	The policy has no direct impact on this objective. However there is likely to be some potential adverse impacts on some areas of environmental/biodiversity/landscape importance as part of the proposed large scale infrastructure projects to create the A56 by-pass and the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line.	
(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 to calculate woodland cover.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.	

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Policy ENV4: Promoting Sustainable Travel												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale		Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
Conclusion: Policy ENV4 addresses travel demand and accessibility, by promoting the strategy identified within Policies SDP1-4 inclusive. It seeks to encourage new development, which although accessible in relation to the transport network, is also well connected to pedestrian and cycling routes in order to help reduce reliance on the private car and to help reduce CO₂ emissions. It also supports strategic transport schemes identified in the Local Transport Plan and the emerging Highways and Transport Masterplan. 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 (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 where 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 CO2 emissions (SA objectives 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 (SA objectives C2, C4 and C5).												

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing: 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to improve air and water quality by reducing pollution levels which have direct links to human health.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.		

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	>	0	0	0	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle. Improvements to water quality and the aquatic environment could help to increase tourism potential in the area.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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	This 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
							Pendle	Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)		
					Urban	Rural					
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance											
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “Brownfield” sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	0	+	+	The strategy highlights the positive aspects of reusing derelict buildings and reclaiming 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 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	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	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings.	

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour										
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities										
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value										
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.	

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>	>	0	0	0	+	+	The 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.
(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 design, management and operation.
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community. However, in terms of health there will be direct benefits from reducing pollution.

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	0	0	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located development and mixed use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	>	0	+	+	+	The focus of this policy is to prevent the release of harmful pollutants into the atmosphere, which includes greenhouse gases such as CO ₂ helping to address climate change.

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	<	0	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to climate change adaptation, but in aiming to minimise pollutant emissions will help to stabilise the effects of climate change.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites									
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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	-	+	+	The policy does not explicitly promote the reuse of Brownfield land over Greenfield land; however, it does recognise that the problems associated with remediating Brownfield land may discourage its re-use in the short-term. To mitigate against these adverse environmental impacts associated with air, noise and light pollution, the use of sustainable green technologies is recommended.	

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	>	>	<	+	+	+	+	This policy requires developments to ensure that water quality is not compromised and, where appropriate, secure improvements to water quality.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	>	>	0	?	+	+	+	The policy focusses 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.

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Policy ENV5: Pollution and Unstable Land

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	>	0	?	+	+	The 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 designated sites of wildlife/landscape importance with some potential short term negative impacts if remediation of nearby sites is required.	
(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 to calculate woodland cover.	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:

Policy ENV5 seeks to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from unstable and contaminated land and hazardous substances.

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). Also associated 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 (SA 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 residents' health and quality of life; however, as above there may be some short negative impacts which should be mitigated for by using sustainable and green technologies (SA objectives H2, C4, P5 and P7).

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. Community heating may be delivered as result of 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.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy focuses on exploring local opportunities to generate low carbon energy from waste.		

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects			
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)					
		Urban	Rural									
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.			
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market												
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>	<	0	+	+	+	The provision of new waste management facilities within the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan has the potential to create new jobs within the Borough.			
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	>	<	0	+	+	+	The provision of new waste management facilities within the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan has the potential to create new jobs within the Borough.			
(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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.			

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				>	>	?	0	+	+	+	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 the amount of waste transported by road and thus reduce congestion and improve 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	+	+	+	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 links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of ‘Brownfield’ sites.

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.		
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.		

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality											
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community. Community heating schemes may be delivered as a result of the thermal treatment of waste.	
(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 protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources										
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to explore local opportunities to generate low carbon energy from waste installations which could include community heating / power schemes.	
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	^	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimising the length and number of trips. The provision of an appropriately located waste transfer station will minimise the number of trips in the borough and Pennine Lancashire (LMWLP). Where waste cannot be treated at source, sustainable transport methods will be encouraged to help reduce road vehicle movements.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	<	0	+	+	+	This policy 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 ₂ emissions.	
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	<	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to produce low carbon energy from waste, which will help to provide a sustainable form of energy and provide an alternative to fossil fuels and reduce CO ₂ emissions.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery										
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	>>	>>	<	0	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and requires the use of sustainable waste management processes that seek to reduce the generation of waste and prepare waste for reuse, recycling or other form of recovery, only requiring disposal as a last resort.	
(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	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and encourages the inclusion of re-used and recycled materials, and in particular the on-site recycling and reuse of materials recovered through demolition and excavation.	

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												

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Policy ENV6: Waste Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate 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: Policy ENV6 supports the requirements established in the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The policy has a positive impact on some of the economic SA objectives as the provision of new waste management facilities outlined in the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is encouraged, which will generate new jobs and business within Pendle (SA objectives 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 low carbon energy (SA objectives H2, P1, P2 and P3).											

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Policy ENV7: Water Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.		

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Policy ENV7: Water Management

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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Policy ENV7: Water Management												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of ‘Brownfield’ sites.	

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Policy ENV7: Water Management										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities										
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	

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Policy ENV7: Water Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality											
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.

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Policy ENV7: Water Management												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting community development and neighbourhood identity.
(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 protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.

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Policy ENV7: Water Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change											
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.		
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to locate new developments in areas that are not at risk of flooding and promotes the use of SUDS where feasible. The sequential and exception tests will be applied to new developments, to ensure that they are located in areas with the lowest possible flood risk. This will contribute positively towards local adaption to climate change.		
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery											
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.		
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.		

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Policy ENV7: Water Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle	Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites											
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources. Flood protection works may indirectly help to protect Grade 3 quality soils from water erosion.
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive											
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				>>	>>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure water quality is not compromised in order to help achieve the objectives set out in the European Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan for the River Ribble (see also Policy ENV5).

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Policy ENV7: Water Management												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				>>	>>	<	0	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and aims to reduce the risk of flooding in Pendle by applying the sequential and exception tests outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework to new developments as well as monitoring and protecting existing watercourses from culverting. The policy also sets out a priority for the management of surface water discharges, requires the inclusion and implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems and for Brownfield site the policy sets a requirement to demonstrate a reduction of at least 30% in existing runoff rates, rising to a minimum of 50% in critical discharge areas.
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				>	>	<	0	+	+	+	This policy makes reference to the need for new developments to consider the use of water resources by ensuring that they are water efficient i.e. reducing the consumption and also the abstraction of water through sustainable design.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans.

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Policy ENV7: Water Management											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.			>	>	0	0	+	+	The supporting text makes reference to the importance of watercourses for people and wildlife. It seeks to prevent the culverting of watercourses and to ensure that water quality if not compromised which can have a negative effect on ecology and the aquatic environment.	
(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 to calculate woodland cover.			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: Policy ENV7 accords with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which seeks to avoid development within the floodplain and to minimise increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere. It applies the sequential and exception tests set out in the NPPF and provides further guidance on surface water drainage including Brownfield and Greenfield run-off rates. The policy does not have a direct impact on the economic objectives but will potentially have an influence on the location of future development, which through the implementation of the sequential and exception tests outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework should ensure development avoids and does not contribute to future flood risk. Environmentally and socially the policy ensures that controls on future development are in place to help protect Pendle's watercourses and areas of environmental and landscape value from flooding. The policy is specifically relevant to SA objectives P2: to address the need to limit and adapt to climate change and P6: reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources which encourage mitigation against climate change and a reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding. The assessment of short-term performance against SA objective P6 was improved through the inclusion of additional surface water guidance.											

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide appropriate numbers of housing across the borough to meet the objectively assessed housing need. There is no specific reference to urban or rural distribution – Policy SDP3 covers the distribution of new housing.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>>	0	0	+	+	?	+	This policy requires new developments not to prejudice regeneration projects and ideally they should complement the on-going and proposed regeneration projects.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Poor housing can be a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Improving the quality of the housing stock (through increased provision) will contribute to reducing health inequalities.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses. However, the determination of the housing requirement figure is based on one of the economic growth scenarios.		

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reducing unemployment levels is not a direct objective of this policy. However, the need to deliver new homes over the plan period may increase employment opportunities in the building industry or at least safeguard some jobs.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.	

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(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.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.	

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "Brownfield" sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires development to use land in a sustainable way and follow the site selection process outlined in Policy SDP2. It also supports the reuse of vacant properties. If the areas of PDL are greater in Pendle than surrounding authorities or they have weaker policies, it may be cheaper and easier for developers to build elsewhere, thus reducing the likelihood of appropriate numbers of new homes being built.
(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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.		
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.		
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to heritage issues. However, it does make reference to the reuse of empty properties. Some early 20 th century terraces may have some historic interest.		
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.		
(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.		

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality												
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it				0	0	0	0	0	0	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.	

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.	
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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										
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources. The policy supports the reuse of vacant properties thereby reducing potential waste from demolition.	

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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 policy requires development to use land in a sustainable way and follow the site selection process outlined in Policy SDP2. It also supports the reuse of vacant properties. If the areas of PDL are greater in Pendle than surrounding authorities or they have weaker policies, it may be cheaper and easier for developers to build elsewhere, thus reducing the likelihood of appropriate numbers of new homes being built.	
(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	+	+	?	+	The requirement to use land in a sustainable way by reusing PDL, will reduce the pressure to build on agricultural land both within the rural areas and on the urban fringe. However, it is acknowledged that the government's drive to deliver new housing may result in the development of some greenfield sites.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate 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.

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Policy LIV1: Housing Provision and Delivery

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

Policy LIV1 provides strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period. A staggered approach to delivery takes account of current viability issues. The broad locations and distribution of the housing allocation is set out in Policy SDP3 and a strategic housing site is identified in Policy LIV2. The policy seeks to deliver a minimum requirement of 5,662 (net) dwellings between 2011 and 2030, which equates to an average figure of 298 dwellings per annum.

The policy sets out the overall numbers of housing to be delivered in Pendle over the plan period. This amount of new housing is based on meeting the objectively assessed needs of the population. It therefore contributes to Objective H1 which looks to meet the housing needs of the whole population. The policy also requires that land is used in a sustainable way therefore moving towards the achievement of Objective E4 and P4 which relate to the reuse of previously developed (Brownfield) land.

The policy does not conflict with any of the sustainability objectives. However, it is noted that a balance is required between the delivery of the full housing requirement to meet the needs of the population and the aim to minimise the use of greenfield land. In poor economic conditions the development of brownfield land can be unviable and therefore pressure to release greenfield sites increases, especially when there is a need to meet housing delivery targets.

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	>>	0	0	+	+	0	+	This policy allocates the site at Trough Laithe, Barrowford for a housing development of nearly 500 homes. This will provide a significant proportion of the borough's housing requirement which can be delivered in the short and medium term.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	0	0	+	+	0	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure. However, the provision of a significant number new dwellings will help to diversify the housing stock providing a better mix and more choice in the market.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities. However, poor housing can be a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Improving the quality of the housing stock (through increased provision) will contribute to reducing health inequalities.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. However, indirectly the development of this site would need to ensure the relevant infrastructure is provided and this could include access to services and facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment. Indirectly the site is located adjacent to a business park which may provide jobs for the residents of the new housing.	
(c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning.	

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure											
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).			0	0	0	0	0	0	Although the development of this site may increase the amount of traffic, the policy requires that adequate connections to the road and motorway network are made and that the relevant infrastructure required by the development is provided. This would include the need to mitigate any adverse impacts from the development including the potential for increased congestion. Therefore the net effect would be no impact.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.			>	0	+	+	0	+	This policy requires that the site is adequately connected and accessible by public transport.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance											
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.	

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “Brownfield” sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	<<	0	0	-	-	0	-	This policy allocates the site at Trough Laithe, Barrowford for housing development. This is a greenfield site and therefore moves away from this SA objective to reclaim derelict land, optimising the use of brownfield sites.
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	+	+	0	+	This policy requires that the development of the site delivers high quality housing and makes reference to Policy ENV2 which addresses issues of sustainable design. In addition a high quality landscaping scheme should be developed which incorporates the natural features of the site. Although this is not specifically related to sustainable buildings it would form part of a sustainable design for the site.
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was ‘very safe’ (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the ‘fear of crime after dark’ in Pendle’s neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities												
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value												
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not make explicit reference to the historic and contemporary heritage of the area. The site is located adjacent to a conservation area and a listed building. The policy requires that a high quality landscaping scheme is developed incorporating the natural features of the site. This landscaping could also mitigate against any negative impacts on the heritage asset. However, to fully assess the conformity with this SA objective, details of the design of the development will be required.	

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development. However, the policy does require development that delivers high quality housing and makes reference to Policies ENV2 and LIV5 both of which require the design of new development to have regard to 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.	
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	<	<	0	-	-	-	Although the policy requires that the development of the site needs to provide the relevant infrastructure including open space, the development in itself will see the loss of a substantial amount of greenfield land.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to creating a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community.	

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	0	0	+	+	+	The development of this site could help to create a new neighbourhood and sustain facilities and services within Barrowford.	
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	0	0	+	+	0	+	The policy requires that the site is adequately connected and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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										
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.	
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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	-	-	-	-	This policy allocates the site at Trough Laithe, Barrowford for housing development. This is a greenfield site and therefore significantly moves away from this SA objective to encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield. However, there are no brownfield sites of the same magnitude in the borough which could provide the level of housing required.	

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This site is classified as Grade 4: poor quality agricultural land. The development of this site will not impact on the parts of the borough with good quality soils.
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive											
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	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 meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources											
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites											
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans. However, it does require development to address any potential environmental impacts.

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Policy LIV2: Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(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	+	This policy requires development to address any potential environmental impact. It also requires that the relevant infrastructure should be provided at this site including new open space. It also requires a high quality landscape scheme is developed incorporating the natural features of the site. These requirements will help to provide opportunities for the creation of new habitats.
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland. However, the policy requires that a high quality landscape scheme is developed incorporating the natural features of the site. This could include the provision of additional trees.
Conclusion: Policy LIV2 identifies a strategic site to help meet the housing requirements of the borough in a timely manner; accelerating the delivery of new housing and helping to reduce recent undersupply. The policy makes a positive contribution to achieving SA objective H1, as it identifies an extensive site which can deliver a significant proportion of the borough's housing requirement early in the plan period. The policy has a potentially negative impact on SA objectives C4, E4 and P4, which aim to minimise the use of Greenfield land and reuse previously developed and derelict land. However, a balance needs to be achieved between delivering the housing requirement, meeting the identified housing needs of the population and minimising the uptake of Greenfield land. The scale of the allocated site is such that a Brownfield site of the same magnitude is not available within the borough. The policy is in general conformity with the social and economic SA objectives. Whilst providing a strategic site will have a negative impact in terms of the loss of Greenfield land, mitigation and site specific requirements will ensure the provision of high quality landscaping and open space.											

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide housing to meet the specific needs of different household groups in the borough.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.				>	0	0	+	+	+	+	The policy does not specifically address market failure; however, by ensuring that the housing supply meets the needs of the population a better market balance should be achieved.
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.				>>	>	+	+	+	+	+	Poor housing and over-crowding can be a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Improving the housing stock will contribute to reducing health inequalities. This is particularly the case with supported housing where people will be able to retain their independence for longer which will have substantial benefits on most people's mental health.
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				>>	>	+	+	+	+	+	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 that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 the levels of participation and attainment in learning.	

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(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.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.	

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "Brownfield" sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.		

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.		
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities. However, the policy does consider the provision of supported housing for people with disabilities.		
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.		
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.		
(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.		

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality										
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+		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 directs new housing to areas of need. Provision of supported or adapted housing will allow residents to stay independent for longer and therefore remain in the community for longer. This has the potential to create stable well-balanced communities.
(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.

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle	Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources										
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.			0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the ability to adapt to climate change.

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery												
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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 encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)		Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
			Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
			Urban	Rural						
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.

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Policy LIV3: Housing Needs											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
				Urban	Rural						
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.			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: Policy LIV3 seeks to ensure that the housing needs of the local population and the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities are addressed by providing general guidance on the different levels of housing need within Pendle and indicating where this need is located. 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. 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. The policy scores positively against SA objective C5. Appropriate new housing may provide the opportunity to build new communities especially if housing types take account of the needs of groups from different backgrounds and help to 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 of the SA objectives.											

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide affordable housing as part of new housing developments, where viable, in order to meet the needs of the population. The policy aims to work towards securing 40% affordable housing over the life time of the plan.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.				>	0	0	?	+	+	+	Most affordable housing is to be provided on tenure blind developments although there are alternative mechanisms one of which would allow a financial contribution to enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties although the timescales for delivery of such investment is uncertain. .
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle												
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Poor housing can be a contributory factor to poor physical and mental health. Allowing people to access to good quality affordable housing to meet their housing needs will help to reduce health inequalities.
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 the levels of participation and attainment in learning.	

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.	

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "Brownfield" sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>	>	0	?	?	?	+	The policy makes no specific reference to optimising the reuse of Brownfield sites. The majority of affordable housing will be provided on new development sites. The policy does however, offer an alternative mechanism of requiring a financial contribution to enable the acquisition and refurbishment of redundant, empty properties. This would accord with the SA criteria of reclaiming derelict buildings. The timescales for delivery are uncertain.	
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.	

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.		
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.		
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to heritage issues. However, it does make reference to the reuse of empty properties. Some early 20 th century terraces may have some historic interest.		
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.		
(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.		

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality												
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Tenure blind developments may provide the opportunity to build new communities, reinforce community links and create a sense of belonging for all members of the community.
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Tenure blind developments may provide the opportunity to build new communities, reinforce community links and neighbourhood identities.
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change											
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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											
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no explicit reference to resource management. The policy supports the reuse of vacant properties thereby reducing potential waste from demolition.

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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	+	+	+	The purpose of this policy is not to consider the type of land to be developed. This policy ultimately has only a slight impact on encouraging the use of Brownfield land over Greenfield by way of allowing a financial contribution for affordable housing to be used to acquire and refurbish empty homes in certain circumstances.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.	

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Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
Conclusion: Policy LIV4 primarily seeks to ensure that new residential developments contribute towards meeting Pendle's affordable housing needs, by establishing a borough-wide target for affordable housing, based on that recommended in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013). There is general conformity between the policy and SA objective H1 which seeks to meet the housing needs of the borough. However, the current economic conditions reduce the likelihood of the affordable housing requirements being achieved in the short term. The flexibility of the affordable housing targets through the negotiation process helps to ensure that general housing delivery does not stall from the imposition of a rigid requirement. However, this may risk the delivery of the full affordable housing requirement. This impact is a result of the economic situation rather than the policy. There is also general conformity with SA objective H2 which seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities. The provision of good quality, affordable housing will help to meet people's housing needs. There are clear links between improved housing conditions and a reduction in health inequalities. The policy is also consistent with SA objectives E4 and P4 in terms of utilising Brownfield land as the policy includes a mechanism for financial contributions to be paid, as an alternative to on-site affordable housing provision. These contributions are to be used to acquire and refurbish redundant, empty properties thereby according with the objectives to reuse previously developed land and buildings. The policy is also consistent with SA objective C5 which seeks to develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities, and to value the diversity of cultural traditions found in Pendle, through the requirement to make new developments 'tenure blind'.												

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes explicit reference to the type and size of housing to be delivered to ensure that it meets the needs of the community. The policy encourages housing to be well designed ensuring good quality.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy does not specifically address market failure but seeks to diversify the housing stock to achieve a better more balanced mix of dwellings (including type and size), thereby increasing the attractiveness of the housing market area. The policy also encourages the refurbishment of existing properties in regeneration areas and encourages the use of the BREAM for Domestic Refurbishment scheme. This should help to improve the standard of these dwellings and increase the likelihood of them being reoccupied.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Increased energy efficiency will reduce fuel poverty which will contribute to improved health. Indirectly, the provision of appropriate housing will increase opportunities for independent living and longevity of tenure which would enhance mental health. There is evidence which suggests that better designed homes, lower densities and provision of open space should contribute to improved health.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy does not include specific reference to improving access to health and social care facilities. However, the policy promotes the use of the Building for Life standard which includes an assessment of how well neighbourhoods are connected and provide access to services and facilities. This could include access to health and social care facilities.	

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Improving the housing stock may lead to visual improvements in residential areas which could improve visitors' perceptions of Pendle, but these are likely to be very slight and would be an indirect effect of this policy.
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market												
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment.

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users. However, it does encourage the use of Building for Life standards which consider streets, parking and pedestrianisation.
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of "Brownfield" sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.				>	0	0	+	+	?	+	In regeneration areas the policy requires that consideration should be given to the refurbishment of existing properties in the first instance which may over time reduce the number of derelict buildings. This is applicable in urban regeneration priority areas therefore the objective is to achieve this in the earlier stages of the plan.
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	+	+	+	+	The policy's main focus is on sustainable housing design encouraging the use of Building for Life standards.

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour										
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	Evidence suggests that mixed housing densities, better designed and improved access to open space will deliver community benefits including reduced social unrest, health and crime. The policy requires developments to use the Building for Life Standards. These look at environment and community including issues of security.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities										
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not make specific reference to improving access to local food shops and services. However, the policy promotes the use of the Building for Life standard which includes an assessment of how well neighbourhoods are connected and provide access to services and facilities. This could include access to local food shops and services.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy no longer makes explicit reference to providing physical access to those with disabilities. This is because the government is in the process of reviewing housing standards and have indicated that issues of space and access for those with disabilities will be considered in a new set of standards or Building Regulations. However, the thrust of the policy is to design housing in a sustainable way which meets the needs of the population. It encourages the use of Building for Life standards which include an assessment of the types of housing required and may include issues of access.	

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
		C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value								
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy makes reference to the need to consider issues of townscape and landscape character with regards to housing density. It also makes a clear link to Policy ENV2 which covers issues of heritage and conservation in more detail. In addition this policy encourages the use of the Building for Life standard which looks at issues of character, spaces and context (which includes landscape).	
(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	+	+	+	+	This policy strongly encourages the use of the Building for Life Standards which addresses issues that help to create a sense of place and enhance the local character of an 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 specific to improving access to building or landscapes of historic or cultural value. However, access and connections to places are considered as part of the Building for Life standards.	
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality										
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	Open space and green infrastructure are to be incorporated into all new housing developments in the form of private gardens, large on-site communal open spaces or other green infrastructure assets. For new housing in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns open space should be concentrated in areas of identified deficiency. In rural areas, linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
		C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle							
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy 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.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy encourages developments to use the Building for Life standards which includes a requirement to consider the community. A mix of house types and density may lead to an increased sense of belonging, or result in an increase in antagonism between different social groups. The positive use of green open spaces can provide a quality environment and help to ensure that the overall benefits are positive.	
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy requires increased open space provision which may be used for formal or informal leisure activities and recreation.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	>	>	0	+	+	+	Although this policy does not make explicit reference to the use or production of renewable energy it does require new homes to be designed in a sustainable way so that they are energy efficient. It also makes links to Policy ENV/2 which sets out an approach to zero-carbon development which may include the use/production of renewable energy.	

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport. However, it does encourage the use of the Building for Life standards which consider public transport and proximity to facilities.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change										
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires that all new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to increase the energy efficiency of new dwellings, reduce CO ₂ emissions thereby helping to reduce / minimise greenhouse gas emissions.	
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires that all new housing should be designed and built in a sustainable way in order to help adapt to climate change.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery										
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy states that in regeneration areas, where demolition is required the original building materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.	

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy states that in regeneration areas, where demolition is required the original building materials should, where possible, be saved and reused.	
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 NLLUD 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The provision of new open space and green infrastructure within new housing developments will provide the opportunity for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate 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. Indirectly the provision of Green Infrastructure could increase the tree cover within the borough.	

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Policy LIV5: Designing Better Places to Live

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

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

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 environmental SA objectives C4, P1, P2, P3 and P7 as the policy requires new housing to be designed in a sustainable way considering issues of energy efficiency, CO2 emissions, and the provision of open space/Green Infrastructure. The policy also encourages development to use the Building for Life standards which considers issues of community and environment.

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>>	0	0	+	+	+	+	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 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.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>>	>>	<	+	+	+	+	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 for businesses located outside Pendle, or for people living outside Pendle, but working within the Borough.

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy promotes entrepreneurial activity and new business formation and supports the locally important 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.
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically aimed at creating new businesses and strengthening the local economy which will in turn help reduce local unemployment levels in areas of most need.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy 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.
(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.

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(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.	
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	<	<	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible. to help reduce reliance on the car, promote walking and cycling and thereby help to reduce traffic congestion. Promoting homeworking in rural areas will also help to reduce the need to travel.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	>	>	0	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 home-working and farm diversification projects, as ways of minimizing the take-up of Greenfield land.	

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to support the provision of sustainable employment opportunities within rural areas, to help grow and diversify the rural economy. The policy also supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promotes home-working as ways of minimizing the take-up of Greenfield land.
(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 promotes sustainable patterns of development in accessible locations, which indirectly encourages development on urban and Brownfield sites. Within the rural areas it supports the re-use of former agricultural buildings and promotes home-working as ways of minimizing the take-up of Greenfield 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	+	+	+	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 improving the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings.

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	(0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour										
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities										
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value										
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.	

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to reduce levels of unemployment and worklessness. Creating new employment opportunities and improving training and skills, particularly for young people, will help to increase incomes and improve health and well-being in the community in the longer term.
(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 will help to support community development by creating new employment opportunities and offering training to young people. It will do little to help address neighbourhood identity.

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy. It is acknowledged that increasing manufacturing and engineering operations is likely to increase demand for power, except where such developments generate their own electricity.
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible to help reduce reliance on the car, promote walking and cycling and thereby reduce traffic congestion. Promoting homeworking in rural areas will also help to reduce the need to travel. In part, this is offset by the intention to increase manufacturing activity, which is likely to increase the consumption of non-renewable energy resources and generate additional traffic movements. .

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference 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									
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites									
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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	+	+	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.	

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive									
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources									
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites									
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans.

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Policy WRK1: Strengthening the Local Economy

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(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 protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate 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:

Policy WRK1 indicates that new economic development opportunities should help to strengthen and diversify the local economy and highlights specific business sectors that will be supported in order to help create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy.

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.

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.										
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	+	This policy has specific relevance to this SA objective as Pendle Council is proposing to bring forward 65.0ha of land for employment uses (classes B1, B2 and B8) within the plan period.
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to enhance the functionality of the areas existing specialism in advanced manufacturing, allied to the aerospace industry.

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to support the development of sustainable tourism, leisure and recreation.
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically aimed at supporting the formation of new businesses and the expansion of existing companies, thereby strengthening the local economy. In turn this will help reduce unemployment levels.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy requests that sites are well located in relation to public transport infrastructure and that locations are accessible by a variety of means of transport. Major employment proposals are therefore encouraged to locate along the M65 Corridor.
(c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the levels of participation and attainment in learning. However the justification text notes that proposals which improve opportunities for training and education will be supported (Policy SUP3 looks in more detail at education and training and its links to employment).
(d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	The average weekly wage for full-time employees by workplace in Pendle (2010) is almost £100 less than the national average (£500.40). The comparable figure for Lancashire is £452.50. Between 2005 and 2010 the increase in median gross weekly pay in Pendle has been 2.2% compared to 3.0% across Lancashire (12 districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	<	+	+	+	To make new employment opportunities accessible to all and help to reduce reliance on the car, this policy seeks to provide new employment in locations which are easily accessible by a variety of transport modes.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	>>	0	0	+	+	In rural areas the policy promotes the introduction and improvement of information and communication technology (ICT) networks, to support business and community use.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>>	0	0	+	+	The policy sets out specific aims to strengthen and diversify the local economy. It supports development which is of an appropriate scale and character and does not have an adverse effect on the natural environment.	
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “Brownfield” sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage new employment development in Nelson and Colne town centres, which will increase the efficiency of land use and minimise the need for additional land take up.	

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	>>	0	0	0	+	+	The policy seeks to develop the role of Nelson as the core location for employment and establish the town centre as the focus for new office development.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value										
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to provide development which is of an appropriate scale and character, which does not harm the rural or landscape character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance.	
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.	
(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.	
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality										
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	In rural areas the policy seeks to re-use existing sites and premises, protecting values landscapes and land covered by environmental designations from development. In urban areas development on Brownfield land is encouraged over Greenfield.	
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.	

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to create more jobs and make them more accessible, which will help to improve community well-being.
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	0	0	0	+		+	The policy promotes mixed use development to support neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or deliver schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0		0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	0	+		+	The policy encourages major employment proposals requiring good transport links, to be located in the M65 Corridor. The policy also encourages all new employment development to be accessible by a variety of means of transport.

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	-	+	+	+	The policy aims to focus employment in urban areas and in particular areas that are easily accessible to the local community. This will help reduce the number of car journeys and therefore CO ₂ emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference 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									
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.

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Positive impact

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	>>	>	0	0	+	+		The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. The policy aims to facilitate mixed-use development in Nelson and Colne town centres and where appropriate on Brownfield sites adjacent to transport hubs and the main accessibility Corridors.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites											
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	>	0	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires all sites to consider the potential impact on the natural environment and refers to Policy ENV1 which makes reference to the rural areas.	
(b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	0	>	0	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires all sites to consider the potential impact on the natural environment and refers to Policy ENV1 which makes reference to the rural areas.	
(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 to calculate woodland cover.	0	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.	

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Policy WRK2: Employment Land Supply										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography		Timescale		Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
						Pendle	Cross-Boundary			Short Term (0-5 years)
				Urban	Rural					
Conclusion: Policy WRK2 sets-out the amount of employment land to be brought forward over the plan period, as informed by the Pendle Employment Land Review (2013). 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 E 1-4). The policy performs well against environmental SA objectives particularly in the rural areas where it supports development which does not harm the landscape character of the area or have an adverse impact on the natural environment, in particular designated sites of international, national or local importance. The policy directly encourages development on Brownfield rather than Greenfield sites, unless local circumstances dictate otherwise. It also seeks to locate development in close proximity to residential areas on sites that are readily accessible by a choice of means of transport to help reduce the need to travel and use of the car. In turn this will reduce CO ₂ emissions and help to address climate change (SA objectives C3, C4 and P1, P2, P4, P7). Against the social SA objectives the policy performs well against SA objective C5 by encouraging mixed-use development that supports neighbourhood renewal initiatives and/or delivers schemes that improve the range of local employment opportunities.										

Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
		H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community								
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing: 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.										
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>>	0	>	+	+	+	+	The policy is directly seeking to provide high quality employment space for businesses in Pendle to expand. It would also provide the opportunity for inward investment in the area.	
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	>>	0	>	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide high quality employment land for existing businesses to relocate and expand thus ensuring knowledge is retained in the borough.	

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Positive impact

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	A strategic employment site would expand the opportunities for employment in the area both through expansion of existing businesses and the creation of new ones. Nearby rural areas may also see a reduction in unemployment due to ease of access to the site.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The site is located in the M65 Corridor and therefore the greatest levels of accessibility through a variety of transport modes. It would also increase wealth and reduce levels of deprivation in some of the inner urban areas.	
(c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This 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).	>>	>	>	+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide a strategic employment site which would provide sites for local businesses to expand and also provide opportunities for inward investment. These objectives are directly linked to better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although the development of this site may increase the amount of traffic, the policy requires that adequate connections to the road and motorway network are made and that the relevant infrastructure required by the development is provided. This would include the need to mitigate any adverse impacts from the development including the potential for increased congestion. Therefore the net effect would be no impact.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	>	?	?	+	+	0	+	The development should see improvement of transport links to the area from the surrounding urban area. To what extent these improvements are found in the rural areas or trans boundary are uncertain.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting rural diversification.	
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “Brownfield” sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.	<<	0	0	-	-	0	-	The site at Lomeshaye is a Greenfield site within the Green Belt. This policy is therefore in direct conflict with this SA objective.	

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Positive impact

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Negative impact

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	>	0	0	0	0	0	The policy states that proposals for B1(a) office uses will normally be directed to town centres, transport hubs or high accessibility Corridors, in line with Policies WRK2 and WRK4. Any planning applications for such uses will, therefore, be subject to a sequential test and should be accompanied by an impact assessment. Therefore whilst such uses are not completely unacceptable they will be required to provide an assessment of which sequentially preferable sites are not more appropriate.	
(d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings	At present there is no local data regarding the number of dwellings meeting the BRE Ecohomes standard of good or very good.	>	0	0	+	+	0	The policy requires that a high quality landscaping scheme is developed in order to ensure that any potential negative impacts of the development are mitigated.	
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.	

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Positive impact

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
(a)	Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.		0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.
(b)	Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.		0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
(a)	Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.		0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use. The proposed site is located adjacent to an existing employment site with no heritage issues pertaining to the site.
(b)	Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.		0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to using architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development.
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value.

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
		C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	<	<	0	-	-	0	-	The creation of a strategic employment site at Lomeshaye would see the loss of a Greenfield site. However this would in some way be mitigated by the requirement for a high quality landscaping scheme incorporating and enhancing natural environmental features, where appropriate.		
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	<	<	0	?	?	?	?	Development of such uses will increase the light and noise pollution in the area. Mitigation in the form of landscaping will be necessary, but it unclear how much this will reduce the impact that is caused.		
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle											
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to create more jobs and make them more accessible, which will help to improve community well-being.		
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy promotes employment related mixed use development which will improve the range of local employment opportunities.		
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.		

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to the production or use of renewable energy. This objective is better related to Policy ENV2.
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	0	?	+	+	+	+	The policy actively seeks to locate a strategic site in the M65 Corridor thus providing a site that is well served by a mix of transport modes and public transport. The effect to which this would occur trans boundary is unknown.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to the ability to adapt to climate change.

Key

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

Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle			Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural								
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery											
(a)	Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites											
(a)	Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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	-	Lomeshaye is a Greenfield site, however Brownfield sites of sufficient size are not available in the M65 Corridor.
(b)	Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This site is classified as Grade 4: poor quality agricultural land. The development of this site will not impact on the parts of the borough with good quality soils.

Key

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- Negative impact

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.
(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	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing 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 creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	The policy requires development to provide relevant infrastructure and to ensure that a high quality landscaping is developed, incorporating and enhancing natural environmental features, where appropriate. Both these requirements could see open space or habitat creation.

Key

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Positive impact

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Negative impact

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Policy WRK3: Strategic Employment Site – Lomeshaye

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
(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 to calculate woodland cover.	Urban	Rural		0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.

Conclusion:

Policy WRK3 identifies a strategic site to help meet the employment land requirements of the borough (Policy WRK2) in a timely manner: offering greater certainty for developers and businesses looking to invest in the area; providing new job opportunities to help address projected increases in population and households and reduce high levels of out-commuting; increasing economic prosperity; and addressing both business needs and spatial requirements in the M65 Corridor.

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

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

Key

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community										
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages mixed-use schemes that include a proportion of housing, provided that this does not undermine the economic role of the centre.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle										
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.										
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy is specifically relevant to this SA Objective, which aims to focus retail development in town centres along the M65 Corridor encouraging the vitality and viability of those centres to promote further growth. Barnoldswick and the Rural Service Centres (Policy SDP5) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the needs of their respective communities.	
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.	

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	Outside of the main settlements the provision of small-scale retail units, which help to support local tourism or neighbourhood provision is encouraged. Promoting arts, cultural and recreation facilities within Nelson and Colne is also promoted through the policy.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to encourage retail development within the main settlements, which will create new 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	+	+	+	The policy seeks to focus new retail development in town centres along the M65 Corridor, which are more readily accessible to the majority of the local 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	This 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	This policy supports new retail development and provides guidance as to its location. Although this will provide new employment opportunities many jobs in retailing are paid at close to the minimum wage.	

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure									
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to focus retail development in town centre locations which are easily accessible, in particular those in the M65 Corridor which are accessible to the majority of 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 ₂ 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 the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance									
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy outlines that the Rural Service Centres (Policy SDP5) will be the primary focus for new retail provision to serve the day-to-day needs of rural communities.
(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 to 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.

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 and public places safer for the community.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities										
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	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.	

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality									
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.	>	0	0	+	+	+	+	This policy demonstrates awareness of the dangers of over concentrating A3 and A4 uses which can compromise the safety and enjoyment of local residents, in terms of noise, disturbance and increased traffic, and seeks to mitigate this.

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	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 complement the range of facilities in Colne town centre, including restaurants and cafes (A3 uses).
(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 provision of more arts, leisure and cultural facilities will increase and help to encourage interaction between people from different communities.
(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	+	+	+	The policy seeks to improve and enhance the range of leisure and cultural facilities available within Pendle's main settlements.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 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 new retail development to be located within the main urban areas and in close proximity to main public transport hubs. Small-scale retail uses are encouraged that enable people to meet their daily needs for convenience shopping within walking distance of their homes and places of work.

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change												
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to focus retail development in urban areas and locations that are easily accessible for the local community. This will help to reduce the number of car journeys and therefore CO ₂ emissions. In rural areas working from home is encouraged.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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												
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUUD 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 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 land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.	

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Policy WRK4: Retailing and Town Centres

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

Policy WRK4 sets-out the sequential test which will be used to direct new retail development to the most sustainable locations, helping to provide a vibrant shopping experience in locations that are attractive to potential investors, with the main focus for developments serving a borough-wide catchment being the Key Service Centres in the M65 Corridor (i.e. Nelson and Colne).

The policy is specifically relevant to the economic SA objectives and focusses 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, Barrowford 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 SDP5 by encouraging the provision of village/community facilities in rural villages if a need, or additional provision to serve 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-E4).

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-town 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 the use of the car by reducing the need to travel. In turn this will reduce CO₂ 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 use). This encourages greater levels of social interaction particularly in Nelson and Colne. Resisting non-retail development 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).

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community									
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing: 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle									
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.									
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	>	>	?	0	+	+	+	Tourism is recognised as a growth sector in both Pendle and Pennine Lancashire. Improving tourism, leisure and cultural facilities in Pendle's main towns
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>>	>>	<	+	+	+	The policy is specifically relevant to this objective, as tourism related proposals associated with the provision of new or improved facilities and visitor accommodation will be encouraged.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>	>>	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to encourage tourism within Pendle. This will create more jobs particularly in rural areas, where sustainable development is a key to the strengthening and diversification of the local economy.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy encourages the provision of tourist, leisure and cultural facilities particularly within Nelson and Colne town centres, which are readily accessible to the majority of the local population.	
(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 people's 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	This policy encourages sustainable development for tourism, leisure and culture. Although this provides new employment opportunities many of the job 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.	

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure										
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to focus leisure and cultural facilities in locations that are easily accessible, namely the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns. Wherever possible tourist facilities will also be located in accessible locations to help reduce car trips, traffic congestion and CO ₂ emissions. However, it is recognised that some opportunities will be location specific and may not be able to respond to this requirement. The use of sustainable modes of transport, in particular walking and cycling, are encouraged throughout the policy.	
(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 the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance										
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Sustainable expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects will be supported through the policy. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool canal provide a unique opportunity to preserve the industrial heritage of the area whilst at the same time creating new employment opportunities.	
(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	+	+	+	In rural areas the re-use of existing buildings and the extension of existing business premises is encouraged.	

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	+	+	+	New build schemes should typically be of traditional design although innovative contemporary schemes, with high design values, may also be acceptable. All new development should be at a scale that is appropriate and in keeping with the area in which they are located.	
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value										
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	>>	>>	<	+	+	+	+	This policy supports improvements to the area's built heritage where this is associated with enhancing Pendle's cultural assets.	
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and "sense of place" of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	<	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages new build schemes, particularly those in areas of conservation value, to be sympathetic to the built heritage of the area and at a scale that is appropriate and in keeping with their surroundings.	
(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 seeks to promote sustainable tourism. A key element of this objective is to ensure that new development is accessible by a choice of means of transport. Individual buildings should, as far as reasonably practical, be accessible to all members of the community.	
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 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.	
(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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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle									
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	In support of Policy WRK4, socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that help to improve the vitality and viability of Nelson and Colne town centres in the early evening and into the night will be encouraged.
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The provision of more tourism, leisure and cultural facilities will help to encourage greater levels of social interaction between people from different communities.
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)	>>	>>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and encourages the enhancement, expansion, and provision of tourism, leisure and cultural facilities, particularly in Nelson and Colne town centres, the West Craven Towns and along the Leeds and Liverpool canal.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources									
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy 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).

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change												
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to focus new tourism, leisure and cultural facilities in urban areas which are easily accessible for the local community. This will help to reduce the number of car journeys and CO ₂ 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	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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												
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.				>	>>	0	0	+	+	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) 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing tree cover and ensuring the sustainable management of existing woodland.	

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Policy WRK5: Tourism, Leisure and Culture

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

Policy WRK5 sets out to support the growth of sustainable tourism by encouraging the provision of new tourist facilities and tourist accommodation within the towns and villages of Pendle, wherever possible. This will help to maintain the vitality and viability of the boroughs town and local shopping centres, which already contain a wide-range of leisure and cultural facilities and add significantly to the quality of life for both local residents and visitors to the area. Outside a defined settlement boundary, the social and economic benefits of any new tourism development must be carefully balanced against its potential impact on the wider environment.

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 objectives 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 objectives 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 area's 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).

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle												
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	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 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to building on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy requires that new build schemes should be constructed on sites that are easily accessible for all the community. Developments should maximise the potential of a particular site by building at an appropriate density and, as far as possible, be designed for multiple uses.	
(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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.	

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				?	>	0	-	+	+	+	The policy requires business parks to 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 maximise the use of existing floor space thereby helping to avoid the need for new development and minimise 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 increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	The re-use and extension of existing buildings will be prioritised in rural areas, particularly where these support farm diversification.
(b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of “Brownfield” sites	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09. Steadily increasing trend over last five years.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to maximise the use of existing buildings. In urban areas proposals which seek to re-use 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.

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 relates directly to this SA objective. It encourages good quality design, which contributes to the sense of place by respecting an area's built heritage, local context and the character of the community.	
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 supports the provision of new development (buildings and public realm) that is designed to help reduce crime and improve community safety.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	>	>	0	+	+	+	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 secure improved levels of access for all members of the community.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	>>	>	0	+	+	+	The policy states that development should contribute to the sense of place by respecting the built heritage, local context and the character of the community.	
(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 should deliver the highest possible standards of design and maximise the potential of a site by building at an appropriate density.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value. However, the policy supports innovative proposals for the re-use and adaptation of existing workplaces, which could open up buildings of historic interest.	
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 important part of the good design principles promoted through this policy. This is particularly relevant to large scale mixed use developments and business parks.	

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work													
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale				Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
					Urban	Rural							
(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 strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle													
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				>>	>	0	0	+	+	+	Through good design principles developments should create place of work that are accessible and support inclusive communities, in terms of their accessibility, permeability and functionality for all users.	
(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 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.	
(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	+	+	+	The provision of new leisure facilities may be appropriate on new business parks and as part of large scale mixed use developments.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources													
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.	

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	0	0	+	+	Large scale mixed use developments and business parks are required to be accessible by a variety of sustainable modes of transport options and the site should provide for safe access and freedom of movement as part of their design.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change									
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy requires all new developments, to deliver the highest possible standards of design, in terms of both their built form and sustainability, and contribute towards the aim of zero carbon growth in Pendle.	
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	>	0	+	+	The policy requires that new workspaces are sustainable, durable and adaptable, reducing local impact on climate change.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.	

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography				Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.	
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites										
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	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 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 land in preference to Greenfield land.	
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive										
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources										
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	

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Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites										
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	<	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment.	
(b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment. In addition larger scale mixed use schemes and business parks will be encouraged to include areas of open space, which could include new habitats.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate 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.	

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Policy WRK6: Designing Better Places to Work

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

Policy WRK6 supplements the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, with the emphasis being 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 ways in which people use workspaces interact with their immediate surroundings; and appreciating the local character and quality of the area in which the workspaces are located.

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 (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 land in preference to Greenfield land. The policy also seeks to ensure schemes related to employment development protect or enhance the natural environment (SA objectives C1-C4, P1-P4 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 used 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).

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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.		
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy aims to direct new community facilities to settlements where there is an identified local need and/or deficiency in provision. New facilities should be located in Town Centres or Accessibility Corridors or alongside Transport Hubs or existing community facilities.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.		

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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes reference to the provision of new arts, culture and leisure facilities, particularly those which enhance the existing ones in Nelson and Colne. This will help to enhance the tourist potential within the Borough.
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market											
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	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 hopefully reduce traffic congestion.
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy refers to encouraging improved rural facilities through 'community hubs'. As set out in the strategy, this includes access to broadband services.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	>>	0	0	+	+	+	In Rural Areas, the provision of new facilities or the diversification of existing community facilities to provide further key local services, where there is an identified need, will be encouraged.
(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 use of brownfield land for community facilities. Although it does refer to Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles which deals with the site selection process.

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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy refers users to policies SUP4 and ENV2 for guidance on the design of new community facilities.
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 seeks to provide community facilities including youth centres, which may reduce anti-social behavior amongst young people.
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities												
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor’s surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.				0	>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages the co-location of rural services, including post offices and grocery stores, with community facilities to improve rural access to essential services.
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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality											
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.

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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle											
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.			>>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The policy is specifically relevant to this SA objective and seeks to provide new community facilities to be directed to location where there is an identified local need and/or a deficiency in provision, as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it			>>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The Council seeks to reduce levels of social deprivation and improve 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.
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)			>>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The provision of new leisure, art and culture facilities is promoted strongly as part of this policy in locations of most need.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources											
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will aim to facilitate 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.
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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change											
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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											
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.

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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land. Although it does refer to Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles which deals with the site selection process.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	

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Policy SUP1: Community Facilities												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.				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: Policy SUP1 establishes the general principles to the provision of new community facilities and services and a locational approach, which seeks to direct new facilities to locations where there is an identified need and/or deficiency in provision. 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).												

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to support regeneration schemes which involve improving the quality of existing sub-standard housing stock.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle												
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy specifically seeks to support the provision of new or improved facilities for health, leisure and social care.
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				>>	>>	>	0	+	+	+	This policy seeks to direct health care facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Plan or partners' plans.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).				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.

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market											
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to support and develop healthy ways to travel which is likely to include measures to promote walking and cycling helping to reduce traffic congestion. It also refers to Policy ENV which encourages the provision of new walking and cycling routes.
(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 the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting 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 use of brownfield land for health facilities. Although it does refer to Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles which deals with the site selection process.

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings. This policy refers users to policies SUP4 and ENV2 for guidance on the design of new community facilities.		
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour											
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.		
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	This policy refers to the provision of health care facilities; this would include GP provision. The policy would improve access to GP services through considering need and deficiency in provision when providing new services.		

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality											
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.			>	0	0	0	+	+	+	The strategy makes reference to the importance of open space for its health and well-being benefits and supports the provision of better access and links to the natural environment.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale				Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
				Urban	Rural							
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.			>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities, as well as improved access to the natural environment, the well-being and cohesion of communities could be improved.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it			>	>	0	+	+	+	+	Through the provision of improved health and social care facilities the well-being and cohesion of communities could be improved.	
(c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture	Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service has seen a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey)			>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The policy supports the provision of new or improved facilities for leisure due to their health benefits.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising 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 transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.			>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The Council will aim to facilitate health care, leisure and fitness facilities together and where they are accessible to all the community and by a range of public transport methods.	

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change												
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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												
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography		Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)			Long Term (Beyond the plan period)
					Urban	Rural						
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land. Although it does refer to Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles which deals with the site selection process.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.	
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.	
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.	
(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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.	

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Policy SUP2: Health and Well-being												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.				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: Policy SUP2 sets out the approach for delivering new development that will help to improve the health and well-being of people living in Pendle. It also encourages healthier lifestyles by providing support for sustainable modes of travel and linkages to the natural environment. The policy has a minimal impact on the economic SA objectives, but does focus specifically on improving health care within Pendle, which will ensure the health of the workforce improves and indirectly help to increase the Borough's productivity. The policy has no direct impacts against the environmental SA objectives. However, by promoting improved access to the natural environment and the use of sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling), it helps to promote exercise and healthier lifestyles, resulting in a positive assessment against SA objective E3: to develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure. The policy is specifically relevant to the social SA objectives and priorities by directing healthcare, social and leisure facilities to areas with high levels of deprivation and/or an identified need or deficiency in provision.												

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community												
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.	
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.	
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle												
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing health inequalities.	
(b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving access to health and social care facilities.	
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.												
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.	
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).				>	>	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 on the existing innovation and science base in the region.	

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the tourist potential of Pendle.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market										
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	>>	>	<	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to deliver key developments that will improve the educational and training opportunities in Pendle which should reduce unemployment levels.	
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 to deliver key developments that will help to 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.	

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				>	0	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to ensure that new educational developments are in accessible locations, including for walking and cycling thereby reducing car journeys and traffic congestion. It also makes reference to the siting of different educational establishments close by to each other to reduce the travel requirements of families with children of different ages.
(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 the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting 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 use of brownfield land for education and training facilities. Although it does refer to Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles which deals with the site selection process.

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings. This policy refers users to policies SUP4 and ENV2 for guidance on the design of new community facilities.		
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour											
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to making streets and public places safer for the community.		
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities											
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy aims to direct new educational developments to areas of identified need and in location that are accessible to users, thereby improving access for people.		

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)			Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
				Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
				Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value											
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to respecting the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserving historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use.
(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 using architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development.
(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.
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality											
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring the protection, creation and access to green spaces.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training										
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)			
		Urban	Rural							
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle										
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	>	>	<	+	+	+	+	The 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 to improve community cohesion and relationships. Furthermore improvements in skills and education could improve well-being.	
(b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it	>	>	>	+	+	+	+	The 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.	
(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 protecting and enhancing facilities for leisure, art and culture.	
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources										
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to maximising the production and/or use of renewable energy.	
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	>	>	<	0	+	+	+	The policy 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 proximity where possible to reduce the travel requirements of families with children of different ages.	

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change												
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to 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												
(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 reducing waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources.
(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 promoting the use of recycled and secondary materials.

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites											
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land. Although it does refer to Policy SDP2: Spatial Development Principles which deals with the site selection process.		
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.		
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive											
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.		
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources											
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources.		
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption.		

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Policy SUP3: Education and Training												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	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	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting and enhancing existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and providing opportunities for new habitat creation.	
(c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	Data gap. Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds to calculate woodland cover.				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: Policy SUP3 sets out the general approach to the delivery of key developments that will help to improve educational and training opportunities in Pendle. 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 age groups. The priority is given to directing education and training developments to areas with an identified need or deficiency in provision.												

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places											
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects		
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)				
		Urban	Rural								
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community											
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs.		
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to addressing market failure.		
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle											
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	0	0	+	+	+	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.		
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.											
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the number of growth businesses.		
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	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.		

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	In Pendle there were 2300 jobs within the tourism sector (2004). Whilst the number of jobs has remained static the proportion of the workforce employed in tourism related businesses has increased marginally since 2004/05.	>	>	0	+	+	+	+	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.
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market									
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing unemployment levels.
(b) Improve the physical accessibility of jobs through the location of sites and transport links close to areas of high unemployment	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving 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 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing better paid and higher quality jobs.

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure												
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing traffic congestion and improving safety for road users.	
(b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to increasing the level of investment in, and use of, rail freight transport.	
(c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to improving transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans.	
E4 – To deliver urban/rural renaissance												
(a) Support rural diversification	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.				0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to supporting 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to reclaiming derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of ‘Brownfield’ sites.	

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(c) Concentrate office development within town centres	The figure varies from year to year, with high levels of provision recorded in 2007/08 and 2009/10 with the completion of Number One Market Street and the ACE Centre in Nelson.	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design sustainable buildings which meet the highest level of the appropriate BREAAAM scheme as possible.	
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour									
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	>>	>>	0	+	+	+	The policy seeks to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour and encourage natural surveillance.	
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities									
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult.	

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Provide physical access for those with disabilities	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to providing physical access for those with disabilities.	
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value									
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	>>	>>	<	+	+	+	The policy seeks to contribute to sustaining or improving the quality, appearance and character of the public realm and to enhance the setting of any historic buildings or infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the public realm. The policy also states that proposals should contribute to the quality of place by re-using historic buildings, where appropriate or by incorporating design elements in new developments that respond sympathetically to the built heritage, public spaces and key infrastructure elements within the historic environment in which they are located.	
(b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	Conservation Areas with appraisals and management plans to be produced by 2013/14.	>>	>>	<	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm to achieve a quality sense of place and local identity. It also requires new public realm proposals to incorporate materials which are in keeping with the character of the area	
(c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value	It is estimated that there were circa 120,000 tourist visits to museums in Pendle in 2010/11. This represents an increase on previous years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	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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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
C4 – To protect and improve local environmental quality												
(a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden. Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	The policy aims to sustain or improve the quality and appearance of the public realm – which could include green spaces – and includes the requirement to increase the use of trees, shrubs and planting.
(b) Reduce light and noise pollution	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing light and noise pollution.
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle												
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.				>>	>>	0	+	+	+	+	The policy requires proposals to have regard to the relationships between public buildings and the public realm and improve the character of the public realm, which will have a positive impact on the public's sense of belonging and community well-being. 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.
(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 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)				>>	>	^	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect and enhance public buildings which will include buildings of arts and culture. The policy also encourages the use of public art in the public realm.

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources												
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.				>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy requires development proposals to have regard to the general design principles outlined in ENV2 which addresses energy efficient design and the use of renewable energy technologies. The policy also encourages buildings to be built to BREEAM standards which incorporate 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 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	This policy makes no explicit reference to minimizing the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport.	
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change												
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.				>	>	0	0	+	+	This policy encourages buildings to meet as high a level as possible of the appropriate BREEAM scheme, thereby reducing or minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new public buildings. It also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings.	

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						
(b) Contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change	Total energy consumption per capita (i.e. domestic, commercial and transport) has fallen by 300 kWh in each year between 2005 and 2007, giving an overall reduction of 2.43%.	>	>	0	0	+	+	The policy encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which can adapt to a changing climate and which will have a longer life and thereby reduce emissions in the future from the need to demolish and build replacement buildings. It also encourages the use of natural and soft landscaping in areas of public realm which will provide carbon capture, water storage and shading and cooling benefits, helping to adapt to a changing climate.	
P3 – To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation recycling and recovery									
(a) Reduce waste arising from construction, demolition and domestic sources	There has been a reduction of 1.83% in household waste per head between 2004/05 and 2007/08, achieving the target of 380kg per head. In 2010/11 this had fallen still further. There has been a 52.81% increase in the composting rate between 2004/05 and 2010/11, far exceeding the target of 10%. The combined figure for recycling and composting (38.28%) is slightly below the target (44%) in the Lancashire Waster Strategy.	>	>	0	0	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing waste. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for minimising construction waste. The policy also encourages the design of adaptable, flexible buildings which will have a longer life and thereby reduce the need to demolish and build replacement buildings in the future.	
(b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials	The recycling rate has increased by 86.48% between 2004/05 and 2010/11. As a result the target of increasing the waste recycling to 20% has been exceeded.	>	>	0	0	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to the use of recycled and secondary materials. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates. The policy also refers users to Policy ENV2 which does explicitly promote this requirement.	

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
P4 – To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites												
(a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield	The NLUD return for 2004 records 48 ha of derelict land and buildings in Pendle, of which 20 ha was deemed to be suitable for housing. Green Works, off Knotts Lane in Colne, is the only site officially classified as being contaminated and in need of remediation. The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to encouraging the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield land.
(b) Protect good quality soil resources	There is 866ha of agricultural land in Pendle classified at Grade 3. There is none in Grades 1 and 2. This figure accounts for 5.1% of the total land area.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to protecting good quality soil resources.
P5 – To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive												
(a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	In 2006 the 63.1km of waterways in Pendle were classified: Good – 42.9%, Fair – 57.1%, Poor – 9.1%, Bad – 0%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to ensuring water quality meets the WFD standards.
P6 – Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources												
(a) Reduce the number of properties at risk of flooding from surface and ground water sources	Data gap. Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.				>	>	0	+	+	+	+	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.

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places												
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)				Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
					Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
					Urban	Rural						
(b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to reducing water abstraction and consumption. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for reducing water consumption. The policy also refers users to ENV2 which does explicitly state this requirement.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites												
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no explicit reference to contributing to 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 creation	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.				>	>	0	0	+	+	+	This policy makes no explicit reference to enhancing wildlife/landscape habitats. However, the policy encourages developments to be built to BREEAM standards, which includes criteria for maintaining or enhancing the ecology of development sites.
(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 to calculate 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.

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Policy SUP4: Designing Better Public Places

Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Geography			Timescale			Cumulative	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
		Pendle		Cross-Boundary	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-15 years)	Long Term (Beyond the plan period)		
		Urban	Rural						

Conclusion:

In addition, to the general design principles set-out in Policy ENV2, this policy sets out the general approach to securing a high quality and well-designed public realm (including public buildings), which are attractive and, where appropriate, are sympathetic to their immediate surroundings and enhance the setting of historic buildings.

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

The policy contributes positively towards the environmental SA objectives by encouraging multi-purpose public buildings that are built to recognised sustainability standards (BREEAM) and able to adapt to climate change, thereby increasing their potential lifespan and reducing the negative environmental impacts arising from demolition and replacement. The policy also encourages the use of natural surfaces and tree and shrub planting in the public realm to help improve the appearance of the local environment and make a positive contribution towards climate change (i.e. through shading). It also requires an appreciation of the setting of the historic environment and, where appropriate, encourages the re-use of historic buildings; scoring positively against SA objective C3: to protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.

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

Key

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Pre-Submission Report		Sustainability Appraisal Objective (Key overleaf)																	
		H1	H2	E1	E2	E3	E4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
Core Strategy Policy (Key overleaf)		SDP1	>	?	>	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	>	<	?	0	?	?	?
		SDP2	?	0	>	>	0	>	>	0	>	0	>	>	>	0	0	0	0
		SDP3	>>	?	0	>	?	0	0	>	0	0	0	>	>	0	0	0	0
		SDP4	0	0	>	>>	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	>	>	0	0	0	0
		SDP5	0	0	0	>	>	>	0	>	0	0	0	>>	>>	0	0	0	0
		SDP6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ENV1	0	>	>	0	0	>>	0	0	>>	>>	>>	<	>	>>	0	>	>>
		ENV2	>	0	>	0	0	>>	>>	>>	>	>	>>	>>	>>	>	0	>	>
		ENV3	0	0	?	>	0	0	0	0	>	>	?	>>	>>	0	0	0	<
		ENV4	0	>	>	>	>>	>	>	>	0	>	>	>>	>	0	0	0	<
		ENV5	0	>	>	0	0	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	>	>	>	>	>
		ENV6	0	0	>	>	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	>	>	>>	0	0	0
		ENV7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>>	>>	>>	>>	>
		LIV1	>>	>	0	0	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>	0	0
		LIV2	>>	0	0	0	>	?	0	0	0	0	<	>	0	0	<	0	>
		LIV3	>>	>>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	>	0	0	0	0	0
		LIV4	>	>	0	0	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	>	0	0	>	0	0
		LIV5	>>	>>	0	0	0	>>	>>	0	0	>	>>	>	>>	>	0	0	>
		WRK1	>	>	>>	>>	>	>	0	0	0	>	0	>	0	0	0	0	0
		WRK2	0	0	>>	>>	>	>>	0	0	0	>	>	>	>	0	0	0	>
		WRK3	0	0	>>	>>	>	?	0	0	0	0	<	>	0	0	<	0	>
		WRK4	>	0	>>	>>	>	>>	0	0	>>	0	>	>>	>>	0	>>	0	0
		WRK5	0	0	>>	>>	>	>>	0	0	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	>	>>	0	0
		WRK6	0	0	0	>	>	>>	>>	>	>	>>	>	>>	>	>	>>	0	>
SUP1	0	>	>	0	>	>>	>>	>	>	0	0	>>	>	0	0	0	0		
SUP2	>	>>	0	0	>	0	0	0	>	0	>	>	>	0	0	0	0		
SUP3	0	0	>	>>	>	>	0	0	>	0	0	>	>	0	0	0	0		
SUP4	0	>	>	0	0	0	>	>>	0	>>	>	>>	>	>	0	0	>		
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Core Strategy Policy

Policy SDP 1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
Policy SDP 2	Spatial Development Principles
Policy SDP 3	Housing Distribution
Policy SDP 4	Employment Distribution
Policy SDP 5	Retail Distribution
Policy SDP 6	Future Infrastructure Requirements
Policy SDP 7	Sequential Approach to Development
Policy ENV 1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments
Policy ENV 2	Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation
Policy ENV 3	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation
Policy ENV 4	Promoting Sustainable Travel
Policy ENV 5	Pollution and Unstable Land
Policy ENV 6	Waste Management
Policy ENV 7	Water Management
Policy LIV 1	Housing Provision and Delivery
Policy LIV 2	Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe

Policy LIV 3	Housing Needs
Policy LIV 4	Affordable Housing
Policy LIV 5	Designing Better Places to Live
Policy WRK 1	Strengthening the Local Economy
Policy WRK 2	Employment Land Supply
Policy WRK 3	Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye
Policy WRK 4	Retailing and Town Centres
Policy WRK 5	Tourism, Leisure and Culture
Policy WRK 6	Designing Better Places to Work
Policy SUP 1	Community Facilities
Policy SUP 2	Health and Well-Being
Policy SUP 3	Education and Training
Policy SUP 4	Designing Better Public Places

Sustainability Objectives

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

Housing requirement options - reassessment

The SA for the Core Strategy Issues and Options Report assessed five options in response to Issue 5a: How many new houses should we build in Pendle? These options were:

Option 1: Only deliver housing to meet the RSS housing target.

Option 2: Deliver housing in excess of the RSS target, in order to meet the figure identified in the SHMA.

Option 3: Deliver housing to meet the RSS target and consider further development in areas where there is an identified regeneration need.

Option 4: 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.

Option 5: Deliver housing to meet market demands regardless RSS or SHMA build targets e.g. application led.

There have been a number of changes to the planning system since these housing requirement options were first tested through the SA process. These include: the revocation of the RSS; the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which introduced the requirement for SHMAs to determine the objectively assessed needs (OAN) for housing; the publication of the 2011 Census and new population and household projections. A new SHMA was prepared in 2013 and was supplemented by a Housing Needs Study Update report in 2014, to take account of the new population projections. In light of the new guidance and up-to-date evidence, a revised set of housing requirement options for the Core Strategy have been identified. These are:

Option 1: Deliver 250dpa over the 19 year plan period (2011-2030) – this option is at the bottom of the recommended OAN range. Although it would meet the baseline population projections, it is unlikely to meet the new household projections and does not make a sufficient allowance for the economic growth aspirations of the borough.

Option 2: Deliver 277dpa over the 19 year plan period (2011-2030) – this option would meet the baseline population projections, and provides an approximation to the likely level of growth which may occur from the new household projections, but it does not make a sufficient allowance for the economic growth aspirations of the borough.

Option 3: Deliver 298dpa over the 19 year plan period (2011-2030) – this option would meet the baseline population projections and is likely to meet the new household projections. It also meets the 'policy-on' jobs growth forecast, which is aligned to the Council's economic strategy and growth aspirations for the borough.

Option 4: Deliver 312dpa over the 19 year plan period (2011-2030) – this option reflects the figure from the scenario at the top of the recommended OAN range. It would meet the population projections and both the current and new household projections. It also makes a significant allowance for the economic growth aspirations of the borough.

For all options a staggered approach to delivery (phasing) would be considered as a potential mechanism.

To help inform the preferred choice for the housing requirement figure in the Core Strategy, it is necessary to consider these new options and carry out a sustainability appraisal for each one.

Key

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Housing Requirement Options						
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
H1 – To help meet the housing needs of the whole community						
(a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents' needs	Increasing; 2010/11 is the first year that there has been a significant increase. Between 2004/05 and 2010/11 a total of 11 affordable homes have been built, which equates to 1.1% of all new dwellings.	>	>	<>	<>	All of the options seek to deliver new housing in Pendle. Option 1 would deliver an amount of housing which would meet the predicted population growth (as detailed in the 2012- based SNPP) but would be highly unlikely to meet the new household projections. Option 2 would meet the population projections and may also meet the new household projections. Neither of these options makes a significant allowance for the proposed levels of economic growth. These options would provide a lower amount of housing compared to the economic growth scenarios detailed in the SHMA. These options would therefore only move marginally towards meeting this SA objective. Options 3 and 4 would deliver an amount of housing which would meet both the population and household projections. They both, to differing extents, also make an allowance for the economic growth aspirations of the borough. These options are likely to move further towards meeting this SA objective.
(b) Address market failure	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.	>	>	>	>	All of the options would provide a sufficient amount of new housing to help diversify the current stock and help to address market failure. This issue is concerned with the amount of housing to be provided rather than its type and location which will be the determining factors in addressing market failure.
H2 – To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle						
(a) Reduce health inequalities	The all-cause mortality rate for males in Pendle has fallen, but remains higher than the England average. Although the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen, it remains worse than the England average.	>	>	>	>	Delivering new housing will generally have a positive effect on health through the provision of better quality, more energy efficient homes.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
E1 – To encourage business that is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets.						
(a) Increase the number of growth businesses	Pendle has seen a very weak growth in business stock between 1998 and 2008, with a change in the VAT registered business stock of just 13.71%. By comparison the Great Britain average is 21.33%.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.

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Housing Requirement Options							
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects	
(b) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	In 2011 3.79% of Pendle residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' category. This is lower than the comparable figures for the North West (4.86%) and England (6.70%).	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.	
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.	
E2 – To secure economic inclusion and develop and maintain a healthy labour market							
(a) Reduce unemployment levels	The onset of the current recession in 2007 heralded an increase in unemployment levels throughout the country. Pendle has however fared relatively well and the unemployment level remains significantly below the regional (8.0%) and national (7.7%) figures.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.	
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.	
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.	
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.	

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Housing Requirement Options						
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
E3 – To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure						
(a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009). Between 2003 and 2005 there was a 2.7% fall in the number of children KSI on roads in Pendle. This generally downward trend has continued from 2005 onwards with the following figures recorded in Pendle 10 (2006), 16 (2007), 11 (2008) and 7 (2009).	?	?	?	?	This issue is concerned with the amount of housing to be provided rather than its location which will be a key consideration for the capacity of the highways network. However, a higher housing requirement figure is more likely to generate additional traffic on the local highway network.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
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.	?	?	?	?	It is unclear whether the provision of more housing will contribute to supporting rural diversification. The provision of new homes in sustainable rural location may make a positive contribution to rural renaissance.
(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.	>	?	<	<	Although there is no direct relationship between the number of houses to be provided and optimising the use of Brownfield sites, a higher housing number may increase pressure on the use of greenfield sites which would move away from this 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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.

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Housing Requirement Options						
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Including the prevention, reduction or 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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
C1 – To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour						
(a) Make streets and public places safer for the community	The PLACE Survey was replaced by the Perception Survey in 2011. This had a much lower response, but asked residents how safe they feel when outside in the local area during the day. The response was 'very safe' (33%), fairly safe (48.5%). There has been a slight increase in the 'fear of crime after dark' in Pendle's neighbourhoods. However, the Perception Survey is based on a much lower response rate than the PLACE Survey it replaced.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
C2 – To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities						
(a) Reduce the numbers of people finding access to local food shops and services e.g. post offices, difficult	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctor's surgery. In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school. In 2008/09 95.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.

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Housing Requirement Options						
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
C3 – To protect places, spaces, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value						
(a) Respect the historic and contemporary heritage of the area and conserve historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and re-use	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
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.	?	?	?	?	A higher housing requirement figure is likely to increase the pressure to develop Greenfield sites and therefore may compromise the protection 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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
C5 – To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle						
(a) Create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied. The target of 52.8% by 2011 was not achieved. The Perception Survey had a low response but revealed that 3.3% definitely agreed that they can influence decisions in their area, and a further 25.6% tended to agree.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.

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Housing Requirement Options						
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Including the prevention, reduction or 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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
P1 – To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources						
(a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development and the use of public transport	There has been a small decline in the number of people using sustainable modes of transport to access their place of work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
P2 – To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change						
(a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions	Total energy consumption per capita fell by 5.63% from 7.1 tonnes to 6.7 tonnes in 2008. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire and well below the County (8.4 tonnes) and UK (8.2 tonnes) averages.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.

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? Uncertain

Housing Requirement Options						
Sustainable development objectives and criteria	Key baseline information and targets (where available)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Commentary Including the prevention, reduction or offsetting of adverse effects
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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
P7 – To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites						
(a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan and the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework?	Data gap. Biodiversity Action Reporting System does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
(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 to calculate woodland cover.	0	0	0	0	There is no explicit relationship between the options and this SA objective criterion.
Conclusion: All four options perform well against SA objective H1 and to some extent H2. As the options are solely concerned with the amount of new housing rather than its location, they do not have a direct impact on / relationship with many of the SA objectives. The options receive mixed scores against SA objectives E4 and P4 as a higher housing requirement figure is likely to lead to an increase in the use of Greenfield sites.						

Key

<< Move away significantly

< Move away marginally

> Move towards marginally

>> Move towards significantly

+ Move towards significantly

Positive impact

- Negative impact

No impact

? Uncertain

		Sustainability Appraisal Objective																	
		H1	H2	E1	E2	E3	E4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
Housing Requirement Options	Option 1	>	>	0	0	?	>	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	>	0	0	0
	Option 2	>	>	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
	Option 3	>>	>	0	0	?	<	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	<	0	0	0
	Option 4	>>	>	0	0	?	<	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	<	0	0	0
<<	Move away significantly	<	Move away marginally	>	Move towards marginally	>>	Move towards significantly	0	No Impact	?	Uncertain or mixed impact								

Housing Requirement Options

Option 1: Provision of 250 dwellings per annum

Option 2: Provision of 277 dwellings per annum

Option 3: Provision of 298 dwellings per annum

Option 4: Provision of 312 dwellings per annum

Sustainability Objectives

H1

To help meet the housing needs of the whole community.

H2

To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle.

E1

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

E2

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

E3

To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure.

E4

To deliver urban/rural renaissance.

C1 To reduce crime and the fear of crime, and to reduce anti-social behaviour.

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

C3 To protect, enhance and maintain places, spaces. Landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.

C4 To protect and improve local environmental quality.

C5 To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities and to value the diversity, of cultural traditions found in Pendle.

P1 To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote energy efficiency and increase the use of energy from renewable sources

P2 To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.

P3 To ensure the sustainable management of existing natural resources through consideration of depletion, waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.

P4 To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites.

P5 To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.

P6 Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water resources.

P7 To protect and enhance biodiversity and protect European sites.

Appendix B

Policy Pro-formas

This Appendix contains the pro-formas which were produced to help guide the process of identifying the preferred policy option for addressing each of the issues listed in the table below.

The pro-formas brought together a wide range of information including national and regional policy requirements, local evidence, the findings from the Sustainability Appraisal and comments from the Issues and Options consultation. This information was used to provide a coherent and balanced approach to selecting the preferred option.

It should be noted that the pro-formas were prepared at the Preferred Options stage, when earlier national and regional planning policy was in place and references to these are now out-of-date. However, the pro-formas still provide useful evidence to justify the chosen policy approach.

Issue	
1a	Which settlement hierarchy do you think would help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of settlement growth in Pendle?
1b	How should we distribute new housing across Pendle?
1c	What type of land should be developed for housing?
1d	How should we distribute new employment across Pendle?
1e	Which locations are most appropriate for new employment land provision?
1f	What types of employment* sites do we need to provide?
1g	How should we distribute new retail provision across Pendle?
2a	When should we ask for contributions to help maintain existing, or provide new, infrastructure in Pendle?
2b	How should we determine the level of developer contributions?
3a	What factors should we emphasise in order to achieve high standards of design in new developments?
3b	Which of these options would make a significant contribution to an improved public realm?
4a	How should we aim to build renewable energy technologies into new developments?
4b	How supportive should we be towards the development of renewable energy sources?
4c	How can we accommodate stand-alone renewable energy schemes in Pendle?
4d	How can we seek to improve energy conservation and efficiency in new housing?
4e	How should we influence the use of construction materials?
4f	How should we seek to improve air quality in Pendle?
4g	How should we seek to improve the management of water resources and watercourses in Pendle?
5a	How many new houses should we build in Pendle?
5b	What type, size and tenure of housing should we build?
5c	How much affordable housing should we deliver?
5d	How can we deliver affordable housing?
6a	Which of the following types of employment do we need to attract into Pendle, as a priority?
6b	Should we offer protection to existing employment areas?
6c	Which of the following locations should be the focus for new developments in the tourism, cultural or hospitality sectors?
7a	What level of new retailing should we seek to attract into Pendle?
7b	Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples (non-food retailers) in Pendle?
7c	What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres?
7d	How can we establish and support a night-time economy in Nelson and/or Colne town centres?
8a	Where should we locate new community facilities to help reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion?

8b i)	Do you think there is a need for new community facilities in a particular town or village in Pendle?
8b ii)	Do you think there is a need to provide larger community facilities elsewhere in Pendle?
9a	How should we protect our existing green open spaces?
9b	How can we enhance the quality of, and improve access to, our green open spaces?
10a	How can we help to protect and enhance our <u>built</u> heritage?
10b	How can we help to protect and enhance our <u>natural</u> heritage?
10c	How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?
10d	Do we need to designate Sites of Settlement Character?
11a	How can we improve our physical connections with adjacent areas, particularly our transport links into Yorkshire?
11b	How can we best address our current reliance on the car for personal travel?
11c	What approach should we take to car parking?

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

A settlement hierarchy seeks to arrange settlements in order of importance, by this we mean the level of services and facilities the settlement offers and therefore its sphere of influence i.e. the catchment area of population that relies on that settlement for services and facilities.

We are looking to establish a settlement hierarchy to promote sustainable communities by locating services and facilities closer together to help reduce the need to travel. In establishing a settlement hierarchy consideration must be given to the current level of services provided in each settlement but also areas where we could improve the level of service provision to facilitate sustainable growth of settlements where development land is available. This information along with demographic data, environmental consideration and the availability of sites and thus the potential to accommodate new development will help determine the settlements to be included in each tier of the hierarchy.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The consultation support was for Option 2 (57%) which proposed a 4 tier structure of Key Service Centres, Local Service Centres, Rural Villages and Rural Hamlets. This hierarchy would focus development on those areas within these settlements that are in greatest need of regeneration, namely the Housing Market Renewal Areas.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal also showed Option 2 to be the most sustainable option.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS1	Climate Change Supplement
	PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
	PPG13	Transport
RSS Policy	RDF2	Rural Areas
RSS Policy	CLCR2	Focus for Development and Investment in Central Lancashire City Region
SCS Goal	All	This issue indirectly affects all SCS Goals
Other	None	

d. Planning policy and guidance

Direct most development to existing towns to help maximise accessibility to employment and services by walking, cycling and public transport.	PPS1: Sustainable Development (CLG, 2005)
- LDDs should include policies to sustain, enhance and where appropriate revitalise country towns and villages...whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment - Away from larger urban areas planning authorities should focus most new development in or near to local service centres where employment housing	PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG 2004)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

services and facilities can be provided close together	
○ LSC should be defined in LDFs on the basis of their current role in serving the needs of their rural hinterland and their potential to act as hubs for the provision of services, facilities and transport. Factors such as their location, size and the range of services already provided will be important in this. ○ In rural areas development should be focused on settlements that can act as service centres for the surrounding areas ○ It is important to maintain services in smaller villages; therefore LDFs should define Local Service Centres and less accessible areas particularly sparse rural areas where they will encourage innovative approaches to service and transport provision.	RSS Policy RDF2 (GONW, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of urban and rural development ○ Seek to re-establish vital village services	Pendle Rural Strategy 2004-2009 (PBC, 2004)

f. Key evidence

○ The settlements of Pendle can be grouped into four clearly discernable tiers (below the key service centres), reflecting their differing levels of sustainability	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
○ The population within the study area is expected to increase between 2001 and 2021 by about 1.29%	Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathanial Lichfield for PBC, 2007)
○ Barnoldswick operates in a network with Nelson & Colne (and Burnley and Craven). ○ Barnoldswick is identified as a freestanding town with a hinterland and Nelson and Colne are identified as towns in a local network. ○ Those places with the greatest potential to fulfil the role of KSC roles and functions are those which are already strong service and employment centres.	The NW Key Service Centres – Roles & Functions (Land Use Consultants 2006)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

LSC should be defined in LDFs on the basis of their current role in serving the needs of their rural hinterland and their potential to act as hubs for the provision of services, facilities and transport. Therefore this issue looks to set out the settlement hierarchy for Pendle. The hierarchy will be the overarching policy tool for setting housing and employment locations as well as a framework for other development such as tourism and retail.

The consultation support was for Option 2 which proposed a 4 tier structure of Key Service Centres, Local Service Centres, Rural Villages and Rural Hamlets. The theme of this option was Urban Regeneration and as such identified only 2 key service centres, Nelson and Colne (including Brierfield). This option therefore relegates Barnoldswick down to the next tier, which is that of a local service centre. Evidence (e.g. Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study) shows that Barnoldswick would qualify as a Key Service Centre due to the level of services and facilities it provides and the important employment role it plays in the north of the Borough. It is also felt that demoting it from a key service centre could stifle future development in the north of the Borough. It is therefore considered that Barnoldswick needs to be included as a Key

Service Centre in the preferred hierarchy and therefore it is considered that option 2 is not the most appropriate option for the whole borough.

An important evidence base document for this issue, the Sustainable Settlements Study, supports Option 3. This option differs from the other two options proposed as it includes a fifth tier in the hierarchy, that of Rural Service Centres. This tier would elevate the status of 4 of the larger villages, Trawden, Foulridge, Fence and Kelbrook. It recognises that these four settlements have a considerably higher level of service provision than the remaining rural settlements, with a larger physical area and population size and a range of facilities that provide services to the wider rural area. It is proposed to allow some modest expansion in these settlements to support their role in offering locally accessible services to the rural areas. It is felt this is an important element which our chosen settlement hierarchy needs to include creating a sustainable framework which allows the needs of the rural areas of the borough to be successfully met.

The public and the SA, in supporting Option 2, are placing considerable weight on the regeneration benefits that Option 2 could provide by focussing development in Nelson and Colne. As discussed above, it is considered that this approach, in relegating the position of Barnoldswick from a KSC, would have a detrimental effect on the north of the borough. As such it is proposed to promote Option 3 as our preferred option but also to bring our the regeneration emphasis of Option 2 in the policy as well.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred approach we are therefore proposing is as follows:

1. Key Service Centres
 - Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne
 - Barnoldswick
2. Local Service Centres
 - Barrowford
 - Earby
3. Rural Service Centres
 - Trawden
 - Foulridge
 - Fence
 - Kelbrook
4. Rural Villages
 - Salterforth
 - Higham
 - Sough
 - Blacko
 - Laneshawbridge
 - Barley
 - Roughlee and Crow Trees
 - Newchurch-in-Pendle
 - Spen Brook
5. Rural Hamlets
 - Bracewell
 - Winewall
 - Wycoller

As with all the proposed options, this option still applies a priority approach, with the Key Service Centres the preferred location for development, with the majority of forecasted growth including new housing, employment and retail developments being targeted at these locations. The Key Service Centres include Nelson and Colne (including Brierfield) and as such still support the regeneration efforts in these areas, as in the favourite option of the consultation (2), whilst not to the detriment of the health of the north of the Borough by including Barnoldswick in this tier too.

Smaller scale development will be considered in the Local Service Centres of Barrowford and Earby, with some limited growth allowed, including new housing, employment and retail development, to help sustain existing services in the settlements.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

The Rural Service Centres (Fence, Trawden, Kelbrook and Foulridge) will be considered for some additional development to meet local service needs and which will help to support surrounding rural areas. Any growth of these settlements would be on a specific needs basis and may include some new housing.

Development in the Rural Villages would be limited to specific identified needs, e.g. some small scale affordable housing. There would be no planned growth of these settlements i.e. no extension of the settlement boundary to facilitate development and no allocation of sites.

Development in the Rural Hamlets (Winewall, Bracewell and Wycoller) would be severely restricted with no planned growth. No settlement boundaries would be defined for these rural hamlets, placing them in open countryside, severely restricting development to those projects which address a specific and identified need e.g. affordable housing for local people.

It is felt that this approach creates a balance between placing emphasis on the regeneration benefits of focussing development in the Key Service Centres of Nelson (& Brierfield) and Colne whilst allowing Barnoldswick sufficient scope for development to maintain its role of key service provider for the north of the borough and developing the tier of Rural Service Centres to provide more localised access to services in the rural areas. These three key elements combined would create a sustainable framework for development in Pendle, consistent with national and regional policy aims.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land Use Allocations DPD
☐ No → The preferred settlement hierarchy will inform the allocation of sites.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years
☐ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
☐ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding potentially required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes → N/A
☐ No → N/A

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue looks at where and how new housing should be distributed across Pendle. The options considered:

- Locate most of the new housing development in the main towns of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick; or
- Allow some new housing in the smaller towns and villages such as Earby, Barrowford and Trawden; or
- Spread the housing allocation evenly across the Borough; or
- Take a demand led approach and let the market decide where there is a demand for new housing.

The overall aim is to achieve a balanced distribution of new housing across the Borough taking account of the settlement hierarchy, the need for regeneration in specific areas and the availability of land to provide additional housing.

Whichever option is chosen we need to ensure that new housing is provided in the locations where it is needed and consider how this will contribute to the creation of sustainable communities.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- No one option gained the majority of the support. Options 3 and 4 which looked respectively at focusing new housing in areas of regeneration and focusing housing in areas of proven need, received the most support.
- A number of the consultees suggested that a mix of a number of the options would provide the best approach for establishing how new housing development should be distributed across the Borough.
- There were also a number of alternative options suggested these included:
 - emphasising the role of bringing empty homes back into use; and
 - consideration of infrastructure capacity and how this could affect the location of new housing.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal supported Option 3 which would focus development in identified regeneration areas. It indicates that this option would have the greatest social and economic benefits. In terms of rural housing it will seek to meet the needs only of existing rural residents rather than attracting new residents away from the towns.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS3	Housing
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	RDF2	Rural Areas
	L3	Existing Housing Stock and Housing Renewal
	L4	Regional Housing Provision
	CLCR2	Focus for Development and Investment in Central Lancashire City Region
SCS Goal	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Other

- Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth?
- Issue 5a – How many houses should we build in Pendle?

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ The RSS indicates that priority should be given to developments in locations consistent with the regional and sub-regional spatial frameworks. Under policy RDF2 the priority locations for development in Pendle will be the Key Service Centres (Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick).	Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

○ The North West Regional Housing Strategy has three equally important and connected objectives: ○ Achieving the right quantity of housing. ○ Continuing to raise the quality of the existing housing stock. ○ Connecting people to the improved housing offer. ○ The vision of the Regional Housing Strategy is: “to create balanced housing markets across the North West that support economic growth, strengthen economic and social inclusion and ensure that everyone has access to appropriate, well-designed high quality, affordable housing in sustainable, mixed and vibrant communities.”	Regional Housing Strategy (4NW, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ The Sustainable Settlement Study recommends that Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick should be classed as Key Service Centres and should accommodate the majority of the forecast growth.	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
○ The SHLAA indicates that Nelson, Colne and Brierfield have the most available land providing capacity for additional housing. Barnoldswick has less land available but is still higher than the remaining settlements in the Borough.	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (PBC, 2008)
○ The SHMA sets out the amount of new housing (both market and affordable) that is required in the Housing Market Area. It also considers the housing needs of different groups e.g. older people, rural communities etc.	Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Fordham Research, 2008)
○ The current population is estimated at 89,500. ○ The population of Pendle is projected to increase to 99,500 by 2026. ○ The current number of households in Pendle is estimated at 36,000. ○ The number of households in Pendle is projected to increase to 45,000 by 2026.	Lancashire Profile
○ Current viability work indicates that urban brownfield sites are unlikely to be viable	Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (Fordham Research, 2009)

for housing development in the short term. This could have an impact on the availability of land for housing development and therefore impact on how the housing allocation is distributed.	

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

It is clear that not one of the suggested options was supported outright in the consultation and there were a number of concerns about the impacts of each of the options. With this in mind it may be better to consider an approach which combines certain elements from a number of the options. Each element is outlined below and consideration is given as to how they should be incorporated into the preferred approach.

Settlement Hierarchy

One of the key issues highlighted in the consultation response included the need to align the approach with the option chosen under Issue 1a: 'Which settlement hierarchy do you think would help achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth in Pendle?' It is important that the distribution of new housing is not contrary to the approach taken to the chosen settlement hierarchy. The overarching principle of where new housing is located should be based on the settlement hierarchy approach and this should be broadly in conformity with the policies in the RSS.

Policy RDF2 of the RSS indicates that the priority for development in rural areas, such as Pendle, should be in the Key Service Centres. These have been identified in the Sustainable Settlements Study as Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick. Distributing the majority of the housing allocation into the Key Service Centres can be considered sustainable as these towns provide the majority of employment opportunities and services in the Borough.

Any policy which is developed should be sufficiently flexible to allow for the issues of housing and regeneration needs to be addressed. This may be through exceptions to the core policy requirements. The advantage of using the settlement hierarchy approach is that the spatial links between the provision of jobs, services and new housing can be considered. A holistic view needs to be taken to ensure that the distribution of new housing is sustainable.

Population and Household Projections

Current population projections indicate that there is likely to be an increase in the number of people living in Pendle by 2026. Household projections also indicate an increase in the number of households that are likely to exist by 2026. This is partly due to an increase in the population but also may be due to increased divorce rates and increased single person households. The areas in which these population and household increases will occur will obviously have an impact on how and where new housing needs to be distributed.

Empty Homes

Attention must also be paid to the substantial number of vacant properties in the main urban areas and the impact new developments may have on bringing empty properties back into use. Nelson, Brierfield and Colne have a high number of empty properties. The provision of new housing in these areas could have a negative impact on the existing housing stock and reduce the likelihood of empty properties being brought back into use. The preferred policy approach will need to incorporate a mechanism for the managed release of new housing in these areas and consider undertaking an assessment of the likely impact on the existing housing stock. This should help to ensure that the impact of new development is limited.

Amount of New Housing and Land Availability

Another key element which needs to be considered is the number of houses that is to be provided in Pendle. Issue 5a of the Issues and Options report looks at the different scenarios. This issue will be important as it will have an impact on the capacity of the different areas to provide the additional housing and therefore the approach taken to how we should distribute the housing allocation. The preferred approach under Issue 5a suggests that the higher housing figure, as stated in the SHMA, should be used as the housing provision target for Pendle. This is justified on the basis of the need to provide affordable housing in the Borough. This means that there will need to be more land allocated for housing than if the RSS provision figures were used.

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment indicates that the towns of Nelson, Colne and Brierfield have the highest capacity to support new housing development. Barnoldswick would also be able to accommodate a proportion of the housing growth. The location of the majority of available sites accords with the settlement hierarchy approach.

Housing Needs

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment sets out the overall housing needs of the Borough and provides ward level housing balance information. This identifies the wards where there is a greater need for affordable housing and the wards where there is a greater need for market housing. However, it does not quantify the amounts of housing required in each ward. This information can only be used to show where there is comparative need for different types of housing (i.e. market or affordable) it cannot be used to set out specific housing numbers for different locations.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The key elements that the preferred approach for the distribution of new housing development will address include:

- Alignment with the chosen settlement hierarchy (see issue 1a) including rural housing provision.
- Conformity with RSS policies, in particular the main development locations should be the Key Service Centres (RDF2).
- Amount of population and household growth and the areas where this is likely to occur.
- Ensure that housing is provided in sustainable locations as outlined in PPS3. There should be a range of community facilities and good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.
- Consideration of how many houses we should provide in Pendle as this will impact on the capacity of different areas to support new housing (see Issue 5a).
- Consideration of the amount of available land in each location and how this will influence the overall distribution of housing in Pendle.
- Explain how housing need relates to the chosen approach and whether there will be exceptions to the approach where there is a proven need (e.g. in some rural areas)
- Consideration of how the distribution of new housing development will impact on vacant properties / empty homes.
- Consideration must be given to the HMR initiatives and whether key housing projects in these areas are likely to skew the overall borough housing distribution e.g. potential proposal for a large proportion of the housing allocation to be located in the South Valley area of Colne. This will need to be factored into the overall housing distribution for the Pendle.

The distribution of new housing should be inline with the spatial priorities of the RSS and follow the settlement hierarchy approach as detailed under Issue 1a which indicates that Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick should be considered as the Key Service Centres in Pendle and therefore a large proportion of the housing allocation for Pendle will be concentrated in these towns. Where there are large concentrations of empty homes new housing developments may be restricted if they are likely to have a negative impact on bringing these homes back into use. There may be a need for a phased approach to certain areas of the borough. In certain cases new housing will be allowed in locations outside of the key areas where there is an identified local need.

A method for apportioning out the housing allocation will need to be formulated. Possible approaches include:

- Looking at the current population and household distribution and providing a similar percentage of dwellings to each area.
- Looking at where the available land is and distributing the allocation on that basis.
- Looking at where the housing need is and distributing the allocation on that basis.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?



Pendle



Rural Pendle



M65 Corridor



West Craven Towns

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒	Yes	→	Land-use Allocations DPD
☐	No		The distribution of the housing allocation will have an impact on which sites should be designated for new housing development. Consideration of the general distribution of new housing will need to be made when sites are being chosen in the Land-use Allocations DPD.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☐	Short-term	○ Within 0-5 years
☒	Medium term	○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
☐	Long term	○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding potentially required?

☐	Yes	→ Go to Question 6c
☒	No	→ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐	Yes	→	N/A
☐	No	→	N/A

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers the type of land that we should use for new housing development. The options included the use of brownfield (previously developed) land and Greenfield land.

The aim of this issue is to determine what the best type of land is for new housing development. We need to ensure that new housing is developed in a sustainable way. The use of brownfield land helps to protect our environment by minimising the use of green fields. It also helps to regenerate derelict sites and areas. However, the redevelopment of brownfield sites can often be expensive. In some circumstances developments may not be viable and therefore there may be a need to develop some greenfield sites in order to provide the number of houses required over the plan period. We need to achieve a balance between the development of different types of land for housing.

The options considered included only allowing development on sites within a settlement boundary (Option 1), allowing for development outside the settlement boundary, where need arose (Option 2) and allowing development on any site provided that need could be adequately demonstrated (Option 3).

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Analysis of the responses to the consultation showed that Option 1 had the majority of support. This option would only considered land within the existing settlement boundaries and require that development should be directed in order of preference to previously development land and vacant buildings.
- Key issues/alternative suggestions that were raised during the consultation period included:
 - the need for consistency with the RSS
 - the need to consider the natural and man-made heritage values of sites and structures
 - that new housing should be directed to areas where there is an identified need for the development regardless of the type of land to be developed.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The sustainability appraisal for this issue supported Option 2 which would direct developments to previously developed land and vacant buildings in the first instance but allow Greenfield development both within and outside the existing settlement boundaries where there was a proven need.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS3	Housing
RSS Policy	DP4	Make the Best Use of Existing Resources and Infrastructure
	L3	Existing Housing Stock and Housing Renewal
	L4	Regional Housing Provision
SCS Goal	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all
Other	○ Issue 10c – How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ 60% of new housing should be on previously development land.	Planning Policy Statement 3 (CLG, 2006)
○ At least 65% of the housing provision should be provided on brownfield land and buildings.	Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Considers best practice for identifying previously developed land and its potential use for new housing development.	Untapped Potential (CPRE, 2007)
○ There is room to improve and better enforce targets for re-using brownfield land and increasing density. ○ Our vision is of a planning system that takes every opportunity to use brownfield before greenfield sites; ○ Increase the share of new building on brownfield sites across the country by establishing a new target for an average 75% of residential development across all England's regions to be on previously developed land by 2010, supported by varying targets for brownfield use in Regional Spatial Strategies to reflect regional differences in supply and demand.	Towards a Strong Urban Renaissance (UTF, 2005)
○ The role of the Regional Housing Strategy is to complement the work of the RSS and that of LDFs through establishing a framework for sub-regional and district housing strategies. This will require new supply in both rural and urban areas to be appropriate to local markets and environments and to be sustainable by getting the location, type, design, size and tenure mix right. It is also vital that the capacity of the existing stock is fully used. ○ LDFs should integrate housing, infrastructure and other forms of development. By investing in the necessary infrastructure we need to maximise development of brownfield sites that are easily accessible to centres of employment.	Regional Housing Strategy (4NW, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ The SHLAA indicates that 48% of the available land in Pendle is brownfield land. ○ The recent SHLAA update indicates that 56% of available land and buildings in Pendle is brownfield.	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (PBC, 2008)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The priority for the use of existing buildings and previously developed land for new development is well established in higher tier planning policy and there is little support for a deviation from this approach. Indeed, any major deviation from this stance could lead to non-conformity issues with the RSS.

The main point for debate therefore centres around whether Greenfield sites, both within and outside the existing settlement boundaries, should be included in the sequential approach. National and regional policy is clear that we should make the best and most effective use of land. The sequential approach in Policy DP4 of the RSS indicates that following the use of previously developed land, infill opportunities should be considered and then other land where this is well located to jobs, services and infrastructure. This sequential approach would allow for some Greenfield sites to be developed.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

The Sustainability Appraisal supports Option 2 which would allow for Greenfield development outside the settlement boundary where there is a proven need. This is broadly in line with the approach taken in the RSS.

Consideration also needs to be given to the amount of housing development that is required over the plan period and therefore the amount of land that is needed for development. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) indicates that 48% (updated to 56%) of the land considered available for housing development is previously developed land. The total amount of land available, which includes some Greenfield sites, will only be sufficient to provide dwellings to meet the overall RSS target. This means that some Greenfield land within the existing settlement boundaries will need to be developed in order to meet the Borough's housing targets.

The redevelopment of brownfield land and buildings will help with the regeneration of our towns especially in industrial areas where there are high levels of dereliction. The regeneration of parts of Pendle is a key priority and therefore the use of this sequential approach is considered to be an appropriate policy response.

If higher housing targets are supported, further land outside the current settlement boundaries may be required. Issue 5a considers the different, possible levels of housing provision in the Borough.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Taking the issues outlined in 2f into consideration the preferred policy approach for deciding the type of land to be developed for housing will need to include a sequential approach prioritising development on previously developed land but also allowing some Greenfield development to take place in order to meet the Borough's housing requirement.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No The type of land that should be used for new housing development will impact on the sites that are chosen for allocation in the Land-use Allocations DPD.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☐ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding potentially required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

7 Additional comments

None

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Strategic objective	1	Issue	d	Theme	Sustainable Communities

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To distribute employment land so that it addresses the needs of businesses in growth sectors that help to strengthen and diversify the local economy, whilst contributing to sustainable development and local regeneration objectives.

To help meet the employment land allocation for Pendle identified in the Employment Land Review and any future revision of the RSS.

The options considered include focussing development opportunities in Key Service Centres (Option 1) areas of identified (regeneration) need (Option 2) and on the basis of market attractiveness (Option 3).

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- There was a fairly even split between Option 1, focussing development in Key Service Centres and Option 2, focussing development opportunities in areas of regeneration need. Together these two options were favoured by 74% of all respondents.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA Report favoured Option 1, which seeks to focus development on Key Service Centres (KSC) as this would be close to the existing population (workforce) and potential customers. It would help to minimise the number of journeys to work and make the best use of the existing infrastructure. In addition, the KSCs in the M65 corridor contain pockets of high social deprivation (Index of Local Deprivation) several of which are priority areas for regeneration under the Housing Market Renewal programme.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG4	Industrial & Commercial Development and Small Firms
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
	GPO1	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	RDF2	Rural Areas
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W3	Supply of Employment Land
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	- Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? - Issue 7c – What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres? - Issue 10c - How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?	

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

d. Planning policy and guidance

Direct most new development to existing towns to help maximise accessibility to employment and services by walking, cycling and public transport.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2009) PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004) PPG13: Transport (CLG, 2001)
In rural areas, development should be focussed on settlements that can act as service centres for surrounding areas.	PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004) PPG13: Transport (CLG, 2001)
Identify local service centres as the preferred location for new economic development.	Policy EC9: Draft PPS4, Planning for Prosperous Economies (CLG, 2009)
The emphasis (for growth and development) should be placed on areas in need of regeneration and Housing Market Renewal (HMR) areas in particular.	Policy RDF1: Spatial Priorities, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
Development in rural areas should be concentrated in Key Service Centres.	Policy RDF2: Rural Areas, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
Small scale development to help sustain local services, meet local needs or support local businesses will be permitted in towns and villages defined as Local service Centres, which already provide a range of services to the local community.	Policy RDF2: Rural Areas, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

- Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. - Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. - Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). - Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). - Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
- Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. - Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick are the Key Service Centres in Pendle	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
○ 54.16 ha of employment land required in Pendle 2003-2021. ○ Shortfall of 7.12ha in employment land supply – now reduced to 4.45ha ○ Surplus of employment land (3.16ha) in West Craven ○ Shortfall of employment land (10.28ha) in M65 Corridor	Employment Land Review (PBC, 2008)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

○ The Key Service Centres (with the exception of Barnoldswick) <u>and</u> areas of identified regeneration need are both situated in the densely populated M65 corridor in the south of the borough where there is an identified shortfall of employment land. ○ Draft PPS4 states that in rural areas, local service centres should be identified and that these should be the preferred location for new economic development. ○ The SA Report indicated that focussing employment on the KSCs was the most sustainable option for the following reasons: - these are the major centres of population; and home to approximately two-thirds of all people in Pendle - they include localised pockets of deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation) areas of identified regeneration need (Housing Market Renewal) - makes the best use of existing infrastructure - has the most comprehensive public transport network and linkages to adjacent areas - minimises travelling distances; and - reduces the need to travel to work by car. ○ The need to support small-scale diversification projects in rural areas was well supported. ○ The need to deliver employment land in line with the sub-regional allocation for Lancashire, identified in the RSS, may also influence decisions on the size and location of employment sites.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The Core Strategy will identify the M65 Corridor, and in particular the Key Service Centres of Nelson (including Brierfield) and Colne, as the focus for future employment growth in Pendle.

The allocation of land for employment use in the Land-use Allocations DPD will be focussed on sites in the M65 Corridor, close to the Key Service Centres.

A sequential approach will be used to help direct proposals for employment to the most sustainable location.

Outside the M65 corridor the sequential approach will also be used to guide employment uses to the most sustainable locations, in line with the settlement hierarchy.

As such new employment opportunities will focus on Barnoldswick, the Key Service Centre in the north of the Borough. In the remoter rural areas development should be of a scale and nature to fulfil the needs of local communities. Proposals for employment will be supported in the six Local and Rural Service Centres identified in the Sustainable Settlements Study. Elsewhere small scale development that aids the diversification of rural employment must be shown to be in a sustainable location and to meet an identified local need.

The RSS currently identifies a Lancashire wide employment land allocation and states that this should be broken down into district allocations in discussion with neighbouring local authorities and key partners. In Pendle this has been undertaken through the preparation of an Employment Land Review, which revealed a requirement for 54.16 ha to 2021 and a shortfall of 7.12 ha. The monitoring of Employment Land for 2008/09 reveals that this shortfall has been reduced to 4.45 ha.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

- The sequential approach directing employment to the most sustainable locations in the Borough will be based on the settlement hierarchy and apply across the whole of Pendle.
- Manufacturing provides over one-third of all employment opportunities across Pendle, more than three times the national average. Whilst there is a general need to help diversify the local economy, there is a specific need to address this over-dependence on a declining manufacturing sector in Barnoldswick where it accounts for over 60% of all employment opportunities.

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No → Need to allocate approximately 10ha of employment land in the M65 corridor.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☐ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☐ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☒ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☐ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☒ Yes → 1. NWDA – land acquisition and infrastructure provision
2. HCA – land acquisition and infrastructure provision

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Strategic objective	1	Issue	e	Theme	Sustainable Communities

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To identify the type of land that we should seek to prioritise for employment use, taking into account local regeneration needs, market attractiveness and sustainability issues.

The options considered include using a sequential approach to direct development to the most sustainable locations (Option 1), only allowing development within existing settlement boundaries (Option 2), allowing urban extensions where a need can be demonstrated (Option 3) and even distribution of employment land throughout the Borough.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Two-thirds of all respondents favoured a sequential approach directing employment in order of priority to existing protected employment areas, town centre locations and transport hubs/corridors.
- There was some support for development on Greenfield (open space) sites within the settlement boundary (Option 2) and allowing urban extensions (on Greenfield land) where this could be shown to be both justified and the most sustainable option (Option 3).
- It was noted that any policy should reflect the guidance in Draft PPS4.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA Report also favoured the sequential approach outlined in Option 1, as this would potentially achieve higher environmental benefits. It would promote the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land firstly within existing employment areas and secondly within the existing urban area. It would also make a significant contribution towards reducing the impact of climate change in that it would make many journeys to work much shorter increasing the likelihood of people choosing to use more sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG4	Industrial & Commercial Development and Small Firms
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	DP4	Making the best use of existing resources and infrastructure
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	○ Issue 1d – How should we distribute new employment across Pendle? ○ Issue 7c – What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres? ○ Issue 10c - How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Prioritise previously developed land, which is suitable for re-use, setting out criteria based policies.	Policy EC4: Draft PPS4, Planning for Prosperous Economies (CLG, 2009)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

- Development should accord with the following sequential approach: - Use existing buildings and previously developed land within settlements - use suitable infill opportunities within settlements - develop other land that is well-located in relation to housing, jobs, services and infrastructure.	Policy DP4: Making the best use of existing resources and infrastructure, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
At least 30% of employment sites should be available – i.e. fully serviced and actively marketed	Policy W3: Supply of employment land, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
Development will largely be confined to Key and Local Service Centres.	Policy CLCR2: Focus for development and investment in Central Lancashire City Region, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

- Deliver high quality employment sites and premises - Secure new uses for Brownfield land - Reduce levels of congestion by increasing use of public transport and reducing peak traffic volumes (Transformational Action 66)	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)

f. Key evidence

- In broad comparative terms, the supply and demand by size of site appear to show a good level of correlation, but it should be recognised that take-up and demand can be influenced by supply. 47% of employment sites, representing 34% of the available floorspace are 'available', which is in-line with the RSS Policy W3	Employment Land Review (PBC, 2008)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

- Prioritising the re-use of existing buildings and previously developed land for new development is well established in higher tier planning policy (Draft PPS4 and RSS Policy DP4). - In line with Draft PPS4 we should seek to make the most efficient and effective use of land by using a sequential approach to promote the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land. - Any significant deviation from this approach could lead to issues of non-conformity. - The main point for debate, therefore, is whether Greenfield sites, both within and outside existing settlement boundaries, should be included in any sequential approach. - The sequential approach in RSS Policy DP4 indicates that following the re-use of buildings and previously developed land within settlements, infill opportunities within settlements should be considered ahead of other land that is well-located in relation to housing, jobs, services and infrastructure. This would allow for Greenfield sites to be developed. - A sequential approach as favoured by the SA Report will help to achieve greater environmental benefits by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield land within existing urban areas. It also helps to reduce the impact of climate change by increasing the opportunity for people to access their workplace by sustainable modes of transport, reducing the need to journey to work by car.	

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The re-use of buildings and previously developed land helps to regenerate derelict areas and reduces the pressure to develop in Greenfield locations (i.e. open space in the urban area, or urban extensions).

However, the economic viability of re-developing Brownfield land for employment uses is highly dependent on the cost of remediation. To ensure that employment and/or regeneration opportunities are not unduly restricted by planning policy, the use of a sequential test will help to ensure that development is only permitted on Greenfield sites in the most exceptional circumstances, where there is either a clear justification of need, or evidence that such a location is the most sustainable option available.

Whilst the re-use of brownfield land is a priority sites will also need to be suitable for the proposed use. Protected Employment Area status will be afforded to protect the best sites from development for alternative higher value uses. This status will normally, but not exclusively, be applied to Brownfield sites.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ **Pendle** ☒ **Rural Pendle** ☒ **M65 Corridor** ☒ **West Craven Towns**

- The sequential approach prioritising the type of land to be used for employment purposes will apply across Pendle.

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ **Yes** → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ **No** Need to allocate approximately 10ha of employment land in the M65 corridor.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ **Short-term** ○ Within 0-5 years

☐ **Medium term** ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ **Long term** ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

☒ **Yes** → Go to Question 6c

☐ **No** → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☒ **Yes** →
1. NWDA – land acquisition and infrastructure provision
2. HCA – land acquisition and infrastructure provision
3. PBC – Local Enterprise Growth Initiative

☐ **No** →

7 Additional comments

None

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Strategic objective	1	Issue	f	Theme	Sustainable Communities

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To provide an appropriate range of employment sites to attract new inward investment and facilitate the expansion of local businesses in growth sectors of the economy. A key element of this policy is to encourage the protection and/or provision of different kinds of sites (i.e. in terms of size, quality and accessibility) in different locations to cater for the growth of indigenous firms and to attract potential inward investors.

By providing sites that are attractive to modern businesses the intention is to:

- increase the number of jobs available in the area
- improve the quality of local employment opportunities
- attract businesses that help to diversify the local economy and have a long-term future

The options considered included providing large dedicated employment sites (Option 1), allowing for the expansion of existing employment areas (Option 2), providing a range of small employment sites throughout the borough (Option 3) and making more intensive use of existing employment land (Option 4).

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 3, which favours the provision of small sites throughout Pendle, received the most support, almost double that for each of the four other options, which received almost equal support.
- The more intensive use and minor expansion of existing employment sites was supported, but the provision of a large strategic site, although favoured by the sustainability appraisal, received the least support.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA Report favoured Option 1, which seeks provide a large strategic employment site. This would allow for the construction of modern energy efficient units in an accessible location that meets the needs of modern businesses. These are considered to outweigh the potentially negative aspects which include an inability to find a suitable site close to the identified areas of regeneration need and the likely need to develop on Greenfield land.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG4	Industrial & Commercial Development and Small Firms
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
	GPO1	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	RDF2	Rural Areas
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W3	Supply of Employment Land
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	○ Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most	

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable patterns of growth? ○ Issue 1e – What locations are most appropriate for employment land provision? ○ Issue 10c - How can we protect and enhance our open countryside? |
|--|

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Ensure that there is sufficient employment land to provide for choice and flexibility and that businesses are appropriately and sustainably located. ○ Policies should provide for choice, flexibility and competition. ○ Ensure that there is a variety of sites available to meet differing needs. ○ Identify areas of land once used for industrial purposes but are now under used or vacant. Indicate appropriate alternative uses for such land including industrial and commercial uses. ○ Encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips especially by motor vehicles. ○ Encourage new development in locations that can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport.	PPG4, Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (CLG, 1992)

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. ○ Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. ○ Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). ○ Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). ○ Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
○ Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. ○ Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ Shortfall of 7.12ha in employment land supply ○ Surplus of employment land (3.16ha) in West Craven ○ Shortfall of employment land (10.28ha) in M65 Corridor	Employment Land Review (PBC, 2008)
○ Inspector noted that it is the quality of sites, and not just the quantity of available land, that is of concern.	Local Plan Inquiry (September 2005)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

- Option 3, which favours the provision of small sites throughout Pendle, received the most support. The benefits of this approach are that it is likely to support the needs of new start-up businesses by offering small, affordable premises in locations readily accessible by a variety of means of transport. It would also help to regenerate derelict sites and/or underused premises.
- On the other hand it would be unlikely to attract large scale inward investment or support the expansion of local businesses. The provision of sites across the borough would also fail to address the fact that the demand and need for employment land are both centred on the M65 corridor.
- The provision of a large strategic site, although favoured by the sustainability appraisal, received the least support and depending on the size of the proposed site may not be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy. It would however help to provide premises that meet the needs of modern businesses and reduce the potential for conflict with residential areas. Accessibility by sustainable modes of transport (i.e. cycling and walking) is likely to be reduced in comparison to urban brownfield sites. In addition the take-up of Greenfield land rather than the regeneration of derelict sites and under-used premises is likely to be favoured. The benefits of this approach are therefore largely economic, and the social and environmental aspects tend to be negative.
- A key feature of Government guidance and the findings of the Employment Land Review is the need to provide a variety of good quality sites to provide for choice, flexibility and competition.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Taking all the issues into consideration the preferred policy approach must seek to provide a wide range of sites to meet the needs of businesses of all types and size, in particular new start-up businesses and those in growth sectors.

In order to do so, whilst also meeting our regeneration objectives, will require the use of a sequential approach which prioritises development on previously developed land (preferably within protected employment areas and the M65 corridor), followed by urban brownfield sites in accessible locations (i.e. close to transport hubs and corridors) and Greenfield sites within settlement boundaries.

The ELR shows that there is a shortfall of sites in the M65 Corridor where both demand and need are highest. However, the need to allocate a locally strategic (Greenfield) site will only be considered if insufficient land is available to meet the employment land needs identified in the RSS and ELR, or the size and quality of such sites are not considered to meet the needs of modern businesses, which are vital to help diversify and strengthen a local economy that remains over-dependent on manufacturing for employment opportunities.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ **Pendle** ☒ **Rural Pendle** ☒ **M65 Corridor** ☒ **West Craven Towns**

- The sequential approach directing employment to the most sustainable locations in the Borough will be based on the settlement hierarchy but favour locations in the M65 corridor where demand and need are highest.
- Whilst there is a general need to help diversify and strengthen the local economy, there is a specific need to address the over-dependence on a declining manufacturing sector in Barnoldswick.

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ **Yes** ➔ Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ **No** Need to allocate approximately 10ha of employment land in the M65 corridor.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☐ **Short-term** ○ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ **Medium term** ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☐ **Long term** ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☒ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☐ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☒ **Yes** ➔

1. NWDA – land acquisition and infrastructure provision
2. HCA – land acquisition and infrastructure provision
- ☐ **No** ➔

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

We are looking to establish a retail hierarchy, or framework, for the Borough, to ensure that new retail development is sited in sustainable locations, meets local needs and complies with national and regional retail policies.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Half of the respondents to the consultation told us they wanted to see a policy which encouraged the provision of small scale retail provision in the rural service centres to increase local service provision and accessibility and reduce the need to travel to access basic day to day requirements.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal also found (Option 3) to be the most sustainable option.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
RSS Policy	W5	Retail Development
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	- Issue 7a – What level of new retailing should we seek to attract into Pendle? - Issue 7b – Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples in Pendle? - Issue 7c – What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres? - Issue 7d – How can we establish and support a night-time economy in Nelson and/or Colne town centres?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

- LPAs should...set out a spatial vision and strategy for the network and hierarchy of centres...setting out how the role of different centres will contribute to the overall spatial vision for their area. - Retail investment should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre and should not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre, or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns.	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
New investment should promote sustainable shopping patterns, which result in a reduced need to travel, especially by car, to access retail facilities of an appropriate nature and type	NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Adopting a 'high scenario' indicates that existing commitments will not absorb all the projected growth in expenditure up to 2011 and there is scope for further comparison floorspace ○ Key issue is whether Barnoldswick should be categorised as a 'town centre' or as a 'district centre'. ○ Development in all centres should be appropriate in terms of nature and scale to the role of the centre ○ Nelson town centre is the main comparison shopping destination in the borough. It is supported by Colne and Barnoldswick and three local shopping centres within the borough. The existing provision of LSCs offers a reasonably balanced distribution of local facilities serving local communities. These facilities complement the three main centres and have an important role to play in serving the day-to-day needs in their local areas. ○ The network of LSC and shopping frontages should be maintained. There may be scope for improving some centres but there is no obvious need for new centres.	Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathanial Lichfield for PBC, 2007)

f. Key evidence

○ Projected Gross Floorspace: ○ Low Scenario – 10,140 2006-21 ○ High Scenario – 16,703 2006-21 ○ 71.6% of households in Pendle undertake small-scale or top-up shopping trips in addition to their main food shop, with the highest proportion in the north of the borough. ○ Most respondents travel by car to their main food shop (82.1%) with 73.5% using a car for travel to their non-food travel destinations. ○ The majority buy their non-food items in Burnley town centre (38.9%) ○ Nelson and Colne are the centres visited most frequently (56.3 % and 47.2% respectively). ○ The population within the study area is expected to increase between 2001 and 2021 by about 1.29%	Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathanial Lichfield for PBC, 2007)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

To be consistent with national and regional planning policy whilst meeting the desires expressed in the public consultation regarding local service provision, we need to develop a framework that whilst supporting existing main town centres as the focus for retail development, also facilitates the provision of small scale convenience retail provision to serve the rural areas of the Borough.

We need to have regard to the low retail projections from the RCS but be aware that they are guidelines and should not be considered minimum or maximum targets.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

3 How will we achieve our objective?

In putting forward the suggestion for the establishment of 'Rural Service Centres' as part of our preferred Settlement Hierarchy (Issue 1a), the consistent approach would be to see the Rural Service Centres fulfil this role of local convenience retail provision.

It is also considered that there is a need to give some focus to development in the North of the Borough, by promoting Barnoldswick as a Key Service Centre and protecting and enhancing its unique retail offer.

Therefore Option 3 is considered to best balance the needs of the Borough, by providing a retail hierarchy framework concentrating the main retail development in the key service centres of Colne, Nelson and Barnoldswick but also allowing for a suitable scale of provision in local and rural service centres. This is therefore proposed as our Preferred Approach and sets out a sustainable framework for the location of retail development in the Borough which is consistent with National and Regional objectives. This option was also the most supported option in the public consultation and the SA.

The policy will need to establish actual percentage distributions of the retail projections to different parts of the borough.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use allocations DPD

☐ No Potential need to allocate sites for new retail development.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years

☐ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes → N/A

☐ No → N/A

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers when we should require developer contributions for maintaining or providing new infrastructure in Pendle. The options considered whether the Council should require contributions for:

- both physical and social infrastructure; or
- only physical infrastructure; or
- only social infrastructure.

The overall aim is to determine what type of infrastructure should be provided through developer contributions.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- There was reasonably equal support for all three options. However, in some areas of Pendle there was more support for physical infrastructure and in other areas more support for social infrastructure. The statutory consultees indicated support for Option 1 which considers both social and physical infrastructure.
- Key issues/alternative options that were suggested during the consultation stage included:
 - Any requests for developer contributions must be inline with Circular 05/2005 on Planning Obligations.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The sustainability appraisal supported Option 1 as this would provide a balance of social and/or physical infrastructure depending on which type was most needed. This 'needs' approach helps to ensure the sustainability of new development.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS3	Housing
	PPS12	Local Spatial Planning
Circular	05/2005	Planning Obligations
RSS Policy	DP4	Make best use of existing resources and infrastructure
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market ...
Other	○ Issue 2b – How should we determine the level of developer contributions?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Identifies the provision of services and facilities in the settlements in Pendle. This information can be used to identify where there may be deficiencies in service provision (social infrastructure).	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
○ Identifies the current levels of infrastructure in Burnley and Pendle. ○ Identifies the infrastructure capacity and deficiencies in each Borough. ○ Identifies future infrastructure requirements of the key infrastructure providers (e.g. United Utilities)	Draft Burnley and Pendle Infrastructure Study (PBC & BBC, 2009)

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○ There are three main aims to the Planning Obligations paper: ○ provide a clear framework for local planning authorities preparing LDF policies and developing a plan-led approach; ○ provide a systematic basis for officers negotiating Section 106 Planning Agreements; and ○ give specific advice to developers on when contributions will be required and how they will be calculated.	Planning Obligations in Lancashire (LCC, 2006 (updated in 2008))

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Obligations must be: ○ relevant to planning; ○ necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; ○ directly related to the proposed development; ○ fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development; and ○ reasonable in all other respects.	Circular 05/2005: Planning Obligations
○ The study aims to: ○ identify the process through which utilities investment is allocated and procured and set out the role of key stakeholders ○ establish how resource allocation processes can be influenced ○ identify specific and/or geographical constraints and issues which are impacting upon the economic development of the region now, or in the foreseeable future; and ○ start to make suggestions on how these issues may be overcome either through dialogue, planning processes or financial investments.	Northwest Utilities Infrastructure Study (Ekogen for NWDA, 2008)
○ Document not yet available	NW Hidden Infrastructure Study (Arup for EA and 4NW, 2009)
○ Document not yet available	Lancashire Transport Framework (Atkins for LCC, Blackburn BC and Blackpool BC, 2009)
○ The strategy will allow for a series of action plans to be developed to promote connectivity within and between Lancashire's urban centres, and between urban and rural areas, in order to ensure that the full contribution of the economic value of Lancashire's green infrastructure to the sustainable economic performance of Lancashire is both measurable and realised.	Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy (LEP, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ Highlights the areas that are at risk of flooding and assesses the areas of potential future development to ensure flood risk is addressed. This can help identify areas in need of new flooding infrastructure.	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Entec for PBC, 2006)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The preferred policy approach must adhere to the requirements of Circular 05/2005 and outline the circumstances where the Council can require contributions to be made.

With regard to the type of infrastructure that should be required, the consultation process indicated that there was a split in the support for social and physical infrastructure. The Sustainability Appraisal supported Option 1 which allows contributions for both social and physical infrastructure.

It is considered that the best and most balanced approach to requiring contributions for additional infrastructure would be to consider each development on a case by case basis and allow for both social and physical infrastructure to be provided depending on the needs in each area.

The information from the evidence base and other strategies will help provide details of the different infrastructure needs and deficiencies in Pendle.

The approach to planning obligations in Pendle will need to be considered in light of the new Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). If the CIL approach is adopted there will be a need to establish the likely infrastructure costs in order to set up an appropriate levy for the area.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

There are a number of factors which should be considered in the preferred policy approach. The policy should request contributions from developers in the appropriate circumstances in line with Circular 05/2005. Developer contributions should be well balanced and appropriate to the specific development.

Contributions for new infrastructure will be required to make a development acceptable in planning terms. Consideration will be given to the needs of the area and the specific development and requirements could include physical and/or social infrastructure.

The infrastructure study should be used to provide information on the infrastructure deficiencies in each area and the policy could include an action plan to help ensure the best distribution of new infrastructure across the Borough. It would also help provide information to developers identifying where the sites with the best access to existing infrastructure are and those sites/areas where large scale infrastructure work is required.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No The location of allocations for housing and employment will need to consider the location and capacity of existing infrastructure services and also consider the need to provide additional infrastructure to support any proposed development.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years

☐ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

b. Is funding required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

N/A

☐ No →

N/A

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers how we should determine the level of contributions that should be sought from developers. The options considered a site-by-site approach and a standard calculation approach. The aim of this issue is to ensure that contributions are fair and in proportion to the type and scale of the development.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The majority of support was for Option 1 which would consider the need for contributions on a site-by-site basis.
- A number of consultees put forward an alternative option which combined Options 1 and 2 allowing for a standard set of calculations that would provide developers with some guidance but would also include a degree of flexibility as to how they are applied in each case.
- Another consultee highlighted the need to consider the Council's response to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) alongside the issue of setting policies regarding developer contributions.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The sustainability appraisal report indicated that there was no clear relationship between the mechanism for collecting developer contributions and any of the sustainability objectives.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
Circular	05/2005	Planning Obligations
RSS Policy	N/A	None
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market
Other	○ Issue 2a – When should we ask for contributions to help maintain existing, or provide new infrastructure in Pendle?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Obligations must be: ○ relevant to planning; ○ necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; ○ directly related to the proposed development; ○ fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development; and ○ reasonable in all other respects.	Circular 05/2005: Planning Obligations

e. Other strategic objectives

○ This paper puts forward principles, methods and good practice with the aim of developing a consistent and robust approach to planning obligations across Lancashire.	Planning Obligations in Lancashire (LCC, 2006 (updated 2008))

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

f. Key evidence

☐ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The requirements of Circular 05/2005 make it clear that planning obligations must be relevant to planning and directly related to the proposed development. By considering each development on a case-by-case basis to determine the need for contributions this should meet some of the requirements of the Circular. This option was the most popular with consultees and also provides maximum flexibility for the Council and developers. However, there may be merit in also providing information on how to calculate contributions for different infrastructure elements e.g. open space. This would help to provide some certainty to developers regarding the amount of money required for different elements of infrastructure as the standard charges could be calculated and factored into the cost of each development.

With regard to the Community Infrastructure Levy, the Council has yet to make any decisions as to whether the CIL will be charged once the Core Strategy has been adopted. On this basis it is important that the approach to obtaining developer contributions and setting the level of contributions should be considered in policies in the Core Strategy.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred policy should set out the general approach to how to set the levels of contributions. In particular it should consider the need for contributions on a site-by-site basis taking account of the circumstances of each application.

The preferred approach should also state that a set of criteria/information on how to calculate the level of contributions for different elements of infrastructure will be provided in other policies in the Core Strategy or other DPDs in the Pendle LDF e.g. for openspace provision a standard amount per dwelling may be required where the proposal is above a certain threshold.

The policy approach should make that contributions will only be sought where there is an identified reason for seeking them.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles

☐ No This policy will set the overall framework for requiring developer contributions. Policies in the Development Control Principles DPD that require contributions will need to conform to the general principles set out in this Core Strategy policy.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☒ No → Go to Question 7

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c. Is funding available?

☐	Yes	→	
☐	No	→	

7 Additional comments

None

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Strategic objective	3	Issue	a	Theme	Confident Communities

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers the factors that we should emphasise in order to achieve high standards of design in new developments. Three choices were identified:

- the use of appropriate materials to remain in keeping with the character of the area;
- employing the highest standards of innovation and design; and
- ensuring accessibility in design and meeting Secured by Design standards.

We are looking to ensure that new developments are of a high quality design, meet appropriate design standards and take account of key issues such as accessibility, security, heritage, energy efficiency and climate change. The design of developments is intrinsically linked to the creation of sustainable communities. By requiring high design standards we can help to ensure the creation of sustainable places.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Choice 1 received the most support. This choice requires new development to be in keeping with the character of the area.
- There was less support for Choice 2 which would allow innovative developments which have limited reference to their setting.
- The key issues / alternative suggestions highlighted in the consultation included:
 - Policies should make reference to local distinctiveness rather than simply be prescriptive in terms of materials.
 - Policies should be sufficiently flexible to allow for different designs depending on the site to be developed.
 - The design of new developments needs to incorporate climate change mitigation.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicated that Choice 1 was the most sustainable choice, however all three choices scored well against at least one sustainability objective.
- The SA also highlighted that these choices are not mutually exclusive, although if all three choices are pursued then this may increase development costs and reduce the amount of development taking place.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS3	Housing
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
	PPG13	Transport
	PPG17	Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
RSS Policy	DP7	Promote Environmental Quality
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings
Other	○ Issue 4d – How can we seek to improve energy conservation and efficiency in new housing?	
	○ Issue 4e – How should we influence the use of construction materials?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Promoting good quality design in new development and ensuring that development respects its setting taking into account relevant design	Policy DP7: Promote Environmental Quality, Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

requirements, the NW Design Guide and other best practice. ○ Good design, creativity and innovation, are essential to improve the built environment.	
e. Other strategic objectives	
○ Seven objectives of Urban Design: ○ Character ○ Continuity and Enclosure ○ Quality of the Public Realm ○ Ease of Movement ○ Legibility ○ Adaptability ○ Diversity	By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - Towards better practice (CABE, 2000) (NAT 30)
○ Indicates that LDDs should consider developing an urban design strategy, which establishes a comprehensive urban design vision and is supported by specific urban design policies, guidelines or proposals for specific sites.	Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools (CLG, 2005) (NAT 56)
○ Designing out crime and designing in community safety should be central to the planning and delivery of new development. ○ Seven attributes of sustainable communities relevant to crime prevention: ○ Access and movement ○ Structure ○ Surveillance ○ Ownership ○ Physical protection ○ Activity ○ Management and maintenance ○ Planning policies on crime prevention should not be mere words of encouragement but set precise expectations. It should be quite clear what is expected from developer's proposals, both in terms of location and quality. Every core strategy should have at least one general policy, to help deliver planning's contribution to crime prevention and community safety.	Safer Places - The planning system and crime prevention (CLG & HO, 2005) (NAT 75)
○ Local development documents should include policies that set out strategic design and access objectives in line with PPS1 and relevant good practice set out in <i>By Design, Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention and Planning and access for disabled people: a good practice guide</i>. ○ The fundamentals of design policy should be set out in the Core Strategy, for example the need to follow a robust design process, basing proposals on a clear understanding of context, and the contribution of better design to achieving sustainable development objectives. ○ Each authority should use the Core Strategy to identify their own design priorities, and to lay these out in a manner that is succinct and capable of development in the other DPDs.	Making design policy work: How to deliver good design through your Local Development Framework (CABE, 2005) (NAT 76)

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○ Provides a number of good practice points including: ○ All parties involved in the planning and development process should recognise the benefits of, and endeavour to bring about inclusive design. ○ Include appropriate inclusive access policies in the development plan supported by a specific strategic policy. Do not rely on a single access policy. ○ Consider the use of planning conditions or section 106 agreements in enhancing the provision for inclusive access in the wider urban environment.	Planning and access for disabled people: a good practice guide (CLG, 2003) (NAT 87)
○ Our cities are not currently designed for climate change. It presents planners and designers with significant challenges, but also enormous opportunities to create innovative urban environments that will be attractive while functioning well as the climate changes. Architects and developers must also think creatively, to ensure that the built environment adapts to the changes ahead. ○ Many adaptation strategies contribute to wider policy objectives and the creation of a quality public realm. The imperative to manage high temperatures and reduce flood and drought impacts can justify the creation and maintenance of green infrastructure. In turn, a linked network of open spaces that can be used by a range of people contributes to quality of life and health. It also has a crucial role in maintaining and improving air quality, flood and surface water management and biodiversity. ○ Adaptation decisions will be influenced by location. It is important to recognise the relationship between large-scale strategic adaptation strategies at the conurbation scale (e.g. networks of open spaces) and smaller scale options (e.g. orientation of individual buildings).	Climate Change adaptation by design: a guide for sustainable communities (TCPA, 2007) (NAT 81)
○ High quality, sustainable design is not just an ideal but an objective that can be achieved with a clear understanding of the role and function of places and by following guidelines for best practice. ○ Design is much more than appearance and functionality. Genuinely good design takes into account other objectives that affect our quality of life by: ○ helping to conserve nature; ○ improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions; ○ reducing opportunities for criminal activity; ○ helping to prevent or reduce the impact of flooding; and ○ using sustainable local materials that	North West Best Practice Design Guide (NWRA, 2006) (REG 40)

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add character and blend well with surroundings.

f. Key evidence

○ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

There are a number of factors which need to be considered when deciding on the preferred policy approach.

The consultation indicated that new development should be designed to remain in keeping with the established character of the area where it is located by using appropriate materials. This choice is in line with the RSS approach of ensuring that new developments respect their setting. This will be a key objective of the design policy in the Core Strategy.

However, as noted in the Sustainability Appraisal, the choices included under this issue are not mutually exclusive and therefore elements of each choice could be incorporated in to a combined policy approach. Consideration should be given to access and security as well as allowing for innovative designs which do not necessarily have to be out of character with the surrounding area.

Important national strategies set out key design guidance for new developments and details are outlined in the 'Other Strategies' section above. This guidance needs to be included and/or referred to in the general design principles of the Core Strategy policy.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The overarching aim of the policy approach is to ensure that developments are well designed and help the creation of sustainable communities. The preferred policy approach should consider and include the following points:

The design of new developments should:

- Consider and respond to the setting of the site/local distinctiveness of the area and in so doing respect the townscape and heritage of the surroundings
- Use materials appropriate to the setting
- Be accessible to all members of the community
- Be safe and secure
- Address the potential implications of climate change
- Be innovative to obtain the best design solution

Proposals should have regard to the seven urban design objectives as set out in the 'By Design' best practice guide.

These points should be the guiding design principles for new development in Pendle and they should be expanded upon in more detailed design policies in other DPDs and SPDs.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD

☐ No More detailed design guidance may be included in policies in this DPD.

☒ Yes → Design Principles SPD

☐ No More detailed design guidance is included in this SPD. The SPD may need to be reviewed to conform to the principles set out in the design policy of the Core Strategy.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ **Short-term** ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ **Medium term** ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ **Long term** ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☒ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔
- ☐ **No** ➔

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers the elements that would make a significant contribution to improving the public realm. Six choices were presented and included:

- Design out the opportunity for crime in public spaces
- Improve connectivity and seek to reduce the conflict between pedestrians and traffic
- Increase the use of natural surfaces, trees and planting
- Use appropriate materials that are in keeping with the established character of the area
- Increase the use of public art
- Control outdoor display advertising

The aim is to create well designed public spaces that are both pleasant to use and foster a sense of civic pride. These spaces should also provide safe and attractive routes through quiet or bustling areas.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The aim of the consultation was to help determine whether there was one particular element that would make a significant improvement to the public realm over another element.
- There was reasonably equal support for all the suggested elements indicating that there are several important interrelated issues to be considered when seeking to improve the quality and appearance of the public realm.
- Additional comments from consultees suggested that a combined approach incorporating all the suggested elements would help to ensure the development of quality public spaces.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicates that 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.
- Choice 1: Seek to design out the opportunity for crime in public spaces and Choice 5: Increased use of Public Art both perform well against the SA objectives and can be considered to be the most sustainable.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
	PPG15	Planning and the Historic Environment
	PPG17	Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
RSS Policy	W7	Principles for Tourism Development
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings.
Other	○ Issue 3a – What factors should we emphasise in order to achieve high standards of design in new developments?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Plans and strategies should ensure high quality, environmentally sensitive, well-designed tourist attractions, infrastructure and hospitality services which improve the public realm.	Policy W7: Principles for Tourism Development, Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
○ The design of roads, and other public	Conservation Area Design and Development

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areas should respect the character of their surroundings in layout, detailing and materials. ○ Historic street surfaces, materials or furniture should be retained, repaired, and where appropriate reinstated.	Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (PBC, 2008).

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Public spaces can be designed to create a variety of type of space (path, street, square, park, plaza, green), character of space (informal, civic, recreational, commercial) and scale of space, rather than being merely the parts of an area that have not been built on. The provision of public spaces should respond to the needs established by the patterns of local economic, social and cultural life. ○ Well-designed public spaces are functioning parts of a network of pedestrian routes, providing for the needs of all users including disabled and elderly people. ○ Making use of natural assets such as water, riversides, slopes, trees and other planting helps to create attractive spaces and encourages biodiversity.	By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - Towards better practice (CABE, 2000) (NAT 30)
○ Through their planning and design policies and proposals, local planning authorities should create high-quality streets and public spaces. ○ Policies for the design of development for main town centre uses, regardless of location, and for development in town centres, should promote high quality and inclusive design, in order to improve the character and quality of the area in which such development is located and the way it functions.	Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools (CLG, 2005) (NAT 56)
○ Seven attributes of sustainable communities relevant to crime prevention: ○ Access and movement ○ Structure ○ Surveillance ○ Ownership ○ Physical protection ○ Activity ○ Management and maintenance	Safer Places - The planning system and crime prevention (CLG & HO, 2005) (NAT 75)
○ Provides a number of good practice points including: ○ All parties involved in the planning and development process should recognise the benefits of, and endeavour to bring about inclusive design. ○ Include appropriate inclusive access policies in the development plan supported by a specific strategic policy. Do not rely on a single access policy. ○ Consider the use of planning conditions or section 106 agreements in enhancing the provision for inclusive access in the wider urban	Planning and access for disabled people: a good practice guide (CLG, 2003) (NAT 87)

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environment.	
○ Key factors that should be considered in the design process for achieving a thriving Public Realm include: ○ Social Spaces – focus activity areas, uses in and around the space, build in versatility, routes through spaces, stimulate the senses. ○ Distinctive Places – strengthen local identity, plant local, quality places are built to last. ○ Street Furniture – clean up the clutter, fit art to the place. ○ Signage – make a place legible. ○ Lighting – Illuminated the scene.	Urban Design Compendium (English Partnerships, 2007)
○ Aspects that should be addressed when aiming to create imaginative and stimulating public realm include: ○ Local identity ○ Adding a human touch ○ Creating ease of movement	North West Best Practice Design Guide (NWRA, 2006) (REG 40)
○ To improve quality of place. ○ To improve health and well-being. ○ To create the setting for investment. ○ To enhance the tourism, recreation and leisure offer. ○ To enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. ○ To adapt to, and mitigate, the effects of climate change. ○ To grow and develop the regional parks in Lancashire.	Lancashire Green Infrastructure Study (LEP, 2009)
○ The Manual for Streets provides guidance on the design of residential streets. ○ It looks at the design process, layout and connectivity, quality places, street user's needs, street geometry, parking, signage, street furniture and lighting, materials, adoption and maintenance.	Manual for Streets (Department for Transport, 2007)
○ The Pennine Lancashire Squared: Design Competition was initiated by Elevate. It aims to lead to the creation of unique and high profile public spaces or squares across Lancashire. ○ In Pendle Nelson was the town chosen to be entered into the competition. The winning design looks at providing new greenspaces within the town centre and reusing existing buildings.	Pennine Lancashire Squared: Design Competition (ELEVATE East Lancashire, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

There are numerous sources of information and guidance on designing high quality public spaces. The consultation also indicated that a combination of factors needs to be considered in order to improve and create better public spaces. The preferred policy approach will need to take account of, reference and include the key points identified from the sources above.

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3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred policy approach should require, where appropriate, developments to improve the quality of the public realm by having regard to the following (in no particular order):

- Seek to design out the opportunity for crime and encourage natural surveillance;
- Improve connectivity and create ease of movement for all users;
- Increase the use of natural surfaces, trees, shrubs and planting;
- Use appropriate materials that are in keeping with the established character of the area and ensure sensitive repair and maintenance regimes are put in place;
- Increase the use of public art where appropriate and ensure that the art fits in with the place;
- Ensure that advertisements contribute positively to the public space.

Reference should be made in the policy to the key documents which provide more detailed guidance on these aspects of design. These points should be seen as overarching guiding principles for the design of the public realm and developments which will have an impact on the public realm. Further detailed guidance should come through policies in the Development Control Principles DPD and any future Design SPDs that the Council may produce.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes	→ Development Control Principles DPD
☐ No	Policies in this DPD will need to conform to the design policies in the Core Strategy.
	→ Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD
	This SPD contains detailed guidance on key aspects of the design of the public realm in Conservation Areas. The policy in the Core Strategy will need to make reference to this SPD. The SPD may need to be reviewed to take account of the Core Strategy design policy.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☒ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☐ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ Yes →
- ☒ No →
- | |
|---|
| 1. ELEVATE – Pennine Lancashire Squared |
| 2. Developer contributions |
| 3. Neighbourhood Management? |

7 Additional comments

None

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Strategic objective	4	Issue	a	Theme	Caring for the Environment

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This objective seeks to establish a policy to guide how to incorporate renewable technologies into new developments. There is a requirement for Pendle to make a contribution to national and international targets for reducing CO₂ emissions. We therefore need to develop Core Strategy policies to support and facilitate such targets.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The preferred option in the public consultation was Option 1, with over half the support. This option proposes to require the provision of renewable technologies into all developments. There was more support for this option from the general public with the stakeholders being more cautious and suggesting that renewable technologies should only be required where this is viable.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal also supported this option (Option 1), equally with option 3, it being seen as one of the best ways of facilitating the use of renewable energy in new development and addressing the issue of climate change.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Climate Change Supplement
	PPS22	Renewable Energy
RSS Policy	EM15	A Framework for Sustainable Energy in the North West
	EM17	Renewable Energy
	EM18	Decentralised Energy Supply
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our Environment
Other	- Direct links to Issues 4 b,c & d on climate change, particularly 4d on Energy Conservation and Efficiency in new housing. - Indirect links to Policy 3a on Design Standards in Developments.	

d. Planning policy and guidance

Local Authorities should have an evidence-based understanding of the local feasibility and potential for renewable and low carbon technologies including micro-generation, to supply new development	Planning Policy Statement 1: Climate Change Supplement, CLG, 2007
- Local Authorities should, in their Development Plan Documents, set out targets for the energy to be used in new development to come from decentralised and renewable and low carbon energy sources, based on appropriate evidence and viability assessments - In advance of local targets being set, new non residential developments above a threshold of 1000m² and all residential developments comprising of 10 or more units should secure at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements from decentralised and renewable or low-	North West Regional Spatial Strategy, GONW, 2008

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carbon sources.	
e. Other strategic objectives	
○ The UK has a legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020	The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, HM Govt, 2009
○ In 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO ₂ by at least 30% relative to 1990.	Draft Lancashire Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan, LCC, 2008
○ Combining fabric and services improvements with renewables to achieve a reduction of about 20% in energy use was cheaper per tonne of CO ₂ emissions reduced than achieving a 10% reduction by using renewables alone.	The Merton Rule: A review of the practical, environmental and economic effects, NHBC Foundation, 2009
f. Key evidence	
○ Effectively, each person in Pendle is producing the equivalent weight of one average sized African Bull elephant in CO ₂ emissions each year	Emissions of Carbon Dioxide for Local Authority Areas, Defra, 2005.
○ Modelling suggests that renewables could provide more than 30% of our electricity (compared to around 5.5% today); more than two-thirds of that could come from on and offshore wind, but there could also be important contributions from hydro, sustainable bioenergy, marine sources and small-scale technologies. 12% of our heat could come from sustainable biomass, biogas, solar and heat pumps, supplying the equivalent of 4 million households with their current heating demands. And renewable sources could provide 10% of our road and rail transport energy.	The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, HM Govt, 2009

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

We are commissioning a joint Pennine Lancs study to look at renewable and low carbon energy provision and this study will provide the evidence for and support any policy approach we adopt.

Option 1 was most supported in the consultation and also scored highly in the Sustainability Appraisal. Being the strictest requirement of the options proposed it also gives Pendle the best chance of contributing to and achieving national, regional and sub-regional targets.

The option as described in the Issues and Options Report gives the opportunity for a graduated approach, where more stringent requirements are made of new major developments than smaller householder schemes, but where every scheme is required to make a contribution and where the consideration of energy efficiency measures as well as the use of renewable technologies was permitted. A recent study by the NHBC Foundation suggests that the most cost effective way of reducing energy use was by combining fabric and services improvements with stating that to achieve a reduction of about 20% in energy use was cheaper by tonne of CO₂ emissions reduced than achieving a 10% reduction in renewables alone. It is suggested that this approach is considered in forming our preferred approach.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Option 1 as supported in the consultation would have the greatest impact on reducing CO₂ emissions in Pendle. This is considered the preferred approach, requiring even householder schemes to be aware of the impact of their development on Climate Change and to be required to take account of this in the design and planning of their proposed developments. As this goes beyond the requirements of the RSS (in requiring all developments to comply regardless of

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size) it would need a robust evidence base / viability study to justify these requirements.

For major developments, it is proposed that we have a policy which would, rather than require simply a contribution of a % of energy use from renewable sources, also look at the alternative measure of a % reduction in CO₂ emissions. This is a more flexible approach which would allow options to reduce CO₂ emissions through, for example, improved insulation or passive solar design principles. These approaches seek to decrease the amount of energy a building uses rather than simply requiring the installation of renewable energy generating technologies, which, whilst providing a 'green' contribution towards the energy use of a building, do nothing to address the total energy use of an inefficiently designed building (connected to issue 4d – discussed more here).

For smaller developments, we could have a more flexible approach requiring evidence to be submitted in the form of the Design and Access Statement to illustrate that the consideration of Climate Change mitigation and adaptation has informed the design. This would involve consideration of such issues as orientation i.e. passive solar gain, natural ventilation, thermal insulation, energy efficiency boilers and appliances and micro-generation technologies but would not necessarily require the need to meet a % target as would apply to major developments.

To be in line with the requirements of PPS1 Supplement and the RSS, which includes the requirement that such policies should be evidence-based and viable, the Council is commissioning a Renewable Energy study to look at the potential and viability for the use of renewable technologies in Pendle. Such a study would help inform the targets/requirements set for the different types/sizes of development in the Borough. If the study shows that such an approach is not viable it may be that an option closer to Option 2, introducing thresholds above which developments would be required to include renewable energy or carbon emission savings, would be more appropriate and as such this option has not yet been discounted. Option 3 is a last resort where if developers have proved it is unviable to reach the targets on site could pay a contribution towards off site provision or wider energy initiatives such as local combined heat and power schemes. Our preferred approach may need to include this as an option for sites where achieving the % targets on site are not feasible, to ensure that some contribution to climate change mitigation is secured.

We also need to consider the role of community or district wide heating schemes, as part of an overall renewable and low carbon energy approach, as well as overall provision for off-site provision.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD

☐ No The detailed requirements of the policy, in terms of target scales, details required in the Design and Access Statement etc would be contained in the Development Control Principles DPD, offering further guidance than the strategic Core Strategy will do.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

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b. Is funding required?

☐ **Yes** → Go to Question 6c

☒ **No** → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ **Yes** →

☐ **No** →

7 **Additional comments**

None

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Strategic objective	4	Issue	b	Theme	Caring for the Environment

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue looks at developing a policy framework to support the development of renewable energy sources in Pendle. This option seeks to establish the policy framework for doing this and offered two alternatives, one to fulfil sub-regional targets but no more and the second to have a higher, aspirational target. There is a requirement for Pendle to make a contribution to national and international targets for reducing CO₂ emissions. We therefore need to develop Core Strategy policies to support and facilitate such actions.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 2 received the most public support (61%); This option proposes a strategy which would be 'very supportive' of renewable energy development, developing a policy framework which sets aspirational targets and aims to raise Pendle's profile as a leader in green issues.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 2 also scores highest in the Sustainability Appraisal, having the greatest contributing to addressing the issue of climate change.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	1	Climate Change Supplement
	22	Renewable Energy
RSS Policy	15	A Framework for Sustainable Energy in the North West
	16	Energy Conservation and Efficiency
	17	Renewable Energy
	18	Decentralised Energy Supply
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our Environment
Other	- North West Sustainable Energy Strategy, NWRA (2006) - The Energy White Paper, Our Energy Future (2003) - Links to other issues (4a & 4c in particular)	

d. Planning policy and guidance

By 2010 at least 10% (rising to 15% by 2015 and at least 20% by 2020) of electricity supplied in the north west should be provided from renewable energy sources.	North West Regional Spatial Strategy, GONW, 2008

e. Other strategic objectives

the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.	The Climate Change Act 2008
- We have a target that aims to see renewables grow as a proportion of our electricity supplies to 10% by 2010, with an aspiration for this level to double by 2020. - The 2007 White Paper further reinforces Government's commitment to energy efficiency and sets out an international	Meeting the energy challenge: a white paper on energy , 2007, Dti

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and domestic energy strategy aimed at addressing the long term energy challenges we face and to deliver four energy policy goals: ○ To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; ○ To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; ○ To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; ○ To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.	
○ Reduce carbon emissions by at least 30% by 2020. ○ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy projects.	Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (Draft), LCC, 2008

f. Key evidence

○ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The proposed Option reflects existing national, regional or sub-regional targets and policies as well as the consultation response which called for aspirational targets, raising Pendle's profile as a leading authority in 'green' policy. The proposed Pennine Lancashire Evidence Base Study will play a major role in informing these policies and targets.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Pendle is already required to contribute to sub-regional, regional and national targets for renewable energy production. Any local targets over and above this would need to be guided by evidence on the viability and capacity for renewable energy production in Pendle. As such a Renewable Energy Study is being commissioned. This study would need to guide any proposals to introduce higher targets than already set by sub-regional agreements but responses to the consultation suggested that adopting higher, aspirational targets would be supported.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land Use Allocations DPD

☐ No The Land Use Allocations DPD would need to promote potential areas of search for large scale renewable projects or identify sites where such schemes could be developed.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

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b. Is funding required?

☐ **Yes** → Go to Question 6c

☒ **No** → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ **Yes** →

☐ **No** →

7 **Additional comments**

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

Having addresses in Issue 4b the need and desire to support renewable energy development in Pendle, this issue now looks at how we can accommodate renewable energy schemes, whether this should be applying a criteria based policy, identify specific areas of search or encourage particular technologies over others. There is a requirement for Pendle to make a contribution to national and international targets for reducing CO₂ emissions through the use of renewable forms of energy; We therefore need to develop Core Strategy policies to support and facilitate such actions.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 3 received the most support (40%). This recommends a proactive approach that would put in place a supportive policy framework setting out potential areas of search for those renewable technologies that have been identified as being the most appropriate for Pendle. In breaking down the responses further, option 3 was favoured by attendees at the local public exhibitions, whereas option 1 was most supported in written representations.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 3 was also favoured by the Sustainability Appraisal partly as it was considered to offer the greatest levels of protection to valued and historic landscapes and protect environmental quality.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	1	Climate Change Supplement
	22	Renewable Technology
RSS Policy	15	A Framework for Sustainable Energy in the North West
	17	Renewable Energy
SCS Goal	18	Decentralised Energy Supply
	4.6	Care for our Environment
Other	Direct links to Issues 4 b-d on Climate Change, particularly Issue 4b on Renewable Energy Sources.	

d. Planning policy and guidance

- Policies should be designed to promote and not restrict renewable and low-carbon energy and supporting infrastructure. - Ensure any local approach to protecting landscape and townscape is consistent with PPS22 and does not preclude the supply of any type of renewable energy other than in the most exceptional circumstances.	PPS1 Climate Change Supplement (CLG, 2007)
Planning policies that rule out or place constraints on the development of all or specific types of renewable energy technologies should not be included in DPDs without sufficient reasoned justification.	PPS22 Renewable Energy (CLG, 2004)
By 2010 at least 10% (rising to 15% by 2015 and at least 20% by 2020) of electricity supplied in the north west should be provided from renewable	North West Regional Spatial Strategy, GONW, 2008

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energy sources.

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Reduce carbon emissions by at least 30% by 2020. ○ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy projects.	Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (Draft), LCC, 2008

f. Key evidence

○ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

Option 3 was favoured by local people in response to the consultation but there are concerns that its approach may be found inconsistent with national and regional policies, which state that policies should not preclude particular types of technologies. Option 3 proposes to encourage specific technologies over others and this would need to be addressed carefully and fully justified to not conflict with higher level guidance. The proposed Pennine Lancashire Evidence Base Study will play a major role in informing these policies and targets.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred approach that the consultation process highlighted was Option 3 which proposes to adopt a policy which focus' on those technologies considered to be most appropriate to Pendle. National policy (PPS1, 22) state that such policies should not be used unless fully justified. Pendle proposes to commission a renewable energy study which will look at the potential for renewable energy in Pendle; the findings of such a study could be used to inform and justify a policy which focussed attention on particular technologies over others. The policy could include a caveat which would not rule out other technologies if the developers could prove their viability etc.

Therefore the preferred approach would need to be informed by the renewable energy evidence base study and set out a preferred hierarchy of technologies based upon their viability and potential to contribute to reducing CO₂ emissions in the borough, balanced with other considerations such as the protecting the visual amenity of the AONB for example.

The preferred approach would therefore in effect be a combination of Options 3 and 1, as as proposed in Option 1, the policy would need to include a clear set of criteria and spatial approach as to what technologies where preferred and where.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles

☐ No Need for this DPD to give the detailed guidance / criteria needed to be met by proposed renewable schemes.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term

- Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term

- Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☒ Long term

- Beyond the plan period

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b. Is funding required?

☐ **Yes** → Go to Question 6c

☒ **No** → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ **Yes** →

☐ **No** →

7 **Additional comments**

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue looks at how we can seek to improve energy conservation and efficiency in new housing. The three options proposed revolve around implementation of the Code for Sustainable Homes, a government backed environmental rating scheme for England, where new homes will be given a star rating to indicate their environmental impact, ranging from level 1 (low sustainability) to level 6 (high sustainability).

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The preferred option in the consultation was Option 1 (40%). This is the most conservative of the options proposed, requiring that all new housing achieves level 6 by 2016, which is line with Government improvements to building regulations. Unlike the other options proposed this option does not introduce any targets before 2016.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The sustainability appraisal favoured options 2 or 3, which introduce gradual targets leading up to 2016, and therefore give the greatest potential for affecting the largest number of properties.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Climate Change Supplement
	PPS3	Housing
	PPS22	Renewable Energy
RSS Policy	EM16	Energy Conservation and Efficiency
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our Environment
Other	Linked to Issues 4 a-e, particularly 4a and design policy 3a	

d. Planning policy and guidance

- Planning authorities should help to achieve the national timetable for reducing carbon emissions from domestic and non-domestic buildings - LPAs should specify the requirements in terms of achievement of nationally described sustainable building standards e.g. in the case of homes CSH.	PPS1 Climate Change Supplement CLG (2007)
- 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 the forthcoming PPS on climate change, including on the Code for Sustainable Homes. - The contribution to be made to cutting carbon emissions from focusing new development in locations with good public transport accessibility and/or by means other than the private car and where it can readily and viably draw its energy supply from decentralised energy supply	PPS3 Housing (2006)

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systems based on renewable and low-carbon forms of energy supply, or where there is clear potential for this to be realised.

e. Other Strategic objectives

○ The starting point for our energy policy is to save energy. It is often the cheapest way of reducing carbon emissions, certainly in the short-term. It can also contribute to security of supply, for example by reducing our need for energy imports, and reduce fuel poverty through lower bills. ○ The average household could avoid emissions of around 0.5 tonnes of carbon a year, save energy and lower energy bills by becoming more energy efficient (from www.energysavingtrust.org.uk).	Meeting The Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy, Dti, 2007
○ Progressive tightening of Building Regulations to require major reductions in carbon emissions from new homes to get to zero carbon by 2016.	Building a Greener Future, CLG (2007)
○ In 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO₂ by at least 30% relative to 1990.	Draft Lancashire Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan, LCC, (2008)
○ No household in the UK should live in fuel poverty by 2018 ○ The most widely accepted definition of a fuel poor household is one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income in order to achieve a temperature of 21°C in the living room, and 18°C in other occupied rooms. ○ Levels of fuel poverty across the two districts vary significantly between neighbourhoods. The highest level of fuel poverty is in the ward Whitefield 9.48% (22.8%). The lowest levels of fuel poverty are in Old Laund Booth 5.84% (14.0%) and Briercliffe 6.16% (14.8%). (the figure in brackets denotes the likely fuel poverty rates for 2007 which takes into account fuel price rises since 2003) ○ 20% of properties in Pendle do not have any central heating which is higher than the national average of 8.5%. ○ 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. ○ Fuel poverty has a disproportionate effect on certain 'vulnerable' groups of the population including: ○ People aged 60 or over ○ Disabled or Long term sick ○ Households with children ○ The results of the 2001 Pendle Private Sector Housing Stock Condition Survey showed: ○ Five percent of homes had a low Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating	Burnley and Pendle Home Energy Strategy 2008-2011 (2008)

- Owner occupied homes reflected average energy ratings whilst low energy ratings predominated in private rented sector.
 - Colne and Nelson accounted for the highest number of dwellings with very low SAP ratings of less than 20. The average for a terraced house is 35.
 - Under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System all pre-1920s properties (i.e. 60% of Pendle homes) would display a category 1 hazard attributed to excess cold.
 - Where severe hazards have been identified in Housing Health and Safety Rating System assessments 81% suffered from excessive cold with SAP ratings of under 10 and a further 7% suffered from damp.
- The energy hierarchy should be used to apply energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. This will achieve highest carbon savings in relation to cost-effectiveness. The 'energy hierarchy' should always be used to guide any new build developments, refurbishments or improvements within the housing sector:
 - 1. Reduce the need for energy usage**
Make behavioural changes, e.g. reducing use of standby setting on electrical appliances, using heating controls effectively
 - 2. Maximise energy efficiency**
Install energy efficiency measures to improve the thermal efficiency of the building such as loft and cavity wall insulation where practical, replacing central heating boilers with high efficiency models and upgrading heating controls
 - 3. Use energy supply from renewable sources**
Installing renewable energy measures where possible, i.e. those that generate energy directly on site, such as solar water heating and those that use renewable fuels such as wood.
Purchasing green electricity supply (based on renewable sources such as wind and hydroelectricity) Substitute high cost, low efficiency fossil-fuel systems with more efficient installations, i.e. replacing oil central heating systems with ground-source or air-source heat pumps in off-gas areas.

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f. Key evidence

○ In 2005 The UK's total carbon dioxide emissions were 556 MtCO₂; emissions from the domestic housing sector represent around 27% of this figure.	Building a Greener Future, CLG (2007)
○ Domestic energy use is responsible for 28% of UK carbon dioxide emissions which contribute to climate change. The biggest single requirement for domestic energy is for heating (and increasingly cooling) and hot water, representing around 70% of household energy consumption.	Local Government White Paper 2006
○ Combining fabric and services improvements with renewables to achieve a reduction of about 20% in energy use was cheaper per tonne of CO₂ emissions reduced than achieving a 10% reduction by using renewables alone.	The Merton Rule: A review of the practical, environmental and economic effects, NHBC Foundation, 2009
○ 7.16% of households are considered to be in fuel poverty. This is higher than the regional and England average (6.66% and 6.13% respectively). 9.5% of households in Whitefield experience fuel poverty making it the 4th most fuel deprived ward in England.	Centre for Sustainable Energy, 2003 (taken from Pendle SCS).

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The consultation response is in favour of adopting the precautionary approach, of a policy which seeks no more than the Government target of code level 6 or zero carbon by 2016. Recent advice from CLG would also support this approach, suggesting that the role of planning is one to support the code but not introduce higher than the national targets without evidence and justification.

PPS1 Supplement states that the policy should 'specify requirements in terms of achievements of national building standards eg. Code for Sustainable Homes. The Policy Statement 'Building a Greener Future' states that they do not believe that planning authorities should set their own ad hoc timetables through the planning system to reach zero carbon emissions for new homes as this would make delivery of both the new technologies and affordable housing more difficult.

The relationship between planning supporting the code and building regulations approving their elements of the code e.g. Part L / Energy Efficiency, also needs to be considered to ensure a consistent and clear implementation of the requirements.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

It is my opinion that this issue would be tackled in a joint policy with issue 4a, as the two issues should be addressed holistically to achieve the most efficient and cost effective way of achieving CO₂ emission reductions (see template 4a). The policy needs to be carefully considered to ensure that the burden of achieving renewable energy provision and CSH does not make developments unviable.

Preferred approach is to require developments (over a certain threshold ???) to meet the minimum national standard i.e. Code level 6 by 2016. It is considered that requesting any higher or more ambitious interim standards would be detrimental to balancing the needs of providing affordable housing and other infrastructure improvements. These targets are those set by the Government which mirror the tightening of building regs. As the Code includes other areas of sustainability such as water use, materials, surface water run-off, waste, pollution health & wellbeing, management and ecology, using the Code to set a nationally recognised standard for developers to achieve will help improve the overall sustainability of new homes.

PPS1 states any policy must be evidence-based and viable having regard to the overall cost of

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bringing the sites to the market; as such the renewable evidence based study already mentioned in 4a will also feed into and inform the policy stance taken here. The Affordable Housing Viability Study also briefly mentions the impact of implementing the CSH.

Consultee response also raised the issue of energy conservation on existing housing. Our preferred approach should also include a policy which encourages this, especially in new extensions etc, but it may not be the place of the CS to write policy controlling this.

NB: There is more to energy efficiency than carbon reduction; it can help reduce socio-economic issues such as fuel poverty. We should bring out these issues in the explanatory text of any policy.

We also may wish to consider expanding the policy (or including an additional policy) which deals with the energy efficiency of commercial / public buildings.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → DC Principles DPD

☐ No May need to contain further info and guidance on how to reach the targets and requirements set out in the CS

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

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Strategic objective	4	Issue	e	Theme	Caring for the Environment

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue seeks to find a policy stance for how we should influence the use of construction materials.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 1 was the most supported option (58%); this option would require the use of recycled / sustainable materials in all developments. This option would secure the highest environmental benefits.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA found Option 1 was also the most sustainable option.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Sustainable Development
	PPS3	Housing
	PPS10	Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
RSS Policy	EM11	Waste Management Principles
	EM9	Secondary and Recycled Aggregates
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment
Other	- Policy CS2 - Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD - Link to issue 3a – design policy and 4d – energy efficiency (with respect to CSH)	

d. Planning policy and guidance

(Proposals should) Facilitate(s) the efficient use of resources, during construction and in use,	PPS3: Housing
help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option,	PPS10: Waste Management Principles
Every type of development should maximise the use of recycled materials in construction and encourage developers and contractors to specify these materials wherever possible.	RSS: Policy EM9 Secondary and Recycled Aggregates (GONW, 2008)
The use of recycled and secondary aggregates in place of primary aggregates takes up to 75% less energy and produces far less carbon emissions.	Policy CS2: Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD (LCC, 2009)

e. Other strategic objectives

By 2012, a 50% reduction of construction, demolition and excavation (C, D and E) waste, to landfill compared to 2008.	Strategy for Sustainable Construction, (Construction Products Association, 2008).

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

f. Key evidence

☐ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD is part of the development plan for Pendle and as such our Core Strategy needs to be in general conformity with it. Policy CS2 of the Strategy states that "All developments will be expected to maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials". Our policy therefore needs to follow this requirement without unnecessary repetition; perhaps as part of wider design policy. Policy CS2 requires all major developments to submit a Site Waste Management Plan and a Management Report from WRAPs Recycled Content Toolkit.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Require that "All developments will be expected to maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials". This could be demonstrated through Design and Access Statement with reference given in the policy to LCC 'Minimising and Managing Waste in New Developments SPD' which gives further guidance. LCC Policy CS2 does not set specific standards – although suggests a target of 25% by 2021; to set local compulsory targets may prove problematic in monitoring compliance and therefore preferred approach to suggest aim for county target.

Need to consider whether this needs to be a separate policy or whether part of a wider policy on sustainable design and/or waste management.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD
☐ No

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
☐ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
☐ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →
☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

Strategic objective	4	Issue	f	Theme	Caring for the Environment

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This objective seeks to develop a policy which will seek to improve air quality in Pendle. It gave consultees 5 choices to choose between which the policy should focus on to improve air quality comprising of encouraging non-polluting forms of transport, non-polluting forms of energy generation, requiring developers to submit air quality assessments, requiring developers to minimise dust from building works and encouraging greater vehicle utilisation on development projects.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Each of the choices received some levels of support, ranging between 27.5% and 12.5%. Choice 1, transport, had the greatest level of support.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA supported Choice 1 also, with this being considered to have the greatest environmental and social benefits.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPG13	Transport
	PPS23	Planning & Pollution Control
RSS Policy	DP7	Promote Environmental Quality
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our Environment

Other

- Issue 10 – Transport
- A number of national and international obligations are important in controlling pollution and land contamination (from PPS23):
 - the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000 – which introduced the new regime for pollution prevention and control implementing the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC);
 - the Air Quality Strategy (2000) and its Addendum (2003) and the system of local air quality management under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995;
 - the UK Climate Change Programme (November 2000), setting out details of the UK response to the challenge of climate change;
 - Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 – which sets out controls over statutory nuisances;
 - the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) – specifying requirements and plans for handling emergency procedures for handling incidents and restoration and clean-up following a major accident;
 - the Environment Act 1995 – which set up the Environment Agency;
 - the EC Directives on the Assessment of Environmental Effects (85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC) implemented by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2000) which requires the assessment of environmental effects of specified public and private projects before development consent is granted;
 - EU Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) which aims to establish a common framework for the prevention and remediation of environmental damage at reasonable cost to society; and
 - EU Emissions Trading Directive (2003/87/EC), which initially covers

emissions of carbon dioxide from certain industrial activities.

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered. ○ The controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other	PPG23 Planning & Pollution Control
○ Local air quality is a key consideration in the integration between planning and transport. Local authorities are required under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 to review and assess air quality in their areas, and to designate air quality management areas (AQMAs) and draw up action plans where national policies and instruments alone appear unlikely to deliver the Government's health-based national air quality objectives. These action plans will need to be closely integrated with and reflected in local transport plans and other local and regional planning and transport strategies ○ The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to: ○ promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; ○ promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and ○ reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	PPG13 Transport

e. Other strategic objectives

○ The M65 motorway terminates in Colne giving rise to significant levels of traffic on local roads. Noise and air quality monitoring is required in Colne to assess the impact of traffic on the local population and environment.	Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2006/7 – 2010/11, LCC 2006

f. Key evidence

○ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

Take into account requirements of national and regional policy as well as consultation response, which supported a whole range of measures. A policy which tackled air pollution from all sources is therefore perhaps most appropriate and best placed to have the most positive impact.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Policy which includes a raft of measures to tackle controlling or limiting air pollution from a variety of sources.

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NB: Need to consider whether there is a need for this individual policy or whether it should be incorporated into a wider pollution control policy.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD

☐ No May include DC style policies on assessing applications / more detailed guidance on requirements for developers etc

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue seeks to establish a policy to guide how we should seek to improve the management of water resources and water courses in Pendle. It offered 4 choices, consisting of encouraging better water conservation in new developments, encouraging the naturalisation of watercourses, encouraging the installation and reinstatement of natural landscaping and requiring developers to submit Drainage Impact Assessments.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Choice 1 received the highest level of support with 30% (water conservation in new developments) but all choices received proportions of the support, between 18-30, showing that respondents feel the Council needs to take a wider ranging approach when addressing the issue of water usage and protection of resources within the Borough.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- All choices scored fairly equally in the SA.

c. High-level policy

PPS	PPS 25	Flood Risk
RSS Policy	EM5	Integrated Water Management
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for the Environment

Other

A number of **national and international obligations** are important in controlling pollution and land contamination (from PPS23):

- the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000 – which introduced the new regime for pollution prevention and control implementing the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC);
- the UK Climate Change Programme (November 2000), setting out details of the UK response to the challenge of climate change;
- the EC Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) – which establishes a framework for protecting the water environment, with the aim of achieving demanding chemical and ecological water quality targets by 2015;
- Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 – which sets out controls over statutory nuisances;
- the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) – specifying requirements and plans for handling emergency procedures for handling incidents and restoration and clean-up following a major accident;
- Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 – which provides a regime for the identification and remediation of contaminated land;
- the Environment Act 1995 – which set up the Environment Agency;
- the EC Directives on the Assessment of Environmental Effects (85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC) implemented by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2000) – which requires the assessment of environmental effects of specified public and private projects before development consent is granted;
- EU Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) which aims to establish a common framework for the prevention and remediation of environmental damage at reasonable cost to society;

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d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Reduce flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) ○ Use 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	PPS25: Planning and Flood Risk (CLG, 2006)
○ Up to 100 million people worldwide could be at risk of flooding by the 2080s	Meeting the energy challenge: a white paper on energy , 2007, Dti
○ Plans and strategies should have regard to River Basin Management Plans, Water Company Asset Management Plans, Catchment Flood Management Plans, and the Regional Flood Risk Appraisal. ○ Requiring new development to incorporate sustainable drainage systems and water conservation and efficiency measures to the highest contemporary standard. ○ Encourage retrofitting of SUDS and water efficiency into existing developments. ○ Raising peoples awareness of flood risks and the impacts of their behaviours and lifestyles on water consumption.	Policy EM5 RSS

e. Other strategic objectives

○ To identify and prioritise flood risks and flood risk management opportunities in the upper reaches of the River Calder catchment area. ○ Encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage to reduce the rate of runoff in urban and development areas.	Draft Flood Risk Management Strategy (PBC, 2006)

f. Key evidence

○ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

We need to take into account the requirements of national and regional policy as well as consultation responses, which have supported a whole range of measures. A policy which tackles a wider range of approaches to water conservation would therefore perhaps be most appropriate.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Propose a broad policy which includes a wide range of issues, including all the choices proposed here, to result in a policy which addresses many ways of contributing to water resource/course management.

The policy should refer to but not repeat guidance in PPS25 – Food Risk. But it is about all forms of water management, not just flooding.
It should also have regard to the requirements of the impending Water Framework Directive which will come into affect during the lifetime of the plan.

NB: Do we need a wider policy on pollution incorporating water policy, flooding policy, water resource or a combined policy?

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4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD

☐ No May include additional detailed guidance on flood risk management in new developments.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers how many houses we should build in Pendle over the plan period (i.e. between 2011 and 2026). We need to ensure that there are sufficient dwellings that are affordable and meet the needs of the population of the Borough. We need to decide whether to use the Regional Spatial Strategy housing figures or alternative figures such as those identified in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The majority of support is for Option 1 which looks at only delivering housing sufficient to meet the RSS target. However, there is fairly equal support for Options 2-5 all of which indicate the possibility of a higher housing figure. Therefore overall there is more support for a higher figure than for the RSS figure.
- Further comments by consultees indicated that any option that proposed higher housing figures should consider the potential impact this could have on the HMR areas. The overall level of provision should be carefully managed in order to support regeneration activities.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal identifies that Option 2 and Option 4 are the most sustainable options for meeting the housing needs of the whole community. Both these options include delivering housing to meet the SHMA target.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS3	Housing
RSS Policy	L3	Existing Housing Stock and Housing Renewal
	L4	Regional Housing Provision
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
	CLCR2	Focus for Development and Investment in Central Lancashire City Region
SCS Goal	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all
Other	○ Issue 1b: How should we distribute new housing in Pendle?	
	○ Issue 5c: How much affordable housing should we deliver?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ The level of housing should be determined taking a strategic, evidence-based approach. ○ LPAs should take account of: ○ Evidence of current and future levels of need and demand for housing and affordability levels based on: ○ Local evidence of need and demand set out in SHMAs ○ The government's latest published household projections ○ Local evidence of the availability of suitable land for housing using SHLAAs. ○ The planning system should deliver a flexible responsive supply of land. Reflecting the principles of 'plan, monitor, manage' LPAs should develop policies	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (CLG, 2006)

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and implementation strategies to ensure that sufficient, suitable land is available to achieve their housing delivery objectives.	
3,420 dwellings to be provided between 2003-2021 in Pendle, equivalent to 190 dwellings per annum	Policy L4: Regional Housing Provision, Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
"The point we are making is that overarching housing targets set out in RSS provide a target for at least a 15 year period. And therefore, it should not be regarded as an annual cap." "In advising that RSS target should not be viewed as caps or ceilings, it does not flow that 'anything goes' either, leading to excessive and unnecessary development, particularly on Greenfield sites."	Letter from Baroness Andrews (CLG, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

- The overall vision for the RHS is to create balanced housing markets across the North West that support economic growth, strengthen economic and social inclusion and ensure that everyone has access to appropriate, well-designed high quality, affordable housing in sustainable mixed and vibrant communities. - LDFs should identify the responses needed by 2021 to meet the numeric shortfall created by household growth outstripping housing supply. - The role of the RHS is to complement the work of LDFs through establishing a framework for district housing strategies. This will require new supply in both rural and urban areas to be appropriate to local markets and environments and to be sustainable by getting the location, type, design, size and tenure mix right. It is also vital that the capacity of the existing stock is fully used in particular that empty properties are brought into use. - Local Authorities should set out in their Local Development Frameworks a vision of how they will create mixed sustainable communities by ensuring that the right quantity and quality of environmentally sensitive housing with the necessary infrastructure is delivered.	The North West - Regional Housing Strategy (4NW, 2009)
Sets out the plan for the continuing revival of the housing market in Pendle along with the creation of a cohesive, safe and sustainable community.	Housing Strategy (PBC, 2006)
- Key aims and objective of the strategy include: - To provide good quality affordable housing; - To contribute to the borough's development and regeneration particularly with regard to the identified intervention areas; - Maximise the re-use of empty homes; - Minimise the need for the future development of Greenfield sites and protect the environment;	Empty Homes Strategy (PBC, 2006)

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○ Improve the existing built environment; ○ Contribute to the range of housing needs, whilst providing a choice of accommodation and neighbourhood.	

f. Key evidence

○ Households in Pendle are projected to increase from 37000 in 2006 to 46000 in 2031. An increase of 9000 households.	Lancashire County Council Household projections to 2031 (CLG data).
○ 3,575 dwellings to be provided between 2008-2021 in Pendle, at a rate of 275 dwellings per annum	Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) May 2008
○ 1,350 dwellings completed since start of the RSS period, 400 more than required at this point. ○ 1 affordable housing scheme built since start of the plan period.	Housing Land Monitoring Report, December 2008
○ Land identified with the potential to provide 3,235 dwellings.	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (PBC, 2008) (as updated).

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The Regional Spatial Strategy sets out the overall and average annual housing provision figures for Pendle. 3,420 new houses are required between 2003 and 2021. This equates to an average of 190 dwellings per annum. As of 31st March 2009, 1,310 dwellings had been completed since the start of the RSS plan period. This is 170 more dwellings than required at this point in the plan period. This leaves 2,110 dwellings to be delivered by 2021.

The RSS states that the overall housing requirement figures and annual average figures are not absolute targets and may be exceeded where justified by evidence of need, demand, affordability and sustainability issues. If Pendle is to pursue a higher housing provision figure this will need to be justified by reference to the relevant evidence base.

The Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment provides detailed information regarding the housing needs and demands across Pendle. It also looks at issues of affordability and specifically sets out housing figures for a balanced housing market i.e. the amount of market and affordable housing that should be provided annually in Pendle to go part way to meeting the affordable and market housing needs of the Borough.

The SHMA indicates that 275 dwellings per annum are required in Pendle to help to achieve a balanced housing market. This figure is broken down into the number of affordable and market dwellings required. It states that on average there is a need for 127 market dwellings and 148 affordable dwellings per annum.

There are a number of key factors which have been highlighted by the evidence base, strategies and consultation responses that need to be considered in any policy response:

- The SHMA indicates that higher housing number will be required to help deliver the amount of affordable housing needed in the Borough. However, increasing the amount of new housing (both affordable and market) could have an adverse impact on bringing empty homes back into use. The policy response will need to strike a balance between bringing empty properties back into use, providing affordable housing and providing new market housing.
- The distribution of housing across the borough will be important and although Issue 1b deals with main development locations for new housing it will be important to indicate the actual percentage distribution of housing in each location.
- The RSS and other guidance makes it clear that annual targets are not maximums and that actual delivery of housing on the ground is important. Although it is still important to plan, monitor and manage housing delivery.

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3 How will we achieve our objective?

The housing policy approach in the Core Strategy will need to be sufficiently flexible to manage the delivery of new housing. This may require restrictions to be put in place if delivery is progressing above an acceptable level as a large oversupply of housing could have a negative impact on those areas of low market demand.

The monitoring of housing delivery will be key to the implementation of the policy. Trigger points will need to be set so that the monitoring can highlight when there is over or under performance and the appropriate management action / policy response can be taken.

GONW have made it clear that the annual provision rates are not ceilings and can be exceeded where justified, however care will need to be taken to ensure that any increase the housing provision figures will not damage the regeneration work being undertaken in parts of the Borough. The potential over provision of new housing could have a negative impact on those regeneration areas and the house markets in and around those areas.

There are at least two reasonable alternative options with regard to the level of new housing which could be taken forward as the preferred policy approach in the Core Strategy.

In both cases the preferred policy approach will include a number of generic points:

- A mechanism to plan, monitor and manage the housing supply for the Borough this may involve phasing mechanisms to help ensure that the total housing allocation is not delivered all at the start of the plan period;
- Consideration of the deliverability of proposals;
- Take account of the impact on new housing on the regeneration areas – this may be through phasing mechanisms in certain areas;
- The amount of affordable housing (linked to Issue 5c) and the viability of delivering affordable housing;
- The distribution of new housing across the Borough (linked to Issue 1b);
- The amount of land available for housing delivery – is it in the right locations?

The two alternative approaches are:

- Using the housing figures set in the RSS.
- Using the housing figures detailed in the SHMA.

Alternative 1 would limit the amount of new housing to that set out in the RSS and may help focus on bringing empty properties back into use. It may also help to reduce the impact on the environment as less land would be needed for new housing.

Alternative 2 would provide the amount of new housing set out in the SHMA and may help to address the issue of affordable housing need.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No The housing provision figures will have a direct impact on the amount of land which will need to be allocated for new housing developments. If the preferred policy approach is for higher housing figures the Land-use Allocations DPD will need to allocate sufficient land to meet these housing targets.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ **Short-term** ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ **Medium term** ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ **Long term** ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☒ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔
- ☐ **No** ➔

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers what type, size and tenure of housing should be built and how it should be distributed across the Borough. The options look at supplying different types and tenures of housing:

- by looking at the needs of different areas of the borough;
- by distributing all types and tenures of housing equally across the borough or;
- by not stipulating the type and tenure and just letting the market decide.

The aim of addressing this issue is to help achieve the Sustainable Community Strategy goal of ensuring that there is a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 1 received the most support out of the options considered with over half of the responses favouring this approach. This option would encourage the provision of new housing that specifically delivers the type, size and tenure of housing required to meet the needs of the community in each area of the Borough.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable in the Sustainability Appraisal. The SA indicates that Option 1 seeks to meet housing need which contributes strongly to regeneration.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS3	Housing
RSS Policy	L4	Regional Housing Provision
	L2	Understanding Housing Markets
SCS Goal	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all.
	4.5	Improve health and wellbeing – help people to live long, healthy and independent lives.
Other	○ Issue 5a – How many houses should we build in Pendle?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Local Planning Authorities should plan for a mix of housing on the basis of the different types of households that are likely to require housing over the plan period. This will include having regard to: ○ Current and future demographic trends; ○ The accommodation requirements of specific groups; ○ The diverse range of requirements across the area.	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (CLG, 2006)
○ Work in partnership with developers and other housing providers to address the housing requirements of different groups, to ensure the construction of a mix of appropriate house types, sizes, tenures and prices. ○ It is important to ensure that a range of house types, sizes, tenures and prices, which address the housing requirements	Policy L4, Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

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of different groups in the community, whilst making the best use of available land.	
The core strategy should set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites which will be used to guide the allocation of sites in the relevant DPD. These criteria will also be used to meet unexpected demand.	Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (CLG, 2006)

e. Other strategic objectives

The Regional SHMA provides a table for dwelling size requirements by household type which can be applied to the estimates of affordable and market housing requirements to derive the overall dwelling size requirements for an area.	North West Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (4NW, 2008)
- The demand for the types of housing required in Pendle can be broken down into market and affordable housing requirements: - The SHMA additional study suggests a possible profile for market housing by type of dwelling (% of total new housing): Detached 25%, Semi-detached 29%, Terraced 18%, Bungalow 19% and Flat/maisonette 9%. - The SHMA additional study suggests a possible profile for market housing by size of dwelling (% of total new housing): 1 bedroom 9%, 2 bedrooms 35%, 3 bedrooms 38%, 4+ bedrooms 18%. - The SHMA additional study suggests a possible profile for affordable housing by size/type of dwelling (% of total new housing): 1 bedroom 17%, 2 bedrooms – flat 1%, 2 bedrooms – house 40%, 3 bedrooms 28%, 4+bedrooms, 14%. - The gross analysis suggests that in terms of the size of affordable housing required 72% of new affordable housing should be smaller in size (i.e. 1-2 bedrooms) and 28% should be larger in size (i.e. 3-4+ bedrooms). - The SHMA additional study also looks at the different types of households that require market housing.	Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment – PPS3 Outputs and Housing Market Balance (Fordham Research, 2009)
Despite forming a significant and growing proportion of all households, older people's housing aspirations can still be all too easily overlooked. In older age a wide range of housing choices are needed, including appropriate mainstream housing as well as more specialist provision, such as retirement housing or accommodation that enables the most frail older people (such as those with complex and multiple disabilities) to be supported.	Delivering housing for an ageing population (Housing and Older People Development Group, 2005)
- The Sustainable Communities: Homes for All document identifies the key aims: - Make sure that there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing – owner-occupied, social	Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (CLG, 2005)

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- rented and private rented. ○ Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation. ○ Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development.	
○ To ensure that action under RHS priorities 1 – 3 contributes to meeting the housing needs of the North West's diverse communities and those individuals needing support. ○ To encourage and support specialist housing provision to meet community and individual needs via targeted action at a local level.	North West Regional Housing Strategy (North West Regional Housing Board (NWRHB), 2005)

f. Key evidence

○ Households in Pendle are projected to increase from 37000 in 2006 to 46000 in 2031. An increase of 9000 households.	Lancashire County Council Household projections to 2031 (CLG data).

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

National and Regional guidance both require that local policies are put in place to ensure that an appropriate mix of house types, sizes and tenures is achieved.

The government's overall aims are to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home to live in that is appropriate to their needs. This may be larger housing for families or specialist accommodation for other groups in the community. The key housing strategies all highlight that new housing should be provided on the basis of the needs of the community.

The use of Strategic Housing Market Assessments and housing needs surveys to identify the different housing needs of the community will provide evidence for the basis of the policy approach.

The responses from the consultation are generally in support of Option 1 which would require new development to provide for the type, size and tenure of housing required in a specific area according to the needs of that area. These needs are identified in the SHMA in general terms.

The sustainability appraisal also supports Option 1 as it seeks to meet housing need and therefore contributes to regeneration.

On this basis Option 1 is considered to be the preferred way forward.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred policy approach will need to use and apply the general 'needs' evidence as highlighted in the SHMA.

The types and sizes of new dwellings to be provided should be appropriate to the needs of the area. It is acknowledged that each site is different but every effort should be made to take account of the needs of the community. The policy should set out the different housing size and type requirements for which proposals should comply with for the different areas of Pendle.

In terms of tenure and price, the SHMA sets out the tenure split for affordable housing, indicating that 80% of all affordable housing proposed should be for social rent and that the remaining 20% should be for intermediate housing (e.g. shared-equity, homebuy, etc). The SHMA sets out average price data for different tenure products which can be used to assess whether a proposed scheme can be considered affordable for a particular type of tenure.

Proposals should be assessed against these different criteria to help ensure that the needs of the community are being met. Proposals which do not / cannot provide housing inline with the

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criteria will need to justify the reasons for this.

The needs of different members of the community should also be included in the policy. This will specifically include: housing for older people, families, black and ethnic minorities, gypsies and travellers. The policy should set out the criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No Sites will need to be allocated for Gypsies and Travellers.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☒ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☐ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ Yes →
- ☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers how much affordable housing we should aim to deliver in Pendle. It looks at setting a borough-wide target for the provision of affordable housing over the lifetime of the plan.

The options which have been identified look at either setting specific targets or providing a more flexible approach. We need to ensure that the approach which is taken forward is realistic but also provides for the needs of the Borough.

Consideration will need to be given to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment which identifies the affordable housing needs of the borough and the Affordable Housing Site Viability Study which looks at the financial viability of providing affordable housing.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 4 which looks at setting different affordable housing targets based on an assessment of local need was the most popular. This option would provide affordable housing at a level appropriate to the location in which the new housing development was taking place.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal indicates that Option 4 is considered to be more sustainable than the other options as the approach proposed is based upon an assessment of local needs and viability rather than a borough wide approach. This contributes very positively to the objectives regarding community integration, housing needs and regeneration.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	3	Housing
RSS Policy	L4	Regional Housing Provision
	L5	Affordable Housing
SCS Goal	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all.
Other	- Issue 1b – How should we distribute new housing across Pendle? - Issue 5a – How many new houses should we build in Pendle? - Issue 5d – How can we deliver affordable housing?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

- In LDDs LPA should set an overall (i.e. plan wide) target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided. The target should reflect an assessment of the likely economic viability of land for housing within the area. - Set out the range of circumstances in which affordable housing will be required.	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (CLG, 2006)
- Plans and strategies should set out requirements for affordable housing and the location, size and types of development to which these requirements apply. - Evidence including SHMAs should be used to support the setting of quotas and thresholds for affordable housing.	Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

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It is anticipated that the greatest need will be in areas of high demand where affordability issues are unbalancing local communities.	

e. Other strategic objectives

- It is essential that the planning system continues to be used to maximum effect to secure affordable housing. - Housing policy needs to ensure that as far as practical the new supply meets the demand or needs it was designed to address. - Set out in their LDFs a vision of how they will create mixed sustainable communities by ensuring that the right quantity and quality of environmentally sensitive housing with the necessary infrastructure.	The North West Regional Housing Strategy (4NW, 2009)

f. Key evidence

The SHMA indicates that a target of 148 affordable dwellings per annum should be set. This equates to 45% of the total 275 dwellings per annum which the SHMA indicates would help to provide a balanced housing market in Pendle.	Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Fordham Research, 2008)
The draft AHSVS indicates that out of the 16 sites tested across the Housing Market Area, only two sites are viable for housing development – both of which are in the rural area of Pendle. A 10% affordable target could be applied to both these sites and they would still remain viable. However, when applying a 20% target only one site remains viable.	Draft Burnley and Pendle Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (Fordham Research, 2009)
Indicates that the annual affordable housing requirement for the Burnley and Pendle Housing Market Area is 46 dwellings.	Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessments – Appendix 2: Individual Summary Assessments (4NW, 2008)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

Determining the amount of affordable housing to be delivered in Pendle is a difficult challenge. There are a number of National and Regional policy requirements that must be fulfilled in the policy approach to be taken in the Core Strategy. These requirements set the direction of the policy. They include:

- the need to set an overall (i.e. plan wide) target for affordable housing;
- the need to set out the circumstances when affordable housing will be required (linked to Issue 5d);
- the size, tenure and location (linked to Issue 5b)

Although the Sustainability Appraisal and the responses from the consultation both support the setting of local targets dependent on need, an overall target for the borough must be set first before being broken down into different amounts for different areas.

The key debate is whether the overall target should be an aspirational target or a realistic target. Due to the current economic climate the AHSVS indicates that a target of 10-20% could be required on sites in rural areas and a 0% target on sites in urban areas. However, the viability assessment only reflects the situation at the present. The Core Strategy will be in place for 15 years and during that time it is likely that the economic situation will change and a higher target for affordable housing could be viable.

A possible option is that an overall plan-wide aspirational target for the borough is set based on the needs of the borough. In addition to this the policy could then have changing, realistic

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targets for different areas of the borough based on the viability of those areas at the time. These changing targets could be set out in a SPD and then changed when new targets are viable. This approach would go some way to addressing the need to deliver the affordable housing requirement and also comply with the need to set targets based on the likely economic viability of land.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

In order to achieve our objective of delivering affordable housing at levels to meet the needs of the Borough we will require a policy that sets both an overall affordable housing target but also considers the viability for delivery at that level.

The evidence base (SHMA) indicates that the amount of affordable housing that should be delivered in Pendle over the plan period is 45% of the total amount of housing to be provided - if we are to go part way to meeting the housing needs of Pendle's population.

The amount of affordable housing to be delivered will be heavily dependent on the overall housing requirement (considered under Issue 5a). If the option to use the RSS figures is favoured then the amount of affordable housing to be delivered will be less than if the SHMA figures are favoured.

The AHSVS provides an assessment of economic viability and suggests that in the current economic circumstances it is unlikely that a 45% target would be viable. The assessment suggests that the following targets could be considered: 10-20% in rural areas, 0% in urban areas.

The policy approach should set out the amount of affordable housing to be required in new developments, the site size threshold that this target will apply to and the circumstances where the amount of provision may be reduced. The policy should also set out how the economic viability of a site will impact on the amount of affordable housing that could be provided.

The mechanism for delivering affordable housing is dealt with under Issue 5d, however, this will be pertinent to the amount of affordable housing that will ultimately be delivered. If the mechanism is not appropriate this may affect the delivery of affordable housing.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No There may be a need to allocate specific rural exception sites for affordable housing.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☒ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

☒ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☐ No → Go to Question 7

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c. Is funding available?

☐	Yes	→	
☒	No	→	Section 106 contributions Housing and Communities Agency (HCA) funding Housing Association funding

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue looks at the ways that we can deliver affordable housing. The choices included:

- Requiring all developers to provide affordable housing on-site;
- Requiring all developers to provide contributions to the Council to deliver affordable housing off-site;
- Have a flexible policy which encourages the delivery of affordable housing on site, but where this is not appropriate require contributions to the Council for delivery off-site;
- Allocate sites specifically for affordable housing in areas of the Borough where there is an identified need;
- Identify Rural Exception Sites, which would have a 100% allocation for affordable housing.

It is important that a policy mechanism for requiring affordable housing is put in place to help create a better, balanced housing offer. It may be that a combination of some of the choices will provide the best approach for delivering affordable housing.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The consultation responses identified Choice 3 as the most popular choice which would see a flexible policy that encourages the delivery of affordable housing on-site but where this is not possible contributions would be required for off-site provision.
- There was also support for choices 1, 4 and 5 indicating that there is no overall consensus on this issue and a combination of choices may be necessary.
- Other consultation comments included:
 - Needs change quickly and also vary spatially therefore the policy needs to be flexible.
 - Rural exception sites should be a separate issue and not considered as an alternative to the other choices.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal supported Choice 1 which would require all developers to provide affordable housing on site. The SA states that Choice 1 would encourage mixed tenure developments thereby contributing to sustainable communities which has clear social benefits.
- The SA also acknowledges that Choice 4, which is based on need, would have clear regeneration benefits and that Choice 3 allows for a flexible policy which will provide at least some mixed tenure sites.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS3	Housing
RSS Policy	L4	Regional Housing Provision
	L5	Affordable Housing
SCS Goal	4.3	Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all
Other	○ Issue 5a – How many houses should we build in Pendle? ○ Issue 5c – How much affordable housing should we deliver?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Set out the range of circumstances in which affordable housing will be required. ○ The national indicative minimum site size threshold is 15 dwellings. ○ Set out the approach to seeking developer contributions to facilitate the provision of affordable housing. In	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (CLG, 2006)

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seeking developer contributions, the presumption is that affordable housing will be provided on the application site so that it contributes towards creating a mix of housing. - Where it can be robustly justified, off-site provision or a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision may be accepted as long as the agreed approach contributes to the creation of mixed communities. - Where viable and practical, authorities should consider allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable housing, including using a rural exception site policy.	
- Plans and strategies should set out a range of delivery mechanisms to secure the provision of affordable housing. - Local authorities should consider: - Seeking a proportion of affordable housing on all development sites above the relevant thresholds; - Allocating sites solely (or primarily) for affordable housing where necessary.	Regional Spatial Strategy: Policy L5 (GONW, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

- In present market circumstances, the reduction in new housing starts and completions and the reluctance of developers to commit new resources or their inability to secure finance are impacting adversely on affordable housing completions and the scale of contributions to affordable housing from the private sector. A reduction in affordable supply is inevitable, offset to some degree by measures to use public resources to address supply. These impacts are, however, short term and it is essential that the planning system continues to be used to maximum effect to secure affordable housing and to ensure an adequate supply of land in suitable locations once the market recovers. - Until recently, the planning system was encouraged not to differentiate between tenures, but PPS3 has changed this and Local Authorities are strongly encouraged to ensure that they consider the issue of mixed income and tenure balance across neighbourhoods in developing planning frameworks. - Where appropriate, make provision to meet rural housing needs and sustain rural communities, using the rural exception policy where necessary to allow affordable housing on sites that would not otherwise be developed.	The North West Regional Housing Strategy (4NW, 2009)

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f. Key evidence

○ PPS3 also allows, if the profile of sites coming forward justifies it, a lower threshold such as 10 if this would make a big difference to the amount of affordable housing produced. This depends on more detailed research by each Council.	Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Fordham Research, 2008)
○ Small rural sites, without any major infrastructure requirements, do comparatively well because the 'bar' is so low. The results do give some support to the view that these sorts of site might be able to carry a very low size threshold fairly comfortably.	Draft Burnley and Pendle Affordable Housing Site Viability Study (Fordham Research, 2009)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

National and regional guidance, the responses from the consultation and to some extent the Sustainability Appraisal all indicate that in the first instance the provision of affordable housing should be on-site as this will help to create mixed communities.

National guidance and the responses from the consultation indicate that the policy approach needs to be flexible to deal with all circumstances in the delivery of affordable housing. Taking this into account, it must be acknowledged that in some situations it may not be possible or feasible to provide affordable housing on-site. In these cases, where they are justified, affordable housing could be provided off-site or a financial contribution could be made for the provision of affordable housing elsewhere. The preferred policy approach will need to outline the circumstances when this will be allowed.

Consideration also needs to be given to rural exception sites and the circumstances in which they should be allocated.

It is clear that in the current economic climate the policy for the delivery of affordable housing will need to be sufficiently flexible to deal with situations of changing viability. This is intrinsically linked to how much affordable housing we should be providing (Issue 5c).

3 How will we achieve our objective?

In order to achieve our housing objective of ensuring the delivery of affordable housing, creating a better mix of housing types, tenures, sizes and prices and contributing to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities the preferred policy approach should:

- Require the provision of affordable housing on-site in the first instance for developments of 15 dwellings or more – to be justified by evidence
- Allow for off-site provision or a financial contribution to be made where the developer can robustly justify why affordable housing cannot be provided on-site. Circumstances may include: financial viability issues.
- Allow for the allocation of rural sites, solely for affordable housing, in other Development Plan Documents where there is a specific need for housing in the rural location under consideration, and where the need cannot be met on existing infill sites in the defined rural village.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☒ No The Land-use Allocations DPD may need to designate some rural sites solely for affordable housing.

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6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ **Short-term** ○ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ **Medium term** ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ **Long term** ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☒ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☐ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔
- ☒ **No** ➔ Possible grants from HACA and other housing partnerships. The policy aims to require contributions from the private sector.

7 Additional comments

None

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Strategic objective	6	Issue	a	Theme	A vibrant economy

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To attract better quality, secure employment opportunities for local residents in sectors that help to both diversify and strengthen the local economy.

A diverse economic base is better placed to withstand a general economic downturn and minimise the impact of fluctuations within a particular sector of the economy. Better quality employment opportunities tend to generate higher levels of income and increase spending within the local economy.

Six choices were put forward (1) manufacturing (2) distribution and warehousing (3) retailing (4) service sector (5) tourism (6) renewable energy production.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The two sectors where Pendle is already perceived to have a competitive advantage – manufacturing and tourism – were the most popular choices.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- All options ranked equally in the SA Report as they would all contribute to economic and social well-being by attracting new employment into the borough.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG4	Industrial & Commercial Development and Small Firms
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
	PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
	GPO1	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	RDF2	Rural Areas
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W3	Supply of Employment Land
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy economy
Other	○ Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? ○ Issue 1d – How should we distribute new employment across Pendle? ○ Issue 1e – Which locations are most appropriate for new land provision? ○ Issue 1f – What types of employment sites do we need to provide? ○ Issue 6c – Which of the following locations should be the focus for new developments in the tourism, culture or hospitality sectors? ○ Issue 10c - How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?	

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d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Promote opportunities for economic development by building on ... advanced manufacturing and engineering, environmental technologies and biomedical, tourism and conferencing. ○ Give positive support to the sustainable diversification of the rural economy. ○ Support growth in service sectors.	Policy W1: Strengthening the Regional Economy, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)
○ New investment should promote sustainable shopping patterns, which result in a reduced need to travel, especially by car, to access retail facilities of an appropriate nature and type ○ There will be a presumption against out-of-centre comparison retailing facilities ○ Investment of an appropriate scale, will be encouraged in centres not identified in the policy, in order to maintain and enhance their vitality and viability, including investment to underpin wider regeneration initiatives, to ensure that centres meet the needs of the local community.	Policy W5: Retail Development, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)
○ Sustainable tourism activity should be promoted in line with the principles in Policy W7 and Policy RDF2, which seeks to diversify the rural economy.	Policy W6: Tourism and the Visitor Economy, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)
○ Support high quality, environmentally sensitive, well designed tourism attractions, infrastructure and hospitality services, which: – Improve the regions tourism offer – Facilitate regeneration – Extend the visitor season – Promote eco-tourism	Policy W7: Principles for Tourism Development, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)

e. Other strategic linkages

○ Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. ○ Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. ○ Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). ○ Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). ○ Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
○ Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. ○ Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)
○ Increase the number of working age adults in work and reduce the number of residents out of work. ○ Promote skills and workforce development in local companies.	Our Future: Pendle's Employment Strategy (PBC, 2009)

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f. Key evidence

- Manufacturing still accounts for 32.9% of all employee jobs, almost double the figure for the county (16.2%) and three times the national average (10.9%) - Like the two other Lancashire districts with the lowest proportions of service sector jobs Pendle (60.8%) continues to be noted for its substantial employment concentrations in the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, primarily the aerospace industry.	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 2006)
- Overall the number of employee jobs in Pendle between 1998 and 2006 has increased by 2.1% compared to 7.6% in Lancashire and 8.1% for Great Britain - Employment in manufacturing has declined by 18.3% between 1998 and 2006 - Employment in the service sector has increased by 16.7% between 1998 and 2007, below the national figure of 17.8% and well below the county figure of 21.6%	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 1998-2007)
In 2008, there were only 2,620 VAT/PAYE registered enterprises in the district, which is relatively low in comparison with a number of other Lancashire authorities.	UK Business: Activity, Size and Location (ONS, 2008)
- Average weekly earnings in Pendle (£343.30) are below the county (£366.10), regional (£372.10) and national (£390.00) figures - Positive effects from commuter flows mean that wage rates in the authority are higher by place of residence (£372.30) in comparison to place of work.	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ONS, April 2008)
The average (or mean) household income in Pendle, at an estimated £29,700 in 2008, was 94% of the Lancashire sub-region average and just 86% of that for Great Britain.	CACI Ltd. 2008
- At the ward level, there are very marked income variations between the most affluent (rural) and least affluent (urban) wards in the district. Approximately two-thirds wards of all wards have household income levels below the county average and Great Britain averages. - Bradley ward in Nelson is ranked as having the 3rd lowest household income (£20,700) out of the 301 Lancashire wards. At the other end of the scale, Blacko and Higherford (£41,600) had household income double that in Bradley and ranked as the 18th highest in Lancashire.	Model-Based Estimates of Income for MSOAs (ONS, 2004/2005)
- The number of people not working and claiming benefits in Pendle (16.9%) is higher than the national average (14.2%) - There are pockets of unemployment and in part of the Southfield ward in Nelson 38% of people aged 16-59 are claiming key working age benefit	Benefit Claimants (DWP, August 2008)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

Pendle remains over-dependent on manufacturing, a sector that has been in decline nationally since the middle of the last century. Although much of what remains in Pendle is highly skilled and highly paid employment in the advanced precision engineering associated with the aerospace industry, this is a sector that is increasingly vulnerable to global economic conditions and under the constant threat that work may transfer to emerging markets.

The key to strengthening the local economy (i.e. making it more resilient to any downturn in economic circumstances either within the economy as a whole or within a particular sector) is the diversification of its economic base.

Whilst providing land for the growth of local businesses will help to retain local employment opportunities it is unlikely to diversify the local economy or drive-up wages.

To be successful the employment infrastructure needs to be capable of attracting new businesses to the area and supporting the development of new start entrepreneurial enterprises in growth sectors of the economy. In particular in Pendle there is scope for additional growth in the service sector.

Encouraging businesses that help to increase average wage levels will help to address the low levels of household income experienced in many parts of the borough. Clearly this objective should be a local priority, provided that it does not force existing businesses out of the area.

Advanced engineering is clearly a local strength on which we can build. However, we need to attract the under-represented highly-skilled supporting roles such as design and technology to compliment our existing provision and start to establish a self sufficient local cluster. The networks that develop will make moving away from the area a far less attractive proposition, helping to establish a long term future for the sector locally.

The tourism industry tends to favour the provision of low paid, part-time and temporary employment. As such it can only be one component, albeit an important one, rather than the foundation of any strategy to help diversify and strengthen the local economy. It is also a sector that is highly vulnerable to fluctuations in peoples' economic circumstances. Tourism does have an important role to play in remoter rural areas, particularly where it can offer an additional source of income to help support another enterprise (i.e. farming).

As such any employment strategy whilst building on the existing strengths in the manufacturing and tourism sectors also needs to encourage new types of employment that will help to diversify and strengthen the local economy through a combination of inward investment and new business start-ups fuelled by a new entrepreneurial culture.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Seek to provide a range / hierarchy of employment sites and premises, which in terms of their size, cost and quality help to attract new investment into the area and facilitate its long-term growth within Pendle.

To maximise regeneration potential, or to help maintain the quality of a site, may require the Land-use Allocations DPD to use discriminatory policies that prevent, or restrict, businesses within specified use classes moving onto a particular sites.

Before this can be done we will need to know what types of employment are most needed in different parts of the Borough.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

There is a need to support economic diversification across the Borough, but particularly in the Barnoldswick area where there is an overly high dependence on the manufacturing sector to provide employment opportunities.

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5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒	Yes	→	Land-use Allocations DPD
☐	No		○ Allocation of employment sites across Pendle. ○ Protection of existing employment areas.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☐	Short-term	○ Within 0-5 years
☒	Medium term	○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
☐	Long term	○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

☒	Yes	→ Go to Question 6c
☐	No	→ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐	Yes	→	
☒	No	→	1. NWDA 2. HCA

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

Land is a scarce resource, so there are many competing uses for well located, high quality sites. With an increased emphasis on recycling previously developed (Brownfield) there are increasing pressures to release employment land to other higher value uses, in particular housing and retailing.

The ability to protect the best employment sites helps to ensure that an adequate supply of good quality land and premises remains available for short, medium and long-term economic investment. For our communities, this means new jobs and the opportunity to remain economically competitive at a local, national and even global level.

Protected Employment Areas should have either a strategic or local significance in terms of one or more of the following factors:

- They represent major concentrations of employment activity and/or have the potential to provide further employment.
- They are well located in relation to the strategic highway network.
- They provide the capacity to contribute to local regeneration initiatives.
- They offer good quality premises and/or development opportunities.

Where employment sites are poorly located, under-utilised or could make a significant contribution to local regeneration, we will need to consider if their redevelopment for alternative uses will adversely affect local employment opportunities, and if so, whether some element of employment should be provided as part of a mixed-use scheme.

Three options were put forward (1) To protect employment areas from any other type of development (2) To allow development for alternative uses where it can be shown that the regeneration benefits outweigh the need to protect the area for employment (3) offer no protection to employment land and simply let the market decide where development should go.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Over three-quarters of all respondents favoured providing protection to employment sites across the borough (Options 1 and 2).
- Over half of all respondents preferred to include a degree of flexibility in order to consider redevelopment of vacant sites or premises where it could be shown that the proposals met an identified regeneration need (Option 2).
- Perhaps reflecting the fact that employment land is in short supply and under increasing threat from alternative higher value uses, and that the open countryside and Green Belt land is considered to be of high value close to densely populated urban areas where open space is at a premium, there was little support for an approach that would simply let the market decide where employment development should take place (Option 3).

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 2, which would allow for the redevelopment of vacant sites and premises within Protected Employment Areas, where it can be shown the proposals meet identified regeneration needs, was favoured by the SA Report.
- However, it is recognised that this approach could potentially result in the loss of small-scale, relatively cheap business units available on flexible leases that are required by many new-start (entrepreneurial) businesses and that this could contribute to a reduction in economic diversity and vitality.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG4	Industrial & Commercial Development and Small Firms
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies

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RSS Policy	PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
	GPO1	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	RDF2	Rural Areas
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W3	Supply of Employment Land
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy economy
Other	- Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? - Issue 10c - How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

- There is a limit to the extent local planning authorities can predict the future of their local economies and so a flexible approach to the supply and use of land will be important. - Assess the detailed need for employment land over the plan period - Assess the existing and future supply of land available for economic development through land reviews	Draft PPS4: Planning for Prosperous Economies (CLG, 2009)

e. Other strategic objectives

- Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. - Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. - Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). - Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). - Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
- Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. - Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)

f. Key evidence

- Over 20ha of employment land has been lost to alternative uses, primarily housing, since 1998. - Planning applications submitted for development on six mill sites across Pendle if approved would see the loss of a further 13.48ha of employment land.	Pendle Mill Survey (PBC, 1998-2009)

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Like the two other Lancashire districts with the lowest proportions of service sector jobs Pendle (60.8%) continues to be noted for its substantial employment concentrations in the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, primarily the aerospace industry.	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 2006)
Employment in the service sector has increased by 16.7% between 1998 and 2007	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 1998-2007)
In 2008, there were only 2,620 VAT/PAYE registered enterprises in the district, which is relatively low in comparison with a number of other Lancashire authorities.	UK Business: Activity, Size and Location (ONS, 2008)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The planning system has largely been concerned with the segregation of incompatible land uses – in particular separating employment uses from residential areas. Yet traditional employment in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution is providing an increasingly lower number of jobs, due to greater levels of automation.

Many modern employment uses do not fall into the category of 'bad neighbours'. As such there is an increasing propensity for the creation of 'mixed-use' neighbourhoods.

Despite this there is still a need to provide dedicated sites for the more intensive B1, B2 and B8 uses. Is there a continuing need to protect employment areas from other forms of development? If there is, do we still need to protect quite so much employment land? And do our existing sites continue to meet the locational requirements of modern businesses?

In addition to segregating incompatible uses, the protection of key employment sites, from higher value uses, is important if we are to maintain an adequate supply of employment land to meet the anticipated needs of the district.

The threat from housing is particularly noticeable in peripheral and rural locations, whilst retail and leisure uses are a further consideration for inner urban sites.

But, in the future live / work clusters may well deliver more jobs than traditional employment uses and make a far greater contribution to the vitality of an area.

At present schemes rarely involve mixing uses in the same building, although prominent examples such as Beetham Tower in Manchester have recently come to the fore. Instead the preference is to locate separate uses adjacent to each other. However, the expectation that placing workplaces and homes in close proximity will help to reduce journeys to work, particularly by car, is all too often misplaced. The result tends to be complex commuting patterns and new buildings that still do not relate to the changing nature of work.

In the future it is likely that homes will be used more intensively as people choose to work from home. This will potentially make a significant contribution to reducing our carbon footprint, although homeworking will do little to help diversify employment opportunities in rural areas.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The Council's strategy for employment land will seek to:

- Protect viable employment areas and buildings from redevelopment for alternative uses
- Identify and protect an appropriate range of uses related to the economic, commercial and employment needs of both the borough and the area immediately adjacent to a Protected Employment Area
- Set out the exceptional circumstances in which employment land within a Protected Employment Areas may be released for other uses
- Facilitate the in-situ expansion of established business
- Provide opportunities to expand, diversify and strengthen the economic base of the borough by attracting growth sector firms and facilitating the growth of indigenous businesses
- Establish criteria for allocating new employment sites and protected Employment Areas

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- ☐ Recognise and facilitate new work patterns such as those represented by live-work units
- ☐ Direct significant new office development to the Key Service Centres
- ☐ Set out any gains the Council will expect from any redevelopment of employment land (e.g. affordable housing, open space)

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

- ☒ Yes → Land-use allocations DPD
- ☒ No → Identify Protected Employment Areas

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☐ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☐ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

- ☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ Yes →
- ☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Strategic objective	6	Issue	c	Theme	A vibrant economy

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To develop new tourism facilities in the most appropriate and sustainable locations. This is particularly important in rural areas where we do not wish to adversely affect the high quality of the countryside, which is the basis for many of our sustainable tourism initiatives.

The options considered included allowing development in any rural location, provided that it was at an appropriate scale (Option 1), only allowing development in accessible rural locations (Option 2), town centre locations (Option 3) and former mill sites alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (Option 4).

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Half of all respondents felt that former mill sites alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal should be the main focus for new tourism development (Option 4). Accessible rural locations were favoured ahead of town centres with other rural locations the least favoured option.
- It was suggested that tourism development should focus on accessible locations, irrespective of their location (rural or urban), but that careful development in remote rural areas should be allowed in order to support farm diversification projects.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA Report also favoured Option 4 as this would help to regenerate degraded sites and reduce the pressure for development on Greenfield land.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
	PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
	GPO1	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	RDF2	Rural Areas
	EM1	Integrated Enhancement and Protection of the Regions Environmental Assets
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W5	Tourism and the Visitor Economy
	W7	Principles for Tourism Development
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy economy
Other	○ Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? ○ Issue 1d – How should we distribute new employment across Pendle? ○ Issue 6a – Which types of employment do we need to attract into Pendle, as a priority? ○ Issue 10c - How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

- Local planning authorities should encourage diversification of uses in the town centre as a whole, and ensure that tourism, leisure and cultural activities, which appeal to a wide range of age and social groups, are dispersed throughout the centre. - Encourage a range of complementary evening and night-time economy uses ... ensuring that provision is made where appropriate for a range of leisure, cultural and tourism activities such as cinemas, theatres, restaurants, public houses, bars, nightclubs and cafes. - Market towns and villages should be the provide a focus for economic development and rural-based industries, including markets for locally-produced food and other products, and for tourism.	PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)
- Planning authorities should set out in LDDs their policies for allowing some limited development in, or next to, rural settlements that are not designated as local service centres, in order to meet local business and community needs and to maintain the vitality of these communities. - Local planning authorities should support the provision of self-catering holiday accommodation in rural areas where this would accord with sustainable development objectives.	PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)
- Consider whether any policies for tourism are needed beyond what is set out in the core strategy. - Decide whether tourism is to be addressed as a single issue or as part of a wider topic, such as economic growth. - Tourism can bring benefits to urban areas and help to deliver development that is sustainable. (Para 3.21) - There are many types of tourist and leisure activities that particularly lend themselves to urban locations (Para 3.22) - Where the attraction or facility is one which lends itself to an urban location (Para 3.22, the local planning authority will seek to ensure a town centre location wherever possible ... in line with policies set out in PPS6. - Accommodation catering for those seeking to enjoy the natural environment through walking and outdoor recreation may be better located in a rural area, in or at the edge of the centre of a village or small town, rather than in a major town centre some distance away from the attractions it serves.	Good Practice Guide – Planning for Tourism (CLG, 2006)

e. Other Strategies

Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth.	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)

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○ Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. ○ Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). ○ Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). ○ Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	
○ Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. ○ Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)
○ Evening activities are a fundamental part of the urban renaissance because they extend the vitality of a town or city beyond normal working hours, making centres more attractive places to live. ○ If the urban renaissance is to succeed, a balance needs to be found between residential amenity and a good night out. Management is the key to striking a balance. Local authorities must have a strategy for the evening economy, i.e. the period between 5 and 8pm, and the late-night economy, after 8pm. ○ If the activities of the evening and late-night economies were more dispersed through city centres (encouraging genuine mixed-use areas), the perception of leisure areas as anti-social ghettos would be reduced and a wider customer base would be created.	The Evening Economy and the Urban Renaissance (The ODPM Parliamentary Select Committee Inquiry Report, July 2003),

f. Key evidence

○ Approximately one-third (32.9%) of all employee jobs are in manufacturing, almost double the figure for the county (16.2%) and three times the national average (10.9%)	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 2006)
○ Employment in manufacturing has declined by 18.3% between 1998 and 2006	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 1998-2006)
○ Like the two other Lancashire districts with the lowest proportions of service sector jobs Pendle (60.8%) continues to be noted for its substantial employment concentrations in the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, primarily the aerospace industry.	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 2006)
○ Employment in the service sector has increased by 16.7% between 1998 and 2007	Annual Business Inquiry (ONS, 1998-2007)
○ In 2008, there were only 2,620 VAT/PAYE registered enterprises in the district, which is relatively low in comparison with a number of other Lancashire authorities.	UK Business: Activity, Size and Location (ONS, 2008)
○ Average weekly earnings in Pendle	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ONS,

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(£343.30) are below the county (£366.10), regional (£372.10) and national (£390.00) figures, but positive effects from commuter flows mean that wage rates in the authority are higher by place of residence (£372.30) in comparison to place of work.	April 2008)
The average (or mean) household income in Pendle, at an estimated £29,700 in 2008, was 94% of the Lancashire sub-region average and just 86% of that for Great Britain.	CACI Ltd. 2008
At the ward level, there are very marked income variations between the most affluent (rural) and least affluent (urban) wards in the district. Approximately two-thirds wards of all wards have household income levels below the county average and Great Britain averages.	Model-Based Estimates of Income for MSOAs (ONS, 2004/2005)
Bradley ward in Nelson is ranked as having the 3rd lowest household income (£20,700) out of the 301 Lancashire wards. At the other end of the scale, Blacko and Higherford (£41,600) had household income double that in Bradley and ranked as the 18th highest in Lancashire.	Model-Based Estimates of Income for MSOAs (ONS, 2004/2005)
An average bar, club or restaurant contributes an estimated sum of over £100,000 each year to the local economy as well as creating jobs locally.	The Evening Economy and the Urban Renaissance (The ODPM Parliamentary Select Committee Inquiry Report, July 2003),

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

PPS6 encourages appropriate uses in town centres and a focus on market towns and service centres in rural areas. PPS7 aims to achieve a balance between protecting the countryside and ensuring the sustainability of rural areas. To protect and enhance the quality and character of the countryside it indicates that sites within or immediately adjacent to existing towns and villages and the re-use of previously developed sites should be the primary focus for new development in rural areas. It also states that such developments need to be of an appropriate scale and designed to fit in with their surroundings. In rural areas development proposals should also be supported by an assessment of local need.

RSS Policy EM1 also emphasises that new development proposals should identify, protect, maintain and enhance natural, historic and other distinctive features that contribute to the character of landscapes in the North West.

Both national and regional guidance seeks to protect the open countryside from unnecessary and inappropriate development, but recognise that development may be necessary in order to meet the immediate needs and long-term sustainability of rural communities.

The options are not mutually exclusive and all, to a greater or lesser extent, will have a part to play in any strategy for tourism development in Pendle. The decision to be taken is where we should place the emphasis.

There was considerable support for concentrating development along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. This will primarily be addressed through a future tourism strategy, with planning policy supporting the development/ redevelopment of those sites with good accessibility which offer maximum benefits to regeneration objectives. The re-use of canalside mills for tourism and leisure will be encouraged, but larger tourism/cultural/hospitality facilities will, like any major employment facility, be directed firstly to the most accessible locations.

Town centres are an obvious focus. Whilst there may be an initial presumption in favour of the re-use of vacant buildings or the redevelopment of vacant or under-used sites within the town centre, these may not always be appropriate. Multi-purpose facilities for example are likely to

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require larger sites. As such edge-of-centre sites accessible by a choice and means of transport may need to be identified for tourism/leisure use, or to be brought within a town centre boundary to encourage such development.

Elsewhere accessibility will also be a key determining factor, placing public transport corridors and local service centres and rural service centres to the fore.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The use of a sequential approach to favour the re-use of previously developed land in town centre locations, or key public transport corridors, for large-scale and multi-purpose facilities.

For smaller-scale developments accessibility will remain a key factor, but the demonstration of the need for a development to be sited in a particular location will be of increasing importance. In rural areas this will allow brownfield sites within village settlement boundaries to be the preferred location, but allow sufficient flexibility for Greenfield development in the open countryside where this can be justified (i.e. essential to support farm diversification, walking etc)

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No Any allocations in the rural areas will need to conform to relevant policies in the Core Strategy.

→ Development in the Open Countryside and AONB SPD

The SPD will need to offer greater detail on tourism development in rural areas – open countryside, Green Belt, AONB.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
☐ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
☐ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

- ☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ Yes →
☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To attract the right type and size of retailer into the various town and local shopping centres throughout Pendle in order to improve their vibrancy and vitality.

In line with national and regional retail policies, the intention is that each recognised centre will have an appropriate size and mix of retail establishments. These will primarily address the immediate needs of the local community, but will also compliment provision in other centres, both within and outside Pendle. This will help to reduce the need to travel and improve long-term sustainability.

Three options were put forward for consideration. Option 1 would allow the provision of retail floorspace to exceed forecast growth in expenditure, whilst Option 2 would simply meet our projected requirements. Option 3 would only allow limited growth in retail floorspace.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Perhaps surprisingly all three options received similar levels of support. Option 1, which favoured unconstrained growth was marginally ahead of Option 2. However, Option 3 which would only allow for limited retail growth also received a significant level of support.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 2, which would allow for the provision of sufficient retail floorspace to meet the forecast growth in retail expenditure, was favoured by the SA Report, but was only marginally ahead of Option 1. This reflects the fact that both would create new employment opportunities, but that the negative environmental impacts of allowing additional floorspace above what is required outweigh the benefits of the additional employment this would generate.

c. High-level policy guidance

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W5	Retail Development
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	- Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? - Issue 1g – How should we distribute new retail provision across Pendle? - Issue 7b – Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples in Pendle? - Issue 7c – What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres?	

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d. Planning policy and guidance

Direct most new development to existing towns to help maximise accessibility to employment and services by walking, cycling and public transport.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2009) PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004) PPG13: Transport (CLG, 2001)
In rural areas, development should be focussed on settlements that can act as service centres for surrounding areas.	PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004) PPG13: Transport (CLG, 2001)
Define a network and a hierarchy of centres each performing their appropriate role to meet the needs of their catchments;	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
Retail investment should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre and should not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre, or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns.	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
Identify local service centres as the preferred location for new economic development.	Policy EC9: Draft PPS4, Planning for Prosperous Economies (CLG, 2009)
- Development in rural areas should be concentrated in Key Service Centres. - Small scale development to help sustain local services, meet local needs or support local businesses will be permitted in towns and villages defined as Local Service Centres, which already provide a range of services to the local community.	Policy RDF2: Rural Areas, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
New investment should promote sustainable shopping patterns, which result in a reduced need to travel, especially by car, to access retail facilities of an appropriate nature and type	Policy W5: Retail Development, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

- Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. - Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. - Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). - Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). - Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
- Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. - Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick are the Key Service Centres in Pendle	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
○ Development in all centres should be appropriate in terms of nature and scale to the role of the centre	Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathaniel Lichfield for PBC, 2007)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

- This issue is intrinsically linked to Issue 1g which considers how we should we distribute new retail provision across Pendle.
- RSS Policy W5 states that there is a need to support the regional retail hierarchy and 'to promote investment that assists the regeneration and economic growth of the North West's town centres', but that 'any investment should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre, should not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns'. The policy identifies established retail centres where comparison retailing should be focussed. In East Lancashire, these are the towns of Blackburn and Burnley. Section 6.22 states that these towns should be the main focus of development but goes on to say that this does not preclude investment in other centres where this will assist in the regeneration of the centre and wider area.
- Burnley Council have indicated that they would not support any provision of retail floorspace in excess of forecast growth as this could potentially undermine their role as one of the two retail service centres identified for Pennine Lancashire (RSS Policy W5).

3 How will we achieve our objective?

In much of Pendle retailing has not developed new floorspace or innovated, in order to remain competitive, as it has in some of the towns immediately outside the Borough, notably Burnley and Skipton. This is particularly true in Nelson, the Borough's largest town centre.

Whilst Government policy (PPS6 and Draft PPS4) has gradually reduced the opportunity for new out-of-centre retail developments, both retailers and developers continue to innovate and seek new ways to meet their customers' needs. Nearby centres such as Preston (Tithebarn) and Burnley (The Oval) are progressing their own large-scale retail proposals and applications for new supermarkets within Pendle continue to come forward.

The quality and feel of the shopping environment is an important factor influencing a consumer's decision on where to shop, particularly for more affluent consumers. It is a concern that many of the national retailers that remain in Nelson Town Centre target the 'value' end of the market. This emphasis on the provision of cheaper goods is reflected in the town centre's physical environment, which has become increasingly unattractive. To a lesser extent the same is true for Colne.

The quality and design of any new development should be of a high standard so that its likelihood of making a positive contribution to the wider environment is maximised.

The socio-economic profile of the local catchment for Nelson is generally poor and the town centre's importance as a food shopping destination has gradually decreased with the opening of out-of-centre and edge-of-centre supermarkets. Several large mid-market retailers have indicated that they will require improvements to the both the quality of the retail offer and tenant mix before they will seriously consider investing in the area.

Nelson Town Centre in particular lacks many of the non-retail functions that have historically made town centres popular and vibrant places, although the new ACE Centre may help to address this concern. On the other hand Colne has developed a buoyant night-time economy based on eating-out.

It is important that care is taken to manage potential demand/future provision effectively. In line with Option 2, planning policy will seek to deliver retail floorspace sufficient to meet forecast growth in the Retail Capacity Study, and to direct this growth to town centre and local shopping centres. Nelson will be the primary focus to help aid regeneration initiatives identified in the Town Centre Masterplan. Edge-of-centre / out-of-centre proposals that cannot convincingly demonstrate that they will positively enhance the retail core of the town centre, will be resisted,

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as they would introduce an element of uncertainty that could undermine our emphasis on ensuring that the long-term sustainability of our town centre's is based on their retail function.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

☐ Nelson Town Centre.

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No Possible need to allocate sites for leisure, retail or mixed uses in town centre or edge of centre locations.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☐ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☐ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ Yes →
- ☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

We are seeking to improve the vibrancy and vitality of our town centres and out-of-centre retail areas, in order to help strengthen and diversify the local economy, create additional employment opportunities and retain spend within the Borough.

Three options were put forward for consideration. Option 1 would allow out-of-centre development whereas Option 2 would only allow large stores in town centre locations (including edge-of-centre). Option 3 sought not to attract large multiples to the area.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The greatest level of public support was for Option 3, which would not seek to attract large multiples to out-of-town or town centre locations in Pendle. This approach would be in line with the retail hierarchy set out in RSS Policy W5 and not undermine small scale retailers in the area.
- There was significant support for development in town centres (Option 2), but far less for development not associated with town centre locations (Option 1)

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA Report favours Option 2, which would improve the quality of the retail offer and retail mix in town centre locations by providing anchor tenants that could help to attract new retail investment. This approach would need to be carefully managed in order to ensure that it was not contrary to the regional retail hierarchy.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W5	Retail Development
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	○ Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? ○ Issue 1g – How should we distribute new retail provision across Pendle? ○ Issue 7b – Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples in Pendle? ○ Issue 7c – What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Direct most new development to existing towns to help maximise accessibility to employment and services by walking, cycling and public transport.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2009) PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004) PPG13: Transport (CLG, 2001)

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○ Retail investment should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre and should not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre, or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns.	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
○ Identify local service centres as the preferred location for new economic development.	Policy EC9: Draft PPS4, Planning for Prosperous Economies (CLG, 2009)
○ Small scale development to help sustain local services, meet local needs or support local businesses will be permitted in towns and villages defined as Local Service Centres, which already provide a range of services to the local community.	Policy RDF2: Rural Areas, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
○ New investment should promote sustainable shopping patterns, which result in a reduced need to travel, especially by car, to access retail facilities of an appropriate nature and type ○ There will be a presumption against out-of-centre comparison retailing facilities	Policy W5: Retail Development, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. ○ Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. ○ Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). ○ Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). ○ Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
○ Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. ○ Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)

f. Key evidence

○ Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick are the Key Service Centres in Pendle	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
○ Development in all centres should be appropriate in terms of nature and scale to the role of the centre	Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathaniel Lichfield for PBC, 2007)
○ Nelson is a town centre in decline and is failing to pull its weight in the sub-regional economy. ○ Nelson competes poorly with neighbouring centres in terms of catchment rankings and rentals. ○ Prime Zone A rents in Nelson are considerably lower than competing centres. ○ Footfall in Nelson appears to have been in decline since 1999.	Nelson Town Centre Vitality Study (Genecon for PBC, 2008)

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- Nelson currently has 224 retail and service outlets (46,525m²). GOAD Survey Data (Experian, November 2007)
- Floorspace for convenience shopping is considerably higher than the UK average, 23% compared to 14%.
- There is significant imbalance in the convenience sector, in particular an under-representation of clothing retailers.
- At 28%, floorspace for comparison shopping is significantly below the UK average (39%)
- Leisure floorspace in terms of both the number of outlets and the amount of floorspace is significantly below the national average.
- Vacancy rates of 21.43% are more than double the national average (10.35%)
- Pendle has a low representation of multiple retailers, 24.55% compared to an estimated 35% for the UK.

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

- RSS Policy W5 states that there is a need to support the regional retail hierarchy and 'to promote investment that assists the regeneration and economic growth of the North West's town centres', but that 'any investment should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre, should not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns'.

The policy identifies established retail centres where comparison retailing should be focussed. In East Lancashire, these are the towns of Blackburn and Burnley. Section 6.22 states that these towns should be the main focus of development but goes on to say that this does not preclude investment in other centres where this will assist in the regeneration of the centre and wider area.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

- Although the consultation responses favoured not attracting large national multiples, it is considered that their presence in town centre locations will help to attract additional retail operators who will help to maintain the vitality and viability of our town centres. As such an approach similar to Option 2, as favoured by the SA Report, is considered to be more realistic.
- Retail development will be encouraged provided that the scale of development is in accordance with the status of particular centre within the regional retail hierarchy.
- As such large retailers will be directed to the Key Service Centres, provided that the scale of the development is not considered to undermine the retail hierarchy, or the viability of smaller shops within that particular centre.
- Outside the Key Service Centres small scale development will be permitted in towns and villages defined as Local Service Centres, which already provide a range of services to the local community, where it should help to sustain local services, meet local needs, or support local businesses.
- This approach is consistent with RSS Policy.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

○

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No May need to allocate town centre, and possibly edge-of-centre sites.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ **Short-term** ○ Within 0-5 years
- ☐ **Medium term** ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☐ **Long term** ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☒ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔
- ☐ **No** ➔

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To help improve the vitality and viability of town centres in Pendle.

Options put forward for consideration included extending our town centre boundaries to bring in sites that will help to attract new investment (Option 1), or acknowledging that the role of some centres has diminished and instead seek to concentrate (retail) activity in a smaller area to help improve the vibrancy of the centre (Option 2), and finally limiting the number of non-retail units in key shopping areas and / or retail frontages (Option 3).

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 3 received the most support in the consultation with 71% of respondents selecting this as their preferred option. This would seek to concentrate shopping uses in the centre of our towns by establishing town centre boundaries and identifying primary retail areas and frontages within them.
- It is recognised that PPS6 proposes a wider range of uses in town centres than just retail provision.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 3 scored equal first in the Sustainability Appraisal as this would support economic objectives and minimise the potential for adverse environmental impacts that Option 1 could bring about. Option 2, which would reduce the size of town centres by redefining their boundaries, in order to concentrate retail activity in a smaller area, thereby helping to reduce vacancy rates, increase vitality and hopefully viability, also scored well in the Sustainability Appraisal, but was placed last in the public consultation.

c. High-level policy

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W5	Retail Development
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	- Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? - Issue 1g – How should we distribute new retail provision across Pendle? - Issue 7b – Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples in Pendle? - Issue 7c – What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres?	

d. Evidence base

Direct most new development to existing towns to help maximise accessibility to employment and services by walking, cycling and public transport.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2009) PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

	Areas (CLG, 2004) PPG13: Transport (CLG, 2001)
○ Retail investment should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre and should not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre, or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns. ○ Define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre ○ In addition to defining the extent of the primary shopping area for their centres, local planning authorities may distinguish between primary and secondary frontages. ○ Local authorities should monitor the vitality and viability of town centre's in their area in order to identify early signs of deterioration and take appropriate action (Paras 4.1-4.4). The vitality and viability of town centres depends on: - retaining and developing a wide range of attractions and amenities; - creating and maintaining an attractive environment; - ensuring good accessibility to and within the centre; and, - attracting continuing investment in development or refurbishment of existing buildings.	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
○ Identify local service centres as the preferred location for new economic development.	Policy EC9: Draft PPS4, Planning for Prosperous Economies (CLG, 2009)
○ Small scale development to help sustain local services, meet local needs or support local businesses will be permitted in towns and villages defined as Local Service Centres, which already provide a range of services to the local community.	Policy RDF2: Rural Areas, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
○ New investment should promote sustainable shopping patterns, which result in a reduced need to travel, especially by car, to access retail facilities of an appropriate nature and type ○ There will be a presumption against out-of-centre comparison retailing facilities	Policy W5: Retail Development, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)

e. Other Strategies

○ Outlines the interrelated social and economic trends that have shaped the recent development of town centres. These include a changing mix of functions, population and employment dispersal, increased personal mobility, and the continuing move towards a service based economy. The report concludes that the continuing decline of town centres would have unacceptable economic, environmental, social and cultural costs.	Vital and Viable Town Centres: Meeting the Challenge' (DoE, 1994)
○ Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. ○ Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers.	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

- Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). - Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52). - Implement plans to ensure ongoing growth in the rural economy as part of the Regional Rural Delivery Framework (Transformational Action 56).	
- Develop an economic and business infrastructure that encourages innovation, re-investment and new investment. - Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)

f. Key evidence

Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick are the Key Service Centres in Pendle	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
Development in all centres should be appropriate in terms of nature and scale to the role of the centre	Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathanial Lichfield for PBC, 2007)
- Nelson is a town centre in decline and is failing to pull its weight in the sub-regional economy. - Nelson competes poorly with neighbouring centres in terms of catchment rankings and rentals. - Prime Zone A rents in Nelson are considerably lower than competing centres. - Footfall in Nelson appears to have been in decline since 1999.	Nelson Town Centre Vitality Study (Genecon for PBC, 2008)
Local authorities should monitor the vitality and viability of town centre's in their area in order to identify early signs of deterioration and take appropriate action (PPS6 Para 4.1-4.4).	Pendle Retail Survey (PBC, 2006) and Retail and Leisure Land Monitoring Report (PBC, 2009)
- Nelson currently has 224 retail and service outlets (46,525m²). - Floorspace for convenience shopping is considerably higher than the UK average, 23% compared to 14%. - There is significant imbalance in the convenience sector, in particular an under-representation of clothing retailers. - At 28%, floorspace for comparison shopping is significantly below the UK average (39%) - Leisure floorspace in terms of both the number of outlets and the amount of floorspace is significantly below the national average. - Vacancy rates of 21.43% are more than double the national average (10.35%) - Pendle has a low representation of multiple retailers, 24.55% compared to an estimated 35% for the UK.	GOAD Survey Data (Experian, November 2007)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

- A hierarchy of centres will be established in line with national (PPS1) and regional planning guidance (RSS Policy RDF2). Within the Key and Local Service Centres town centre boundaries will be established and the primary shopping area identified (PPS6, Draft PPS4). To help ensure that the loss of retail floorspace on key frontages in the primary shopping area is minimised, primary and secondary frontages will be identified (PPS6).
- Although the least popular of the three options any review of existing town and local shopping centre boundaries, may reveal that a reduction in the size of some centres may be preferable in terms of achieving sustainable development (reflected in the SA Report), whilst the expansion of others may support the same objective.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

- Town centres are part of our national and civic heritage and provide an environmentally sustainable focus for a wide range of community activities including shopping, business, recreation and entertainment, cultural pursuits and transport. They can also be important expressions of civic pride and local identity. It is therefore important that they are promoted as attractive places in which to live and work and to visit.
- The Core Strategy will seek to establish a retail hierarchy for Pendle, and this will form the basis of decisions on the location of retail activity.
- The precise boundaries for town and local shopping centres, primary shopping areas, primary and secondary shopping frontages will be addressed during public consultations for the Land-use Allocations DPD.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

○

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No Define town centre boundaries, primary and secondary shopping frontages.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ○ Within 0-5 years

☐ Medium term ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ Long term ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To develop, if it is considered to be appropriate, a night-time economy in Nelson to help develop its role as the main town in the Borough. To support the existing night-time economy in Colne, which currently centres on the restaurant trade.

Choices put forward included removing existing restrictions on retail frontages to encourage other uses into town centre locations (option 1), allocating development sites within our town centres (Option 2) and allocating edge-of-centre sites for larger multi-purpose leisure and retail facilities (Option 3).

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 2 (51%) received most support. This proposed to allocate specific sites for leisure and cultural uses within Nelson and/or Colne town centres. In effect this would create defined 'leisure quarters' thereby avoiding conflict with other town centre uses.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 2 also scored highest in the Sustainability Appraisal, as a focus on accessible town centre locations would encourage access by sustainable modes of transport.
- Option 1, although also moving towards relevant sustainability objectives would do so at the expense of current retail provision, whilst Option 3 would increase the possibility of car usage rather than sustainable modes of transport.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPS4	Draft: Planning for Prosperous Economies
	PPS6	Planning for Town Centres
RSS Policy	DP2	Promote Sustainable Communities
	RDF1	Spatial Priorities
	W1	Strengthening the Regional Economy
	W5	Retail Development
	CLCR1	Central Lancashire City Region Priorities
SCS Goal	4.2	Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy
Other	- Issue 1a – Which settlement hierarchy will help to achieve the most sustainable patterns of growth? - Issue 1g – How should we distribute new retail provision across Pendle? - Issue 7b – Should we seek to accommodate large national multiples in Pendle? - Issue 7c – What measures should we use to help increase the vitality and viability of our town centres?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

Direct most new development to existing towns to help maximise accessibility to employment and services by walking, cycling and public transport.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2005) PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004) PPG13: Transport (CLG, 2001)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

○ Retail investment should be consistent with the scale and function of the centre and should not undermine the vitality and viability of any other centre, or result in the creation of unsustainable shopping patterns. ○ Define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre ○ In addition to defining the extent of the primary shopping area for their centres, local planning authorities may distinguish between primary and secondary frontages. ○ A sequential approach should be applied to all retail development proposals for sites that are not in an existing centre nor allocated in an up-to-date DPD. It establishes a preferred sequence of locations for development. In order of priority they are: - town centres - edge-of-centre - out-of-centre ○ Prepare planning policies to help manage the evening and night-time economy in appropriate centres.	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
○ Direct new office employment to town centre and edge-of-centre locations.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2005) Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
○ Identify local service centres as the preferred location for new economic development.	Policy EC9: Draft PPS4, Planning for Prosperous Economies (CLG, 2009)
○ Small scale development to help sustain local services, meet local needs or support local businesses will be permitted in towns and villages defined as Local Service Centres, which already provide a range of services to the local community.	Policy RDF2: Rural Areas, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)
○ New investment should promote sustainable shopping patterns, which result in a reduced need to travel, especially by car, to access retail facilities of an appropriate nature and type	Policy W5: Retail Development, NW Regional Spatial Strategy (NWDA, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

○ Stimulate economic activity in areas remote from growth. ○ Support and sustain conditions for growth in areas with strong economic drivers. ○ Develop and implement an integrated economic plan for East Lancashire (Transformational Action 47). ○ Encourage employment creation in or near deprived areas (Transformational Action 52).	North West Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006)
○ Focus increased new investment in town centres and primary access corridors to have maximum impact on resident and visitor perception levels.	Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy (PLLACE, 2009)
○ Nelson is a town centre in decline and is failing to pull its weight in the sub-regional economy.	Nelson Town Centre Vitality Study (Genecon for PBC, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Leisure floorspace in terms of both the number of outlets and the amount of floorspace is significantly below the national average.	GOAD Survey Data (Experian, November 2007)
Two opportunity sites identified for extending the leisure offer, plus a further two gateway development sites.	Nelson Town Centre Masterplan (BDP, 2006)

f. Key evidence

Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne and Barnoldswick are the Key Service Centres in Pendle	Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
Development in all centres should be appropriate in terms of nature and scale to the role of the centre	Pendle Retail Capacity Study (Nathanial Lichfield for PBC, 2007)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

There was clear support for keeping development within town centres (Option 2) rather than expanding into edge-of-centre locations (Option 1) which, if not sympathetically located, may serve to undermine the vitality and viability of the existing shopping centre. Furthermore with little support for removing development restrictions in the primary shopping area, it would appear that the establishment of clearly defined zones or 'quarters' was preferred.
Such an approach is supported by the SA Report as it would make the best use of existing infrastructure, encourage the re-use of vacant sites and under-used buildings and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.
All these objectives are in-line with national and regional planning guidance.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Use of a sequential approach for the location of retail and leisure facilities, will be employed with the aim of creating clearly defined shopping areas and leisure quarters within, or immediately adjacent to the town centre boundary.
The sequential test will favour the re-use of derelict sites and vacant or under-used buildings in defined town centres, ahead of allocated sites in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations.
Unallocated sites outside the town centre will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that there is a clearly identified need, that the proposed development cannot be provided in a sequentially preferable location and that the economic benefits clearly outweigh any potentially negative impacts on nearby town or local shopping centres.
Any development should be in accordance with the Nelson Town Centre Masterplan, which identifies four possible sites for leisure related developments.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle	☒ Rural Pendle	☒ M65 Corridor	☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes	→ Land-use Allocations DPD
☐ No	Designation of town and local shopping centre boundaries. The allocation of town centre, edge-of-centre and/or out-of-centre sites for retail and/or leisure use.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term	Within 0-5 years
☐ Medium term	Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
☐ Long term	Beyond the plan period

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

b. Is funding required?

☐ **Yes** → Go to Question 6c

☒ **No** → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ **Yes** →

☒ **No** →

- ☐ HCA
- ☐ ERDF

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

Everyone should have equal access to the services and facilities that they need to enjoy a full and active life; helping them to realise their personal, academic and professional goals, regardless of their age, ability or ambitions, and contribute to their physical, social and spiritual well-being.

Instead of options, a list of options was provided in order to help identify priorities for action. A free-form section provided an opportunity to put forward additional suggestions and comments.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 5, which sought to distribute community facilities evenly across the Borough received almost one-third of all votes. Option 3, which would target new facilities at areas of identified need and Option 2, which would place them in areas accessible by public transport also received significant support.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 3, which ranked a close second to Option 5 in the public consultation, received the most favourable score in the Sustainability Appraisal, as it provides greater overall benefit by targeting areas where there is an identified need.
- Option 5 favoured in the public consultation, did not score particularly well in the sustainability appraisal as it fails to take into account need and existing inequalities.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG17	Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
	PPG17	Companion Guide – Assessing Needs and Opportunities
RSS Policy	L1	Health, Sport, Recreation, Cultural and Educational Services ...
SCS Goal	4.1	Support confident communities ...
	4.5	Improve health and well-being ...
	4.7	Care for our future generations ...
	4.8	Improve quality of life for older people ...
Other	Issue 8b – What type of community facilities do we need to provide as a priority in Pendle?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

- Recognise the link between social inequalities in the provision of health services, access to open spaces in the natural and built environment and the location of schools, shops and other facilities to reduce the need to travel. - Support the promotion of health and well-being by making provision for physical activity.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2005)
In allocating sites for housing development, consideration should be given to the capacity of existing and potential social infrastructure.	PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPG13 Transport (CLG, 2001)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

○ Ensure that local services are accessible to all.	PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
○ Support the provision of rural community services and facilities.	PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004)
○ The role of spatial planning is to orchestrate the necessary social and physical infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are delivered.	PPS12: Creating strong, safe and prosperous communities through local spatial planning (CLG, 2008)
○ The provision of community facilities should be an integral part of proposals for new development.	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (CLG, 2002)
○ Plans should ensure that there is provision for all members of the community, taking into account the views of the community and an assessment of needs. ○ Particular attention should be given to improving access and addressing social disparities in service and facilities provision.	Policy L1: Health, Sport, Recreation, Cultural and Education Services Provision, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

○ To improve quality of place. ○ To improve health and well-being. ○ To create the setting for investment. ○ To enhance the tourism, recreation and leisure offer. ○ To enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. ○ To adapt to, and mitigate, the effects of climate change. ○ To grow and develop the regional parks in Lancashire.	Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (Ecotec, 2007)

f. Key evidence

○ Infant mortality in Pendle at 1:100 is double the national average. ○ Teenage pregnancy rates have reduced by one-third between 1998 and 2006, but remain above the national average.	APHO Health Profile for East Lancashire
○ The performance of children at the Early Years foundation stage in Pendle is much lower than the Lancashire and national averages. ○ At Key Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 the performance of Pendle pupils is consistently below the county and national averages. ○ In Pendle the gap in attainment between boys and girls at all key stages is greater than the county average.	A Profile of Outcomes for Children and Young People in Pendle (Sure Start, 2008)
○ Eight of Pendle's 57 LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England and 12,812 people (3% of the population) live in these areas. ○ These LSOAs are located in Brierfield, Nelson and Colne.	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007
○ Identifies wards and Area Committee areas where there may be a surplus or deficiency of open space within a given typology. ○ Assesses the quality of open space provision within a given typology and geographical area.	Pendle Open Space Audit (PBC, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Includes an audit of existing facilities and services available in rural locations. This helps to highlight potential deficiencies in different localities.	Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
Baseline information on the availability, capacity and suitability of physical, community and green infrastructure throughout Pendle (work in progress).	Pendle Infrastructure Study (PBC, 2010)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

It is clear that in from the responses that an equitable distribution is favoured. Whilst the public vote and the ANGSt standards favour an even geographical distribution, there is an acceptance by both that this may not always be practical and where this is not possible accessibility is the next most important consideration.

Further information, to be included in the Pendle Infrastructure Study will also help to inform policy development in relation to the location of community facilities across Pendle.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

We will use a sequential approach that first and foremost seeks to direct community facilities to locations where there is an identified local need or deficiency. Where this is not practical community facilities will be directed to locations accessible by a variety and means of transport. Whilst recognising that for larger facilities that town centre locations may not always be practical, in order of priority these will be town centres, transport hubs and transport corridors,

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle
 ☒ Rural Pendle
 ☒ M65 Corridor
 ☒ West Craven Towns

- Open space provision measured per 1,000 residents is particularly low in several inner urban wards in Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick.
- Of the five Area Committee areas the cumulative impact of these shortages is particularly noticeable in Nelson and West Craven, where there are deficiencies in several open space typologies.
- The continuing erosion of essential rural services is a concern particularly in Pendleside and Boulsworth, where distances to the nearest alternative facility are relatively long and access by public transport can be poor.

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☒ No Potential need to allocate sites for community use and protect green infrastructure sites.

→ Design Principles DPD

Need to incorporate open space into new developments.

→ Area Action Plan DPDs

Potential need to allocate sites for community use and protect green infrastructure sites.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ **Short-term** ○ Within 0-5 years
- ☐ **Medium term** ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☐ **Long term** ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☒ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔
- ☐ **No** ➔

7 Additional comments

None

Strategic objective	8	Issue	b	Theme	Sustainable Communities

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

To identify any deficiencies in service provision in Pendle and identify potential areas of need.

This was a freeform question with several types of service indicated for illustrative purposes.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The four priorities for improved / additional provision in order of popularity were:
 1. Informal open space
 2. Education
 3. Health
 4. Recreation
- Specific reference was made to the need to provide additional open space in the densely populated towns of Brierfield, Nelson and Colne.
- Analysis of the responses of the local workshops highlighted the following needs, but from a relatively low turn-out these cannot be regarded as statistically significant.
 - Nelson – Health, Recreation
 - Colne – Informal Open Space, Tourism and Culture

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Due to the nature of the question the sustainability appraisal is not applicable in this instance.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG17	Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
	PPG17	Companion Guide – Assessing Needs and Opportunities
RSS Policy	L1	Health, Sport, Recreation, Cultural and Educational Services ...
SCS Goal	4.1	Support confident communities ...
	4.5	Improve health and well-being ...
	4.7	Care for our future generations ...
	4.8	Improve quality of life for older people ...
Other	○ Issue 8b – What type of community facilities do we need to provide as a priority in Pendle?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Recognise the link between social inequalities in the provision of health services, access to open spaces in the natural and built environment and the location of schools, shops and other facilities to reduce the need to travel. ○ Support the promotion of health and well-being by making provision for physical activity.	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, 2005)
○ In allocating sites for housing development, consideration should be given to the capacity of existing and potential social infrastructure.	PPS3: Housing (CLG, 2006) PPG13 Transport (CLG, 2001)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

○ Ensure that local services are accessible to all.	PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (CLG, 2005)
○ Support the provision of rural community services and facilities.	PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (CLG, 2004)
○ The role of spatial planning is to orchestrate the necessary social and physical infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are delivered.	PPS12: Creating strong, safe and prosperous communities through local spatial planning (CLG, 2008)
○ The provision of community facilities should be an integral part of proposals for new development.	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (CLG, 2002)
○ Plans should ensure that there is provision for all members of the community, taking into account the views of the community and an assessment of needs. ○ Particular attention should be given to improving access and addressing social disparities in service and facilities provision.	Policy L1: Health, Sport, Recreation, Cultural and Education Services Provision, North West Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

○ To improve quality of place. ○ To improve health and well-being. ○ To create the setting for investment. ○ To enhance the tourism, recreation and leisure offer. ○ To enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. ○ To adapt to, and mitigate, the effects of climate change. ○ To grow and develop the regional parks in Lancashire.	Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (Ecotec, 2007)

f. Key evidence

○ Infant mortality in Pendle at 1:100 is double the national average. ○ Teenage pregnancy rates have reduced by one-third between 1998 and 2006, but remain above the national average.	APHO Health Profile for East Lancashire
○ The performance of children at the Early Years foundation stage in Pendle is much lower than the Lancashire and national averages. ○ At Key Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 the performance of Pendle pupils is consistently below the county and national averages. ○ In Pendle the gap in attainment between boys and girls at all key stages is greater than the county average.	A Profile of Outcomes for Children and Young People in Pendle (Sure Start, 2008)
○ Eight of Pendle's 57 LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England and 12,812 people (3% of the population) live in these areas. ○ These LSOAs are located in Brierfield, Nelson and Colne.	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007
○ Identifies wards and Area Committee areas where there may be a surplus or deficiency of open space within a given typology. ○ Assesses the quality of open space provision within a given typology and geographical area.	Pendle Open Space Audit (PBC, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

Includes an audit of existing facilities and services available in rural locations. This helps to highlight potential deficiencies in different localities.	Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study (PBC, 2008)
Baseline information on the availability, capacity and suitability of physical, community and green infrastructure throughout Pendle (work in progress).	Pendle Infrastructure Study (PBC, 2010)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The public consultation has helped to highlight perceived needs. However, it is the evidence base in the form of the Open Space Audit, Outdoor Recreation Strategy, Health Inequalities Strategy etc. that will help to distinguish between perceived needs and actual needs.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

We will use a sequential approach that first and foremost seeks to direct community facilities to locations where there is an identified local need or deficiency. These deficiencies will be highlighted by various evidence base studies which look at particular aspects

Where this is not practical community facilities will be directed to locations accessible by a variety and means of transport. Whilst recognising that for larger facilities that town centre locations may not always be practical, in order of priority these will be town centres, transport hubs and transport corridors.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ **Pendle**
☒ **Rural Pendle**
☒ **M65 Corridor**
☒ **West Craven Towns**

- Brierfield, Nelson and Colne were highlighted as needing additional informal Open Greenspace in the public consultation. This is backed up by the findings of the Open Space Audit,, where the inner urban wards in each of these towns is shown to have a deficiency in the provision of Amenity Greenspace.

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ **Yes** → Land-use Allocations DPD

☒ **No** Potential need to allocate sites for community use and protect green infrastructure sites.

→ Design Principles DPD

Need to incorporate open space into new developments.

→ Area Action Plan DPDs

Potential need to allocate sites for community use and protect green infrastructure sites.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☐ **Short-term**
 - Within 0-5 years
- ☒ **Medium term**
 - Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☐ **Long term**
 - Beyond the plan period

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

b. Is funding likely to be required?

☒ **Yes** → Go to Question 6c

☐ **No** → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ **Yes** →

☒ **No** →

1. Housing Market Renewal 2. Remade

7 Additional comments

None

Strategic objective	9	Issue	a	Theme	Caring for the Environment

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue seeks to establish a policy to guide how or to what level we should protect open space in Pendle. The 3 options proposed differed in scale, offering the option to protect all existing open space, protect open space in areas where there is an identified deficiency in provision or protect only good quality open space.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The preferred option in the consultation was Option 1, to protect all existing areas of open space. But option 3 which proposed to protect only good quality open space also got a considerable proportion of the support, only 8% less than option 1.
- Several comments also suggested a multi-functional or green infrastructure approach to policies for open space should be considered.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA found Option 1 the most sustainable option, due to the environmental, social and health benefits it would bring.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPG 17	Planning for Open Space, Sport & Recreation
	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
RSS Policy	L1	Health, Sport, Recreation, Cultural and Education Services Provision
	EM 3	Green Infrastructure
	CLCR 3	Green City
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our Environment
Other	○ Links to issue 9b and 8a&b Community Facilities	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ (Spatial Planning should) orchestrate(s) the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are delivered;	PPS12 Local Spatial Planning
○ Plans, strategies...should ensure there is provision for all members of the community for sport (and) recreation facilities	RSS Policy L1
○ Where possible, sites identified within the Pendle OSA 2008 should continue to be protected from development in the Local Development Framework. ○ In particular, Clover Hall, Horsfield and Whitefield wards demonstrate a poor range of open space provision.	Pendle Open Space Audit, 2008
○ To increase the quantity of outdoor recreation facilities to meet identified deficiencies - Progressing the improvements on Victory Park, Barnoldswick - Identify an appropriate site for additional rugby pitches	Pendle Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2003-8

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

- Determine the best locations for floodlit training facilities

e. Other strategic guidance

Just because a piece of land is open doesn't make it "green infrastructure". For 21st century sustainable living, we need our green, blue and open spaces to function as green infrastructure, serving the many needs of society, the economy and biodiversity; now and into the future.	NW Green Infrastructure Guide 2008
- The Vision for Lancashire's Green Infrastructure is for the development of a network of multifunctional green spaces and places, connecting urban areas to rural hinterlands, and ensuring that the countryside continues to contribute towards the economic, social and environmental well-being of the sub region. This sub regional effort will in turn contribute towards the city regional objective of creating the 'the city with room to breathe. - The development of a Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy will provide a framework to develop the sub-region's green infrastructure by mapping existing and potential key sites and access routes, identifying gaps for development and linking urban and rural green space.	Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (Draft) 2007
To provide a safe, well-maintained, diverse, vibrant and accessible network of quality Parks across the Borough	Pendle Parks Strategy 2007-2017
To guide the provision of formal outdoor play areas and sports provision (e.g. playing pitches, tennis courts etc)	Children's and Youth Play Area Strategy 2006-2016
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	Open Space Strategies – Best Practice Guidance, CABE, 2009

f. Key evidence

Wherever possible sites identified within the Pendle OSA 2008 should continue to be protected from development in the local development framework. In particular, those sites identified through site assessments as being of low or medium priority for enhancement (the best maintained sites) and those in areas of relative deficiency should be protected.	Pendle Open Space Audit 2008

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The proposed Option would be led by the consultation response and SA findings as well as reflecting national, regional and sub-regional guidance and policy.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

3 How will we achieve our objective?

It is proposed we have a policy which would include the assumption that existing areas of open space should be protected.

We could include the option for open space to be developed where there is a surplus in that area, in line with PPS17. This could be a preferential approach to developing on green belt land.

The approach to open space provision should be treated within a overall approach to green infrastructure planning, developing a multi-functional role for spaces and a network of 'green and blue' infrastructure across the Borough. This will need to link in with (Draft) Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land Use Allocations DPD

☐ No → Allocation Areas of Open Space and networks of Green Corridors etc.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

- ☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue seeks to establish how we will seek financial contributions towards enhancing the quality of and improving the access to our green spaces. Two options were proposed during the consultation; to require all new developments to provide a contribution or to require a contribution only in areas where there is an identified deficiency.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Option 2 received the highest level of support (54%), which would require all developments to make a contribution. But the response was fairly evenly split, with 43% choosing Option 1. Several responses also made reference to the need for the policy to be consistent with national guidance on seeking contributions (i.e. Circular 05/2005). The potential role of the proposed Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was also raised as an issue.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The sustainability appraisal scored the two options equally.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPG 17	Planning for Open Space, Sport & Recreation
	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
RSS Policy	L1	Health, Sport, Recreation, Cultural and Education Services Provision
	EM 3	Green Infrastructure
	CLCR 3	Green City
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our Environment
Other	Links to issue 9b and 8a&b Community Facilities & 2a&b Developer Contributions	

d. Planning policy and guidance

(Spatial Planning should) orchestrate(s) the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are delivered;	PPS12 Local Spatial Planning
Local authorities should seek opportunities to improve the value of existing facilities. Usage might be improved by better management or by capital investment to secure improvements. Planning obligations may be used where improvements are required to meet identified needs	PPG17 Open Space
The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be a new charge which local authorities in England and Wales will be empowered, but not required, to charge on most types of new development in their area. CIL charges will be based on simple formulae which relate the size of the charge to the size and character of the development paying it.	The Community Infrastructure Levy, CLG, 2008

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

The proceeds of the levy will be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area.	
○ Planning obligations should be: -Relevant to planning -Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms -Directly related to the proposed development -Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development -Reasonable in all other respects.	Circular 05/2005
○ Proposals and schemes for all major developments and regeneration schemes and especially for housing, employment or mixed uses, should ensure appropriate...recreation (and) sport provision	RSS, Policy L1

e. Other strategic objectives

○ To improve the quality of outdoor recreation provision across the Borough - complete the developments planned for Bent Head - Improve ancillary provision at all playing pitch sites with Bent Head, Victory Park and Swinden/Bullholme as priorities.	Pendle Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2003-8
○ To provide a safe, well-maintained, diverse, vibrant and accessible network of quality Parks across the Borough	Pendle Parks Strategy 2007-2017
○ It is more about improving the quality of the natural environment at all levels than, for instance, increasing the physical amount of green space. ○ The built infrastructure upon which our economy depends – which provides the framework for future growth and development – is planned in advance as a system of interconnected parts. We owe the environment the same consideration and should embrace Green Infrastructure planning as the framework for future land management. ○ Just because a piece of land is open doesn't make it "green infrastructure". For 21st century sustainable living, we need our green, blue and open spaces to function as green infrastructure, serving the many needs of society, the economy and biodiversity; now and into the future.	NW Green Infrastructure Guide 2008
○ The Vision for Lancashire's Green Infrastructure is for the development of a network of multifunctional green spaces and places, connecting urban areas to rural hinterlands, and ensuring that the countryside continues to contribute towards the economic, social and environmental well-being of the sub region. This sub regional effort will in turn contribute towards the city regional objective of creating the 'the city with room to breathe'.	Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (Draft) 2007

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

○ The development of a Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy will provide a framework to develop the sub-region's green infrastructure by mapping existing and potential key sites and access routes, identifying gaps for development and linking urban and rural green space.	
○ This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	Open Space Strategies – Best Practice Guidance, CABI, 2009

f. Key evidence

○ Wherever possible sites identified within the Pendle OSA 2008 should continue to be protected from development in the local development framework. In particular, those sites identified through site assessments as being of low or medium priority for enhancement (the best maintained sites) and those in areas of relative deficiency should be protected. ○ The provision of new open space should be informed by the findings of this audit. In particular the Clover Hill, Horsfield and Whitefield wards and at the area committee level West Craven demonstrate a poor range of open space provision. ○ The evidence presented in the Pendle OSA 2008 should also be used as the basis for negotiation of any open space related planning contributions.	Pendle Open Space Audit 2008
○ 19.45% of adults in Pendle take part in moderate exercise of more than 30mins duration at least 3 times a week. This compares to the national average of 21.45% and the Lancashire average of 20.7%. ○ 54% of Pendle people do not take part in moderate regular physical activity, which is higher than the national average, ○ The gap between those who are physically active from low income and high income households is significantly higher in Pendle (16.5%) compared to the national average (8.8%).	Active People Survey, Sport England, 2009

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The proposed Option would be led by the consultation response and SA findings as well as reflecting national, regional and sub-regional guidance and policy. It would also need to have regard to the requirements of Circular 05/2005 regarding contributions.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

So not to put an unnecessary burden on developers, our proposed policy would only require developers to make a contribution to open space provision in an area where there is an identified deficiency, or where the proposed development is of such a scale that it could result in a per capita deficiency in the area.

In other areas, developments could use resources to instead, contribute to other infrastructure requirements, such as climate change mitigation.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

The policy will need to make reference to CIL if the Council intends to take this up.

Whilst not explicitly considered in the issues options proposed here, any policy approach needs to consider whether it will consider on-site provision as well as financial contributions for off site provision.

As well as the issues discussed here e.g. contributions, the issue of how to enhance and improve access to open space needs to be discussed in its wider form. GI strategies should be mentioned as one way of forming a strategic approach to multi-functional green spaces thereby enhancing their function, quality and public access.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD

☐ No Will this be more appropriate location for detailed developer contributions policies

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years

☐ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☐ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers the possible ways in which we can protect and enhance Pendle's built heritage and historic environment including archaeological remains. Our key aims are to ensure that development respects our built heritage and historic environment and the consideration of innovative methods for reusing old buildings in a different and sustainable way.

Achieving this may include requiring higher design standards; a) throughout the Borough, b) in areas of historic significance, c) in Conservation Areas, d) in the vicinity of Listed and locally important buildings. It may also include the increased use of Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas.

Protecting and enhancing our built heritage and historic environment is important as it contributes to economic, social and environmental well-being, provides local distinctiveness and a 'sense of place'.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Choice 2 received the most support under this issue. This choice would mean that in certain areas higher standards of design would apply.
- Other key issues / alternative suggestions that were highlighted include:
 - Considering the wider setting of designated features.
 - Encourage developers to take a proactive approach to the management and improvement of areas of historic importance and local distinctiveness.
 - Make reference to proactive enhancement schemes such as THI, PSICA.
 - Designation of new Conservation Areas and preparation of Conservation Area Appraisals to highlight important assets.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The sustainability appraisal indicates that all choices score positively as they seek to protect and enhance our built heritage. Choice one is considered to be the most sustainable choice as it requires higher design standards throughout the Borough.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS/PPG	PPG15	Planning and the Historic Environment
	PPG16	Archaeology and Planning
RSS Policy	EM1(C)	Integrated Enhancement and Protection of the Region's Environmental Assets (Historic Environment)
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect our surroundings
Other	○ Issue 3a – Achieving high standards of design in new developments.	
	○ Issue 3b – Improving the public realm.	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Ensure effective protection for all aspects of the historic built environment, giving special protection towards those areas and buildings of recognised importance.	PPG15 Planning for the Historic Environment (CLG, 1994)
○ Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest, and in particular exploiting the regeneration potential of:	Policy EM1, Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

- the Pennine textile mill-town heritage that exists in East Lancashire; - the traditional architecture of rural villages and market towns of Lancashire.	
To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their settings in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals.	Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (PBC, 2008)

e. Other strategic objectives

- The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. - The historic environment is accessible to everyone and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage. - The full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised. - The historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.	The Historic Environment: a force for our future (DCMS, 2001)
- Policies on historic environment should: - Make clear that the key consideration at all times should be context, and the contribution proposals make to preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of valued historic environments. - Ensure policies hinge around the concept of the 'optimum viable use' for historic assets such as listed buildings, consistent with their historic character, stressing the presumption against demolition, and the need to ensure that design interventions have regard to stated characteristics. - Emphasise the importance of the setting of listed buildings and other historic assets. - Recognised that appropriate contemporary design can positively enhance the character and quality of conservation areas whilst discouraging the general use of façadist or replica solutions.	Making design policy work – How to deliver good design through your local development framework (CABE, 2005)
Planning authorities should undertake detailed landscape character and historic landscape characterisation assessments and set out appropriate policies and proposals for different character areas.	Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England, 2005)
- This guidance sets out key conservation principles: - The historic environment is a shared resource; - Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment; - Understanding the significance of places is vital; - Significant places should be managed to sustain their values;	Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (English Heritage, 2008)

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- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; - Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.	
- Sets out some key aims that need to be addressed to help protect the built environment: - To develop a better understanding of, and access to, the growing heritage and to lay foundations for sustainable development. - To counter modern pressures of rapid change or decline and promote sustainable conservation of the built heritage. - To encourage owners, agents, contractors and local communities to play their full role in the conservation process.	Laying Foundations – Built Heritage Strategy (PBC, 1997)

f. Key evidence

26 Conservation Areas 11 Scheduled Monuments 300+ Listed Buildings	Pendle B.C. – Conservation Team
Provides a landscape character assessment for Lancashire.	A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire (LCC, 2000)
Provides historic townscape assessments for Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick.	Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey (LCC, PBC, EH, 2006)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The detailed comments from the consultation along with the key national and regional guidance and strategies provide the main focus and steer for the preferred policy approach.

The general consensus from the consultation suggests that specific areas of historical importance should be identified and that higher standards of design should be required for new developments in these areas.

The Sustainability Appraisal would support higher design standards across the whole Borough. However, although the general design policies of the core strategy will strive to ensure high standards of design the policy which deals with the protection of the historic environment will be specifically concerned with the impact of new development on historic assets. Therefore high standards of design should be specifically required in areas of historic importance in order to reduce the impact of new development on historic features.

It is also clear that the policy approach should look at proactive measures of protecting and enhancing the historic built environment.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred policy approach will take account of the Local Authority's statutory responsibilities with regard to the historic environment.

The policy approach should include the following:

- Proposals for new development should consider the immediate setting and wider setting of heritage assets – this will include buildings, monuments, structures and also Conservation Areas.
- Proposals for new development will be required to meet higher design standards in Conservation Areas, in the vicinity of a Listed Building, Structure or Ancient Monument, and any other areas where there is an asset with recognised heritage value – this may involve the identification of locally distinctive, important heritage areas.
- Proposals should contribute to protecting and enhancing the character and appearance of the historic environment.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

- Contemporary design should be allowed where this enhances the character and quality of the environment.
- Proposals should have regard to the Lancashire Landscape assessment, Lancashire Historic Landscape assessment and Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey work and show understanding of how the proposal fits within the landscape and townscape character.
- The re-use of historic buildings should be considered favourably using the 'optimum viable use' approach¹ and a presumption against demolition.
- Detailed guidance on the design of new development within Conservation Areas can be found in the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD.

As part of the overall strategy for protecting and enhancing the historic environment a number of schemes, programmes and strategies will be utilised. Some of these will be led by the Council and others will be led by partner organisations. They include:

- The preparation and revision of conservation area appraisals;
- The use of THI and PSICA schemes (e.g. the Whitefield THI);
- The preparation of a local list of important heritage assets;
- The preparation of a local list of heritage at risk;
- The use of Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas to further control inappropriate development in these areas.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?



Pendle



Rural Pendle



M65 Corridor



West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?



Yes



Land-use Allocations DPD



No

The land-use allocation DPD may need to show the designated Conservation Areas and other historic built heritage features.



Development Control Principles DPD

More detailed design guidance may be included in policies in this DPD and they will need to conform to policies in the Core Strategy.



Area Action Plan DPDs

More detailed design guidance may be included in policies in the Area Action Plan DPDs (Bradley and South Valley) and they will need to conform to policies in the Core Strategy.



Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD

More detailed design guidance is included in this SPD. The SPD may need to be reviewed to conform to the principles set out in the built heritage policy of the Core Strategy.



Design Principles SPD

More detailed design guidance is included in this SPD. The SPD may need to be reviewed to conform to the principles set out in the built heritage policy of the Core Strategy.

¹ The 'optimum viable use' approach is outlined in PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment. It aims to find the use that is most compatible with the fabric, interior, and setting of the historic building, but may not be the most profitable use if that would entail more destructive alterations than other viable uses. It is a balance between economic viable uses and the effect of any changes to building.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ **Short-term** ○ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ **Medium term** ○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ **Long term** ○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☒ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☐ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☒ **Yes** ➔

Some funding is available through the Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI). Additional funding may also be required.
- ☐ **No** ➔

7 Additional comments

Consideration may need to be given to an overarching environmental protection policy including natural and built heritage.

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers how we can help to protect and enhance the Borough's natural heritage. We need to ensure that sufficient controls are in place to protect the different natural environmental designations. We need to decide on the best methods for protecting and enhancing wildlife habitats, species and biodiversity. This may involve the use of buffer zones, mitigation measures and the use of beneficial features in developments to provide an enhanced environment.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The majority of support was for Choice 3 which would require mitigation measures to be put in place for those developments which would have an adverse impact on biodiversity.
- There was also some support for Choices 1 and 2.
- A number of consultees expressed the need for a combination of the choices in order to ensure the strongest policy protection.
- Other comments included:
 - the need to make specific reference to the importance of ancient woodland;
 - seek to secure the protection and enhancement of existing wildlife corridors and the provision of new wildlife corridors;
 - incorporate and define the ecological networks in the borough in order to buffer the affects of recreation, development and climate change;
 - address the de-fragmentation of habitats in respect of ecological networks.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal supported both Choices 1 and 2 indicating that these choices were the most sustainable in terms of protection of the natural environment.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	9	Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
Circular	06/2005	Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System (CLG, 2005)
RSS Policy	EM1 (B&D)	Integrated Enhancement and Protection of the Region's Environmental Assets (B: Natural Environment), (D: Trees, Woodlands and Forests)
	EM4	Regional Parks
	CLCR3	Green City
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings
Other	○ Issue 10c – How can we protect and enhance our open countryside?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. ○ A key objective is to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological	PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (CLG, 2005)

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and geomorphological sites; the natural processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. ○ LDFs should: ○ 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. ○ 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.	
○ This circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.	Circular 06/2005 (ODPM, 2005)
○ Aims to protect the wildlife and countryside of the United Kingdom. It is divided into four parts which cover the following: Part I: Wildlife Part II: Nature Conservation, Countryside & National Parks Part III: Public Rights of Way Part IV: Miscellaneous & General	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (HM Government, 1981)
○ Containing five Parts and four Schedules, the Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994
○ Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
○ The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. ○ Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
○ Plans and strategies (LDFs) should: ○ Secure a 'step-change' increase in the region's biodiversity resources. ○ Protect, enhance, expand and link areas for wildlife within and between the locations of highest biodiversity resource.	Policy EM1, Regional Spatial Strategy (GONW, 2008)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

○ Develop functional ecological frameworks that will address habitat fragmentation and species isolation, identifying and targeting opportunities for habitat expansion and re-connection.	
e. Other strategic objectives	
○ Set out key objectives for conserving biodiversity: ○ To conserve and where practicable to enhance: (a) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; (b) internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; (c) species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas; (d) the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades. ○ To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. ○ To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DoE, 1994)
○ Biodiversity contributes to what makes a place distinctive. Lancashire's landscapes, have influenced and shaped local culture. In both rural and urban areas wildlife makes an important contribution to the quality of life. Biodiversity conservation is central to maintaining a healthy countryside and townscape. ○ The Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is made up of many individual species and habitat plans. Each plan gives information on the status and threats to the species or habitat. The most important section of the plan details the conservation action required and the organisations responsible.	Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan (Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership, 2008)
○ This strategy sets out a number of key actions that are required in Lancashire to help improve the environment. The key actions relating to landscape, heritage and wildlife include: ○ Develop ecological networks to increase habitat linkage. ○ Encourage and promote a net gain of biodiversity in developments. ○ Encourage and promote landscape benefits within the planning process.	Lancashire Environment Strategy (Lancashire Environment Partnership, 2005)
○ The opportunity for Lancashire is to invest in Green Infrastructure in such a way that it will enhance: ○ economic performance; ○ the natural tourism offer;	Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (August, 2009)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

- the quality of life for those living and working in Lancashire;
- safeguard the landscape and biodiversity; and
- the mitigation and adaptation effects of climate change.

f. Key evidence

○ The biodiversity audit brings together information on biodiversity issues in Pendle. ○ It highlights the key statistics regarding Pendle's biodiversity resource and provides links as to where specific biodiversity information can be obtained.	Draft Biodiversity Audit (PBC, 2009)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The protection and enhancement of our natural heritage is a complicated and complex issue. There are a number of key legislative requirements that planning authorities must comply with. These requirements somewhat dictate the policy approach we must take in order to protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity.

The responses from the consultation show that the majority of support is for Choice 3 which would require mitigation measures to be put in place where the development would produce adverse effects on the natural environment. Although this will be an important aspect in the preferred policy approach it does not pro-actively seek to protect the natural environment.

The Sustainability Appraisal indicates that Choices 1 and 2 would be more sustainable as they take a more pro-active approach to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment.

National and Regional policy require authorities to both protect and enhance the area's biodiversity, geological and geomorphological resources.

Taking account of the Council's statutory duties, national and regional policy requirements, information from the sustainability appraisal and the response the consultation it is clear that the preferred policy approach will need to combine several of the elements put forward in the issues and options report in order to achieve the protection and enhancement of Pendle's natural environment.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred approach for achieving our objective of protecting and enhancing Pendle's natural environment (e.g. biodiversity, wildlife, ancient woodland, geological and geomorphological resources) will require the following:

- Compliance with national legislation for the conservation and protection of habitats, species, wildlife, the countryside and designated areas.
- Require developments to 'build-in' beneficial features for our natural environment to help to provide wildlife benefits.
- Require developers to provide mitigation measures where the development would have an adverse impact on biodiversity or the natural environment.
- Undertake the development of ecological networks.
- Encourage the protection and creation of wildlife corridors linking existing habitats together.
- Invest in and use of Green Infrastructure to benefit the natural environment.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒	Yes	→	Land-use Allocations DPD
☐	No		Nature conservation designations will need to be included on the proposals map and in the Land-use Allocations DPD.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒	Short-term	○ Within 0-5 years
☒	Medium term	○ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
☒	Long term	○ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

☐	Yes	→ Go to Question 6c
☒	No	→ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐	Yes	→	
☐	No	→	

7 Additional comments

Consideration may need to be given to an overarching environmental protection policy including natural and built heritage.

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers how we can protect and enhance our open countryside. We need to achieve a balance between allowing for diversification (both economic and agricultural), the needs of the rural communities and the protection and enhancement of the landscape character of our countryside.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Options 2 and 3 received an equal amount of support. Both options would allow some development in the open countryside whether it is for local needs (Option 2) or economic diversification (Option 3).
- Comments from the consultees suggest that there is a need to allow some development in the open countryside in order to maintain and sustain rural communities.
- Other comments consider the potential harm that development in the open countryside may have on the historic and natural landscape.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- Option 2 is supported by the Sustainability Appraisal as this option provides the most help in terms of creating sustainable communities.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Delivering Sustainable Development
	PPG2	Green Belts
	PPS7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
	PPS9	Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
RSS Policy	RDF4	Green Belts
	EM1 (A)	Integrated Enhancement and Protection of the Region's Environmental Assets (Landscape)
	EM4	Regional Parks
	CLCR3	Green City
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings.
Other	Issue 1a – Settlement Hierarchy	

d. Evidence base

- New building development in the open countryside away from existing settlements, or outside areas allocated for development in development plans, should be strictly controlled. - All development in rural areas should be well designed and inclusive, in keeping and scale with its location, and sensitive to the character of the countryside and local distinctiveness. - Planning policies should provide a positive framework for facilitating sustainable development that supports traditional land-based activities and	PPS7: Sustainable development in rural areas (CLG, 2004)

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makes the most of new leisure and recreational opportunities that require a countryside location. Planning authorities should continue to ensure that the quality and character of the wider countryside is protected and, where possible, enhanced.	
○ The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. ○ They help protect the countryside, be it in agricultural, forestry or other use.	PPG2: Green Belts (CLG, 1992)
○ Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should identify, protect, maintain and enhance natural, historic and other distinctive features that contribute to the character of the landscapes and places within the North West. ○ Policy RDF4 indicates that the general extent of Green Belts will be maintained.	RSS (GONW, 2008)

e. Other Strategic objectives

○ The Landscape Strategy is designed to guide the process to making judgements and taking decisions on landscape issues.	A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire (LCC, 2000)
○ The framework includes a number of key priorities and objectives for the rural North West including: ○ Maximising the economic potential of the region's rural areas; ○ Promoting a prosperous sustainable farming and food sector that contributes to the environment and social well being of the region; ○ Improving access to affordable rural housing; ○ Ensuring fair access to services for rural communities; ○ Empowering rural communities and addressing rural social exclusion; ○ Enhancing the quality of, and promotion of, our rural environmental inheritance.	The North West Regional Rural Delivery Framework (North West Partners, 2006)
○ Outlines the key areas where targeted action is needed to improve the state of Lancashire's rural economy. These include: ○ Social Exclusion ○ Accessibility ○ Environmental Inheritance ○ Productivity	Co-ordinated actions for Rural Lancashire: Shaping the Future of Rural Lancashire (Lancashire Economic Partnership, 2006)

f. Key evidence

○ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The views from the consultation indicate that a combined approach may be the best way forward in order to protect Pendle's countryside but also ensure that the rural economy is sustained.

PPS7 aims to seek a balance between protecting the countryside and ensuring the sustainability of rural areas. In terms of the open countryside planning authorities should continue to ensure that the quality and character of the wider countryside is protected and enhanced. In terms of development, PPS7 indicates that consideration should be given to sites

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

within or immediately adjacent to existing towns and villages in the first instance and that priority should be given to the re-use of previously developed sites. It also identifies the importance of ensuring that new developments are well designed, are of an appropriate scale and fit in with their surroundings. Development in rural areas must also be supported by an assessment of local need.

Policy EM1 of the RSS emphasises the importance of landscape character and that new development proposals should identify, protect, maintain and enhance natural, historic and other distinctive features that contribute to the character of landscapes in the North West. It is clear that national and regional guidance aims to protect the open countryside from unnecessary and inappropriate development. However, some development may be necessary in order to ensure the needs of local rural communities are met and to ensure the future sustainability of the rural economies.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The preferred policy approach should take the protection of the landscape to be its first priority. The impact of new developments on the landscape should be assessed against a landscape character appraisal. The protection of natural and historic features (including biodiversity) in the open countryside and rural areas must also be a key priority when considering new development proposals.

The general principle of the policy should be to protect the open countryside from development. However, some development may be considered acceptable provided it is of an appropriate scale, does not have a negative impact on the landscape character, natural or historic features (including biodiversity) of the area, and it is supported by an assessment of local need.

The following types of development should be given consideration:

- Agricultural developments e.g. agricultural workers dwellings, agricultural buildings (new development) etc
- Forestry developments e.g. forestry workers dwellings
- Local needs housing e.g. rural affordable housing
- Local needs employment and innovative rural enterprises
- Local needs facilities
- Farm diversification
- Tourism e.g. tourist attraction facilities, some types of tourist accommodation
- Renewable energy

Further restrictions may be required for developments proposed on land/sites within the Green Belt or the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in line with national and regional policy guidance.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?



Pendle



Rural Pendle



M65 Corridor



West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?



Yes



Land-use Allocations DPD



No

Allocations for development in the rural areas will need to conform to policies in the Core Strategy.



Development in the Open Countryside and AONB SPD

The guidance in this SPD will need to conform to and expand on the Open Countryside policy in the Core Strategy.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ **Short-term** ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ **Medium term** ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ **Long term** ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔ Go to Question 6c
- ☒ **No** ➔ Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ **Yes** ➔
- ☐ **No** ➔

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue considers the need to retain the Sites of Settlement Character designation in the current Local Plan. It considers whether the re-assessment of the principles in this policy and ultimately the specific sites would have an added benefit to the Borough.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- A large number of respondents to the consultation supported the retention of the Settlement Character designation.
- Specific comments regarding this issue included that the settlement character designation is not a common term and sites could be protected by some other means should an assessment of them determine that they are still of continued importance.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The Sustainability Appraisal indicates that the continued protection of sites of settlement character will have a positive effect in terms of environmental protection.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPG 17	Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
RSS Policy	EM3	Green Infrastructure
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings
Other	○ Issue 9a – How should we protect our existing green open spaces?	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality. ○ Open spaces have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness. ○ PPG17 states that to be formally classified as open space land should fall in to one of the ten typologies proposed by the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce and detailed in 'Assessing Needs & Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17' (CLG, 2002). ○ Open space should be taken to mean all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity.	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (CLG, 2002)

e. Other strategic objectives

Green infrastructure is the region's life support system – the network of natural environmental components and green and blue spaces that lies within and between the North West's cities, towns and villages which provides multiple social, economic and environmental benefit.	North West Green Infrastructure Guide (North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank, 2008)
The development of a Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy will provide a framework to develop the sub-region's green infrastructure by mapping existing and potential key sites and access routes, identifying gaps for development and linking urban and rural green space. The strategy will identify a network of key sites, referred to as the Green Grid.	Draft Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (LEP, ECOTECH, 2007)

f. Key evidence

A significant component of any built environment is the open spaces within it. The character of a settlement is defined not just by the buildings, walls and trees, but also by the spaces and views between them, as these contribute to the setting of the buildings themselves. Often it is the gaps and open aspects within a settlement which give it a unique character and attractive spatial form.	Pendle Local Plan Topic Paper 6: Maintaining Settlement Character (PBC, 2005)

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The responses from the consultation indicated support for retaining the Sites of Settlement Character. This response is further supported by the Sustainability Appraisal which suggests that the retention of this designation would help with the environmental protection of the sites.

However, it is unlikely that such a policy approach would accord with national and regional guidance under the new planning system. It is likely that a more overarching and integrated policy on open space, green corridors and general green infrastructure will be required.

The specific designated sites of Settlement Character should be re-assessed as part of the preparation of the Land-use Allocations DPD. It is the role of this document to review current Local Plan allocations and consider the allocation of new sites or re-allocation of existing sites for other uses based on the principles and requirements outlined in the Core Strategy.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

It will be necessary for the Core Strategy to set out the broad principles for the protection of existing open spaces (whether formally designated or otherwise) and the creation of new open space. It will also be important to establish the framework for interconnecting spaces and the approach to be taken with regards to Green Infrastructure provision in Pendle.

It is proposed that the preferred policy approach in the Core Strategy does not specifically retain the Settlement Character designation but rather it should provide a general policy for the protection, creation and management of open and green spaces. This policy is likely to be formed from this issue and in conjunction with the issues dealt with under Strategic Objective 9.

Sites currently designated as Sites of Settlement Character could form a key part of the network of green spaces interconnecting different parts of the Borough. As previously stated each site would need to be assessed and considered as part of the preparation of the Land-use Allocations DPD.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Land-use Allocations DPD

☐ No There are currently seven designated sites of Settlement Character in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan. If the general principle of the policy is retained in the Local Development Framework the Land-use Allocations DPD will need to consider whether these sites should be re-allocated.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding required?

- ☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

- ☐ Yes →
- ☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue looks at how we can improve our physical connections with adjacent areas, particularly our transport links into Yorkshire. It presented consultees with 4 options regarding the future of the former Colne-Skipton railway line; to protect the line for future transport use, to protect the line for a bypass, to protect the line for a railway or to protect the land for cycling/horse riding/walking.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The consultation showed Option 3 – to protect the line for railway use, received the most support (42%). The broader objective, the support the line for unspecified transport use, received the second highest number of votes with 32%.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA report highlights options 3 (railway) and 4 (cycleway/bridleway/footpath) as the most sustainable options, having the greater contribution to environmental objectives and in the case of the railway, economic objectives.

c. High-level policy

PPS	13	Transport
RSS	RT1	Integrated Transport Networks
	RT10	Priorities for Transport Management & Investment
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings
Other	- The Future for Transport: White Paper : a network for 2030 (2004) - The Eddington Transport Study The Case for Action: Sir Road Eddington's advice to Government (2006) - Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2006-07 - 2010-11 - Lancashire & Cumbria Route Utilisation Strategy, Aug 2008, Network Rail. - Re-opening of the Skipton to Colne Railway, JMP Consulting, 2007 - Assessment of an alternative alignment for the A56, Steer Davis Gleave, 2003. - North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2006) Also links to issues 11b &c	

d. Evidence base

- Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements - Explore the potential and identify proposals	PPG13: Transport
Opportunities for the physical expansion of public transport, especially with regards to heavy and light rail, are restricted by the high cost of providing new infrastructure...However, authorities should be encouraged to explore alternative funding opportunities.	RSS Policy RT3- Public Transport Framework
The Eddington report recommended that in carrying out long term transport planning it is important to consider the full range of policy options in order to identify those which offer the best value for money.	RSS Policy RT10 - Priorities for Transport Management & Investment

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Further investigation is proposed into the future use of the disused Colne to Skipton railway line.	Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2006-07 - 2010-11
e. Other Strategies	
- Stakeholders view improved rail service provision as essential to sustaining economic growth through improved sub-regional accessibility, as well as improved links to the major regional economic centres in Manchester and Leeds. - The line between Skipton and Colne has been out of service since 1970. As a consequence it is not possible to travel by rail between conurbations on the route. A number of the communities on the route between Nelson and Skipton suffer from deprivation and would benefit from improved links to Leeds. - The most significant issue is funding, It is recommended that the alignment is protected to give stakeholders time to identify potential sources of funding and commission a more detailed feasibility study.	Lancashire & Cumbria Route Utilisation Strategy, Aug 2008, Network Rail.
- Estimate total impact of railway on GVA as between £4-7 million and the total number of full time equivalent jobs created as between 97 and 179. - Improvements to public transport can have positives impacts on local air quality and climate change; taking the equivalent journey by train rather than car reduces emissions by a factor of five. - Of the 279 wards along the line between Shipley, Skipton and Blackburn, 148 are in the most deprived quartile at the national level. 30% of households in Pendle do not own a car which is likely to restrict access to jobs and services and have acute implications for social inclusion. - The railway could generate over the 60 year appraisal period somewhere between £48-1348m of employment benefits, £38-57m of tourism expenditure and £7-12 of environmental and safety benefits	Re-opening of the Skipton to Colne Railway, JMP Consulting, 2007
The choice of alternative routes (i.e. non railway bed) for the A56 Villages Bypass is limited degree by topography and physical constraints..	Assessment of an alternative alignment for the A56, Steer Davis Gleave, 2003.
A56 Villages bypass identified as a potential major scheme	Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2006/7-2010/1
Close partnership working with Bradford Metropolitan District Council, West Yorkshire PTE and Lancashire County Council will be essential to consider issues relating to cross-boundary travel and commuting	North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2006)
Provide new or enhance facilities to improve integration between rail and other modes.	The Lancashire Rail Strategy (2006)

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

f. Key evidence

☐ N/A	N/A

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

Need to have regard to higher level policy and local desire and opinion in drafting our preferred option. The case for developing a multi-functional use or the compatibility of different uses for the route needs to be considered. National policy points towards a focus on public transport rather than road expansion schemes, but as a bypass to relieve congestion and replace inefficient existing road networks the proposed by-pass scheme would not necessarily be seen as being at odds with this.

The most supported option, particularly locally where the local action group SELRAP has campaigned for its reinstatement, is for the railway link to be reintroduced. Recent reports seem to suggest this is feasible if funding is available but due to the funding issue it is seen as a long term option, so much so that neighbouring authority Craven DC are not specifically planning for it their CS plan period.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

We need to consider whether our preferred option should simply protect the former line for a possible future reintroduction of the railway line or consider some alternative use in the interim. Funding will also determine whether the proposed A56 Village bypass goes ahead; part of the bypass scheme proposed was to utilise the former railway line and therefore the future of the two projects could be intrinsically linked.

Therefore a flexible approach may be most appropriate and the preferred option could be to protect the former railway line from development for transport use (Option 1) leaving open the possibility of rail only, road only or a combined scheme in the future.

There is the option to perhaps consider whether a temporary use could be introduced, at least to sections of the route, to provide public access as a cycle route, bridleway or public footpath. Further investigation may be needed into the legal and practical implications of giving the land such a temporary designation. Depending on findings, we could introduce a second alternative option, which would be to protect the line for future transport use, yet allow a temporary scheme in the meantime, given the long term nature of any transport schemes.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes	→ Land Use Allocations DPD
☐ No	Allocation of land use / protection of former railway corridor

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

- ☐ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years
- ☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)
- ☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

- ☒ Yes → Go to Question 6c
- ☐ No → Go to Question 7

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

c. Is funding available?

☐	Yes	→	
☐	No	→	

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue offered consultees a number of Choices of different ways that we can address the current reliance on the car for personal travel. They ranged from requirements on developers such as the need for travel impact statements, green travel or financial contributions to measures to change public behaviour such as car park provision and public transport.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- Choice 6 which would support measures to improve public transport received the most support (26%); interestingly Choice 7 which may be seen as complimentary to this, to reduce the number of parking spaces in the town centre, hence encouraging the use of public transport received very little support, perhaps suggesting that there is a case for educating the public on their behavioural choices with regards private vehicle use.
- With regards to developer requirements, measures to require developers to address transport issues were pretty evenly supported with the proposals for travel impact statements and green travel plans and financial contributions over a certain threshold all receiving equal levels of support.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The favoured option in the SA was Option 8, which proposed to promote high density residential development in areas with good public transport.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS1	Sustainable Development
	PPS13	Transport
RSS Policy	RT1	Integrated Transport Networks
	RT2	Managing Travel Demand
	RT3	Public Transport Framework
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings
Other	○ Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2006/7-2010/1, LCC (2006) ○ Lancashire Bus Strategy (2004) ○ Lancashire Rail Strategy (2005) ○ The Sustainable School Travel Strategy (2005) ○ North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2006) Also links to issues 11a and 11c	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change – through policies which reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car)	PPS1 (2005)
○ Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys	PPG13

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- o LAs should work in partnership with public transport providers and operators to establish a high quality, safe, secure and reliable network of routes, with good interchanges, which match the pattern of travel demand in order to maximise the potential usage of public transport - o LPAs should take a more pro-active approach toward the implementation of planning policies on transport, and should set out sufficient detail in their development plans to provide a transparent basis for the use of planning conditions if appropriate - o Planning obligations may be used to achieve improvements to public transport, walking and cycling - o The government considers that travel plans should be submitted alongside planning applications which are likely to have significant transport implications - o Well designed traffic management measures can contribute to planning objectives in a number of ways, including reducing community severance, noise, local air pollution and traffic accidents	

e. Other strategic objectives

o Close partnership working with Bradford Metropolitan District Council, West Yorkshire PTE and Lancashire County Council will be essential to consider issues relating to cross-boundary travel and commuting	North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2006)
- o Rail has a role to play in Lancashire through the Elevate and Northern Way initiatives by providing access to jobs, unlocking development potential, increasing the attractiveness of places and providing important connections to the national network. - o Rail is an important travel mode for the younger segment of the working population and those of retirement age. - o Seek improvement to rail infrastructure especially where this enables improved rail services to operate to meet identified needs	The Lancashire Rail Strategy (2006)
- o Ensure that improvements to the quality, frequency, reliability and availability of commercial bus services are secured through partnership working with bus operators and other agencies throughout the Local Transport Plan period. - o Adopt a consistent approach to developer contributions to fund additional public transport services and facilities where existing facilities (if any) are considered inadequate to meet the policy requirements of the Local Transport Plan	The Lancashire Bus Strategy (2005)

f. Key evidence

○ Around 86 per cent of the UK's domestic transport carbon emissions coming from road transport, ○ There are around 30,000 deaths or serious injuries from road accidents every year. ○ Air pollution contributes to respiratory diseases and is estimated to reduce life expectancy by seven to eight months. ○ Congestion is estimated to cost the UK economy £20 billion per year.	http://www.sustainablecities.org.uk/transport/carbon-efficiency/
○ There are around 38,000 licenced vehicles in Pendle which equates to 1 vehicle per household. ○ 28% of these vehicles are more than 10 years old-these vehicles will have higher maintenance costs and are likely to be less fuel efficient.	Licensed vehicle statistics, Dpt for Transport, 2004.
○ Despite the predominance of cars in Pendle, 43.8% of residents believe it is very important that Pendle Council encourages people to use public transport instead of their cars	Joint Citizens Panel, 2007, PBC
○ Only around 7.6% of Pendle's working population use public transport (bus, train or taxi) and over 67% of people drive a car or van to work	Census 2001, ONS

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The Choices proposed during the consultation fell into two distinct camps; those addressing the requirements that should be made of developers and those addressing changing public travel behaviour by changes to facilities etc. Both types of choice attracted support and as such our preferred option will need to address both strands of actions to achieve a holistic approach to managing travel demand.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

The policy needs to address the national government aspiration to reduce the reliance on the private car to reduce traffic congestion and reduce emissions and their contribution to climate change.

Have a two prong policy which looks both at how developers can help address and mitigate the impact of their development and also secondly how we can address improvements in public transport and change attitudes towards private car use to try and reduce the number of cars on the road.

The policy will need to decide thresholds for the developer actions i.e. travel impact statements, green travel plans and developer contributions and the responses to the consultation would suggest support for only requiring major developments to meet such requirements.

The policy could also require developments to be located in areas with good accessibility through public transport, although other issues/policies may address this by setting policies for a settlement hierarchy and preferred locations for housing, employment etc.

The policy then also needs to include support for improving public transport measures; this may partly be through developer contributions and therefore link to part 1 of this option, but also be to seek improvements through other methods, including close partnership working with LCC etc. As option 9 (accept that car travel is inevitable) received a considerable level of support the policy also needs to encourage partnership working to help educate and change public opinion and travel habits.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

The policy (part. Choice 7) also links to issue 11c and these policies may need to be merged or re-structured.

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD

☐ No

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☒ No →

7 Additional comments

None

1 What are we looking to achieve ... and why?

This issue explores what approach should be taken to setting car parking standards. It offers 3 options ranging from relaxing standards from the existing position, continuing with current standards or adopting more restrictive standards.

Timescales are considered in Section 6

2 What has influenced our decision?

a. Feedback from public / stakeholder consultation

- The preferred option was to adopt the RSS standards, which actually reflect a relaxation of the standards from our current position. This option achieved over half of the response.

b. Sustainability Appraisal report

- The SA found option 3, to introduce stricter standards as preferable, due to the increased environmental benefits of reducing car ownership and usage.

c. High-level policy linkages

PPS	PPS 1	Sustainable Development
	PPG13	Transport
RSS Policy	RT2	Managing Travel Demand
SCS Goal	4.6	Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings
Other	○ None	

d. Planning policy and guidance

○ Local Planning Authorities should, with stakeholders and communities, develop residential parking policies for their areas, taking account of expected levels of car ownership, the importance of promoting good design and the need to use land efficiently.	PPS3: Housing
○ Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys ○ The availability of car parking has a major influence on the means of transport people choose for their journeys. Some studies suggest that levels of parking can be more significant than levels of public transport provision in determining means of travel (particularly for the journey to work) even for locations very well served by public transport. ○ Car parking also takes up a large amount of space in development, is costly to business and reduces densities. Reducing the amount of parking in new development (and in the expansion and change of use in existing development) is essential, as part of a package of planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable travel choices.	PPG13: Transport

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

At the same time, the amount of good quality cycle parking in developments should be increased to promote more cycle use.	
- Incorporate maximum parking standards that are in line with, or more restrictive than, Table 8.1, and define areas where more restrictive standards should be applied based on the approach outlined in Appendix 1. Parking for disabled people, motorcycles and cycles are the only situations where minimum standards will be applicable. - Parking standards are only a single tool within the wider spatial planning policy and development management process undertaken by local planning policy and highway authorities. In order to control parking provision, the standards must be intrinsically linked with a range of other measures and issues within the wider context of the spatial planning process or their value and impact in delivering sustainable development will be limited.	RSS Partial Review Consultation Doc

e. Other strategic objectives

None	N/A

f. Key evidence

There are around 38,000 licenced vehicles in Pendle which equates to 1 vehicle per household.	Licensed vehicle statistics, Dpt for Transport, 2004.
Despite the predominance of cars in Pendle, 43.8% of residents believe it is very important that Pendle Council encourages people to use public transport instead of their cars.	Joint Citizens Panel, 2007, PBC
Only around 7.6% of Pendle's working population use public transport (bus, train or taxi) and over 67% of people drive a car or van to work.	Census 2001, ONS
The majority of car users travel alone.	Joint Citizens Panel, 2007, PBC

g. How have these factors influenced our policy approach? (Section 3)

The RSS is undergoing a Partial Review of the Parking Standards policy, since the publication of our Issues and Options Document. Therefore option 3 which was to introduce standards for those use classed not covered in the RSS is no longer applicable as the revised RSS policy will now do this.

RSS suggests that LPAs can adopt more stringent standards if necessary due to high accessibility or sensitive landscape areas. It is considered that the majority If not all of Pendle would not qualify under this exception and therefore there seems little justification to veer away from the RSS standards. This also means that we would not be reducing the attractiveness of the area to investors by adopting stricter targets than neighbouring authorities.

3 How will we achieve our objective?

Adopt the RSS parking standards.

The policy will need to identify which 'accessibility areas' apply to Pendle and also include in the policy reference to the questionnaire that will be required, as proposed in the new two-stage approach being consulted on in the RSS Partial Review.

Core Strategy / Land-use Allocations DPDs

4 What areas of Pendle will be affected?

☒ Pendle ☒ Rural Pendle ☒ M65 Corridor ☒ West Craven Towns

5 Will other LDF documents be affected?

☒ Yes → Development Control Principles DPD

☐ No It will be more appropriate to address car parking standards in this DPD.

6 Is the proposal realistic and deliverable?

a. Projected timescales

☒ Short-term ☐ Within 0-5 years

☒ Medium term ☐ Beyond 5 years, but within the lifetime of the plan (i.e. before 2026)

☒ Long term ☐ Beyond the plan period

b. Is funding likely to be required?

☐ Yes → Go to Question 6c

☒ No → Go to Question 7

c. Is funding available?

☐ Yes →

☐ No →

7 Additional comments

None

Appendix C

Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Appendix C Review of Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
1. International			
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 United Nations, October 2010	Provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. Incorporates the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets to help achieve five strategic goals • Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity • Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building Parties agreed to translate this overarching international framework into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans within two years. (See UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, July 2012)	Relevant targets include: • By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. • By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water are conserved through a system of effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected protected areas and integrated into the wider landscape. • By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and the restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Local Plan The policy framework should address the promotion, protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the Strategic Plan and take into account the Aichi targets. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the loss of biodiversity and its enhancement are included in the SA Framework.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
World Health Organisation Guidelines Night Noise Guidelines for Europe WHO, June 2009 Guidelines for Community Noise WHO, 1999	Guidelines for Community Noise (GCN) deals with all aspects of environmental noise impact and provides guideline values for community noise in specific environments. Community noise (also called environmental noise, residential noise or domestic noise) is defined as noise emitted from all sources except noise at the industrial workplace. The main sources of community noise include road, rail and air traffic; industries; construction and public work; and the neighbourhood. The main indoor noise sources are ventilation systems, office machines, home appliances and neighbours. GCN refers to the following adverse effects of noise: - Noise-induced hearing impairment; - Interference with speech communication; - Disturbance of rest and sleep; - Psycho physiological, mental-health and performance effects; - Effects on residential behaviour and annoyance; and - Interference with intended activities The guidance on the effects of night-time noise provided in GCN has been superseded by later research that is summarised in the Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (NNGL). However, NNGL has not been adopted into national planning guidance in the UK.	Outdoor noise levels of 50dB LAeq should not be exceeded between 07:00 and 23:00, in order to prevent people being ‘moderately annoyed’. Between 23:00 and 07:00 hours, noise levels should not exceed 30dB LAeq to allow undisturbed sleep.	Local Plan The policy framework should take into consideration the guidelines on healthy noise levels. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the targets established in the Kyoto Protocol. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the emission of greenhouse gases are included in the SA Framework.

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Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development United Nations, September 2002	Sustainable consumption and production patterns Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. Biodiversity Significantly reduce rate of loss by 2010	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should reflect the principles of sustainable development by encouraging the sustainable use of resources, promoting energy efficiency and protecting and enhancing biodiversity, which are also addressed in national guidance. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the World Summit. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the sustainable use of resources, energy efficiency and biodiversity are included in the SA Framework.
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change United Nations, December 1997	Requires commitment to legally binding targets to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Key objectives are to: - stabilise concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that will not affect the Earth's climate. - protect ecosystems, stem the loss of biodiversity, and protect soils against erosion and pollution.	Cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2008, (UK commitment is 8% by 2008 and 12.5% by 2012) and at least 20% by 2020. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.	Local Plan The policy framework should encourage development that is energy efficient, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and the reliance on private cars, and does not have an adverse impact on biodiversity. The impact of likely climate change on all types of infrastructure, including water supply and drainage should be addressed.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
			Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the targets established in the Kyoto Protocol. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the emission of greenhouse gases are included in the SA Framework.
Convention on Biological Diversity United Nations, December 1993	The Convention on Biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development. Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, it recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro-organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and their need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live. The Convention signed by 150 government leaders at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified, but are included in the subsequent Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.	Local Plan The policy framework should address the promotion, protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the Convention. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the loss of biodiversity and its enhancement are included in the SA Framework.
World Heritage Convention UNESCO, November 1972	Aims of the Convention are: defining cultural and natural heritage; recognising the protection and conservation; understanding the value; and establishing 'the World Heritage fund'.		Local Plan The policy framework should the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the Convention.

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			SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing conservation of the built heritage are included in the SA Framework.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
2. European			
A. EU Conventions			
Environment Action Programme to 2020 European Commission, January 2014	The 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP) will guide European environment policy until 2020. To give a more long-term direction it sets out a vision beyond that, stating where it wants the EU to be by 2050 It identifies three key objectives: - to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital - to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy - to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing Four so called "enablers" will help deliver these goals: - better implementation of legislation - better information by improving the knowledge base - more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy - full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:	Priority objectives should be met by 2020.	Local Plan The policy framework should reflect the underlying sustainable development principles and achievement of priority objectives in policy. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the outcomes of the EAP. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing natural capital; a resource efficient low-carbon economy; and health and well-being, should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	- to make the Union's cities more sustainable - to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. The programme entered into force in January 2014.		
Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy European Commission, June 2012	The Framework sets out principles, objectives and priorities, all designed to improve the effectiveness and consistency of EU policy as a whole in the next ten years. This is delivery on the promise of the Lisbon Treaty. The aim of this is to enhance the effectiveness and visibility of EU human rights policy.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote social cohesion and respect human rights.
'Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020' European Commission, December 2011	The European Parliament emphasises that the loss of biodiversity "has devastating economic costs for society which until now have not been integrated sufficiently into economic and other policies". Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted. The EBS is developed around four major themes: - Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity - Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources - Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information - Education, training and awareness	There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The six targets cover: - Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity. - Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure. - More sustainable agriculture and forestry. - Better management of fish stocks. - Tighter controls on invasive alien species. - A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.	Local Plan The policy framework should address the role of planning in balancing the need to promote sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity. Site allocations should, where possible, seek to include environmental enhancements to create and support the establishment of wildlife corridors, by taking advantage of opportunities to support biodiversity along roadside verges, pathways and cycle routes. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the main themes of the Biodiversity Strategy and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives /

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area: Towards a Competitive and Resource Efficient Transport System European Union, March 2011	The EU Transport White Paper sets out a European vision for a competitive and sustainable transport system for the EU. It seeks to cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions whilst supporting increased mobility and the growth of transport systems.	The White Paper sets out an aim to achieve a 60% reduction in GHG emissions from the European transport system. It also sets out ten strategic goals, which are benchmarks for achieving the 60% GHG emission reduction target. Developing and deploying new and sustainable fuels and propulsion systems • Halve the use of ‘conventionally-fuelled’ cars in urban transport by 2030; phase them out in cities by 2050; achieve essentially CO₂ free city logistics in major urban centres by 2030. • Low-carbon sustainable fuels in aviation to reach 40% by 2050; also by 2050 reduce EU CO₂ emissions from maritime bunker fuels by 40% (if feasible 50%). Optimising the performance of multimodal logistic chains, including by making greater use of more energy-efficient modes • 30% of road freight over 300 km should shift to other modes such as rail or waterborne transport by 2030, and more than 50% by 2050, facilitated by efficient and green freight corridors. To meet this goal will also require appropriate infrastructure to be developed. • By 2050, complete a European high-speed rail network. Triple the length of the existing high-speed rail network by 2030 and maintain a dense railway network in all Member States. By 2050 the majority of medium-distance	decision making criteria to be included within the SA Framework. Local Plan Although occupying a historically strategic position, Pendle has relatively poor transport links and connectivity. Sustainable transport modes rely heavily on the use of rail travel and policies should look to grow existing transport systems. The Core Strategy should include policies to promote the provision of a safe, reliable and sustainable transport network. It should also fully consider the transport implications of future site allocations (particularly for strategic sites) and should seek to ensure long term sustainability in transport links. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the goals of the White Paper. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the provision of high quality, integrated and sustainable transport systems and improving road safety should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
		passenger transport should go by rail. • A fully functional and EU-wide multimodal TEN-T ‘core network’ by 2030, with a high quality and capacity network by 2050 and a corresponding set of information services. • By 2050, connect all core network airports to the rail network, preferably high-speed; ensure that all core seaports are sufficiently connected to the rail freight and, where possible, inland waterway system. Increasing the efficiency of transport and of infrastructure use with information systems and market-based incentives • Deployment of the modernised air traffic management infrastructure (SESAR12) in Europe by 2020 and completion of the European Common Aviation Area. Deployment of equivalent land and waterborne transport management systems (ERTMS13, ITS14, SSN and LRIT15, RIS16). Deployment of the European Global Navigation Satellite System (Galileo). • By 2020, establish the framework for a European multimodal transport information, management and payment system. • By 2050, move close to zero fatalities in road transport. In line with this goal, the EU aims at halving road casualties by 2020. Make sure that the EU is a world leader in safety and security of transport in all modes of transport. • Move towards full application of “user pays”	

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		and “polluter pays” principles and private sector engagement to eliminate distortions, including harmful subsidies, generate revenues and ensure financing for future transport investments.	
A Resource-Efficient Europe: Flagship Initiative of the Europe 2020 Strategy European Commission, January 2011	The Resource Efficiency Roadmap is part of the Resource Efficiency Flagship of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The Europe 2020 Strategy is the European Union's growth strategy for the next decade and aims to establish a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy with high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. The roadmap outlines a shift towards a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy to achieve sustainable growth. It will also bring major economic opportunities, improve productivity, drive down costs and boost competitiveness. The flagship initiative provides a long-term framework for action, supporting policy agendas for climate change, energy, transport, industry, raw materials, agriculture, fisheries, biodiversity and regional development.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should include policies, which seek to encourage resource efficiency and a low carbon economy. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the overall objectives of the strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing resource efficiency and the move towards a low carbon economy should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Europe 2020 - EU Growth Strategy European Union, March 2010	Europe 2020 strategy promotes smooth, sustainable and inclusive growth, setting targets for the next decade in order to overcome the impact of the financial crisis and put Europe back on track for economic growth. These targets relate to employment, research/development, climate-change/ energy, education, and poverty/ social exclusion.	The 5 targets for the EU in 2020: Employment 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed Research & Development 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D Climate change and energy sustainability - greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote sustainable growth within the borough. Sustainability Appraisal Only some of the EU-wide targets contained in the strategy are translated into national targets for the UK.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
		20% of energy from renewables 20% increase in energy efficiency Education - Reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10% - at least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education Fighting poverty and social exclusion - at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion	Ensure that SA objectives relating to employment, research and development, climate-change, energy, education and poverty/social exclusion take into account the targets set out in the Europe 2020 strategy, where appropriate.
European Sustainable Development Strategy European Commission, June 2006	The EU Sustainable Development Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe. It takes the lead against climate change and for promotion of a low-carbon economy and considers health, social inclusion and fighting global poverty. It aims to achieve better policy integration in addressing these challenges, and to ensure that Europe looks beyond its boundaries in making informed decisions about sustainability. The Sustainable Development Strategy was reviewed in July 2009 and “underlined that in recent years the EU has mainstreamed sustainable development into a broad range of its policies. In particular, the EU has taken the lead in the fight against climate change and the promotion of a low-carbon economy. At the same time, unsustainable trends persist in many areas and the efforts need to be intensified”. Sustainable development is a key focus of the EU and the strategy continues to be monitored and reviewed.	A number of broad indicators for different elements of sustainability	Local Plan Promoting sustainable development is the key consideration for planning. The policy framework needs to reflect the objectives and indicators contained in the review, which are also addressed in national guidance. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the main themes of the Sustainable Development Strategy and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria to be included within the SA Framework.

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	The strategy focuses on the need to: • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals and food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion (looking at demography and migration) • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management.		
Second European Climate Change Programme European Commission, October 2005	ECCPii explores further cost-effective options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in synergy with the EU's 'Lisbon Strategy' for increasing economic growth and job creation. Focus has been on the promotion of renewables in heating applications ("RES-H") yielding a Directive on the promotion of biofuels, although working groups are considering: • Aviation • CO₂ and cars • Carbon capture and storage • Climate change adaptation • EU Emission Trading System	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should contribute towards addressing the key issues set out in the EU Climate Change Programme. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the requirements of ECCPii SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing emissions, carbon reduction and adaptation to climate change should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Arhus Convention United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, October 2001	The Arhus Convention creates obligations in three fields or pillars: • Public access to environmental information; • Public participation in decision-making on	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The public must be given adequate opportunity to contribute towards, and participate in the decision-making

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	matters related to the environment; and Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.		process for DPDs and all documents should be made publicly available. Sustainability Appraisal Consultation on the SA should be undertaken in accordance with SA/SEA regulations, giving both statutory consultees, members of the public and any other interested parties the opportunity to comment on the SA Report.
European Landscape Convention European Commission, October 2000	The UK signed the European Landscape Convention on 24th February 2006 and it was formally ratified by Parliament in November 2006. It identifies that landscape is important as a component of the environment and of people's surroundings in both town and country, whether the landscape in question is ordinary or of outstanding beauty. The public is accordingly encouraged to take an active part in landscape management and planning, and to feel it has responsibility for what happens to the landscape	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the protection, management and creation of landscapes. The Core Strategy has the potential to protect and manage local landscapes through its policies and the opportunity to direct new development towards locations which can help to protect and, where possible, improve the landscape character of an area. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of local landscape character. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing landscape character should be reflected in the SA Framework

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European Spatial Development Perspective European Commission, May 1999	Respect of sustainability goals by economic decisions with spatial implications. Seek to balance social cohesion and sustainability with competitiveness and the markets.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should provide a sustainable vision and sustainable policies, which minimise their impact upon other sectors, which are also addressed in national guidance. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the goals of the Spatial Development Perspective. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing protecting cultural heritage, biodiversity and landscape character, and reducing climate change impacts, should be reflected in the SA Framework
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) European Union, January 1992	The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised), commonly known as the Valletta Convention, was ratified by the UK government in September 2000, and came into effect six months later, in March 2001. 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. It aims to protect the European archaeological heritage <i>"as a source of European collective memory and as</i>	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should include policies relating to the identification, protection and conservation of archaeological assets, to reflect the aims of the Convention. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the aims of the Convention. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the protection and enhancement of archaeological assets should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	<i>an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage. The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water."</i> Objectives include: - the inventory and protection of sites and areas, - promoting high standards for all archaeological work, - the creation of archaeological reserves, - the protection and recording of archaeology during development		
B. EU Directives These Directives are translated into UK policy and legislation and provide the framework against which the following documents are prepared.			
EU Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC	Establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply. Member States are required to prepare action plans to set the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, as well as in the production of energy and for heating by 2020.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should help to limit greenhouse gas emissions by promoting cleaner transport, maximising energy efficiency and making a positive contribution towards increasing the proportion of energy consumed from renewable sources, where appropriate.

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			Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the Renewable Energy Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing energy efficiency and the production and consumption of renewable energy should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	The EU Waste Framework Directive provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. It establishes a system for the coordinated management of waste (including hazardous waste) within the EU to protect public health and the environment through the reduction and re-use of waste. The revised WFD (including the waste hierarchy) has been transposed into UK law through The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The regulations came into force on 29 March 2011. The provisions relating to the hierarchy (set out at in Regulations 12, 15 and 35) came into force on 28 September 2011.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should address the requirements of the Directive. In particular, policies for sustainable waste management should place emphasis on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste, in accordance with the waste hierarchy. They should also seek to ensure that no adverse environmental or social impacts arise from waste management proposals. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the Waste Framework Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria promoting the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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EU Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	Merged existing legislation (Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC and Council decision 97/101/EC) into a single directive. Key elements include: - New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target - The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values - The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010 transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC (The Fourth Daughter Directive) on ambient air quality.	The Directive includes mandatory limits or reductions for 11 air pollutants including, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to ensure that the emission of harmful air pollutants is avoided wherever possible. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the requirements of the Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing air quality should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC	The overall objective of the revised directive is the protection of public health, but it also offers an opportunity to improve management practices at bathing waters and to standardise the information offered to bathers across Europe. The directive introduces a new classification system with more stringent water quality standards and puts an emphasis on providing information to the public.	New directive includes new indicators to measure water quality, which from 2015 will classify bathing waters as excellent, good, sufficient or poor.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote water quality. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the requirements of the Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing water quality should be

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	The revised Bathing Water Directive came into force on 24 March 2006 and replaces 76/1160/EEC.		reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings 2002/91/EC	Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote sustainable buildings that use less energy Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the requirements of the Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing greater energy efficiency should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	Seeks to avoid harmful effects of noise on human health. Requires preparation of noise maps.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should include policies, which seek to reduce the impact of environmental noise and maintain areas of low noise level, especially within natural open space environments and residential areas. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the requirements of the Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria promoting noise reduction should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Directive to Promote Electricity	Promote renewable energy for the production of	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan

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from Renewable Energy 2001/77/EC	electricity, and encourage its use by member states in a bid to achieve sustainable development and production of environmental protection.		The policy framework should seek to promote renewable energy for the production of energy and promote its use. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the objectives of this EU Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing renewable energy should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment 2001/42/EC	The SA Directive (2003) specifically requires the consideration of “the likely significant effects on the environment, including issues such as ... human health” The SA Protocol (2003) goes further than the SA Directive, indicating that health authorities should be consulted at the different stages in the plan making process.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should include a cross reference to documents such as the Habitat Regulations Assessment, SA Report, and Equalities Impact Assessment, which consider the impact of individual policies and the whole plan, in combination with other plans, programmes and strategies, on such things as the environment, people and health. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the objectives of this EU Directive, in particular the need for Habitat Regulations Assessment.
EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Protection of controlled surface waters, transitional, coastal and groundwater. Six key objectives:	All Member States to achieve ‘good ecological status’ of inland water bodies by 2015, and limit the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to protect surface and groundwater from

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	- Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater. - Achieving “good status” for all waters by a set deadline. - Water management based on river basins. “Combined approach” of emission limit values and quality standards. - Getting the prices right for the abstraction and distribution of fresh water, and for the collection and treatment of wastewater. - Getting the citizen involved more closely to influence the direction of environmental protection. The requirements of the WFD are transposed into UK law through The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003.	portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.	pollution and abstraction and ensure that the requirements of any relevant river basin management plan(s) are adhered to. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the objectives of this EU Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing protecting ground and surface water from pollution, enhancing water quality and ensuring the sustainable use of water resources should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	Seeks to ensure that there is a reduction in the level of waste going to landfill and prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill. The requirements of the Directive were transposed into national legislation through the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002, subsequently amended in 2004 and 2005 to	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to address contaminated land and stability. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the objectives of this EU Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing contaminated land and stability issues should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	transpose the requirements of Council Decision 2003/33/EC on Waste Acceptance Criteria. The provisions were re-transposed as part of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.		
EU Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC	Sets drinking water standards to ensure that water intended for human consumption can be consumed safely on a life-long basis, and this represents a high level of health protection. The main pillars of the policy are to: • Ensure that drinking water quality is controlled through standards based on the latest scientific evidence; • Secure an efficient and effective monitoring, assessment and enforcement of drinking water quality; • Provide the consumers with adequate, timely and appropriately information; • Contribute to the broader EU water and health policy. The Water Resources Act 1991 was used to introduce the Drinking Water Directive into UK law.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified, but a total of 48 microbiological, chemical and indicator parameters must be monitored and tested regularly.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to address water quality and in particular the quality of drinking water. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the objectives of this EU Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing water quality should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC	The EU first introduced measures on the management of packaging waste in the early 1980s. This Directive aims to harmonise national measures in order to prevent or reduce the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment and to ensure the functioning of the	The Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain the following targets: • by no later than 30 June 2001, between 50% and 65% by weight of packaging waste to be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery;	Local Plan The policy framework should promote waste reduction together with the re-use and recycling of materials. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account the objectives of this EU

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	Internal Market. It contains provisions on the prevention of packaging waste, on the re-use of packaging and on the recovery and recycling of packaging waste. In 2004, the Directive was reviewed to provide criteria clarifying the definition of the term 'packaging' and increase the targets for recovery and recycling of packaging waste. In 2005, the Directive was revised again to allow new Member States transitional periods for attaining the recovery and recycling targets.	- by no later than 31 December 2008, at least 60% by weight of packaging waste to be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery; - by no later than 30 June 2001, between 25% and 45% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled (with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material); - by no later than 31 December 2008, between 55 and 80 % by weight of packaging waste to be recycled; - no later than 31 December 2008 the following targets for materials contained in packaging waste must be attained: 60 % for glass, paper and board; 50 % for metals; 22.5 % for plastics and; 15 % for wood.	Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing waste reduction and the re-use or recycling of materials should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna [“The Habitats Directive”] 92/43/EEC	In conjunction with the “Wild Birds Directive” this provides a legislative framework for protecting and conserving Europe’s wildlife and habitats. Provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the EU, to be known as ‘Natura 2000’ sites. Requires identification of conservation areas – Article 3 SAC and Candidate SACs – and member states should maintain or restore these to a favourable condition. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.)	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should ensure that Natura 2000 sites are protected and not adversely affected by development, Introduces the requirement to undertake screening to determine the need for a Habitat Regulations Assessment. Sustainability Appraisal

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	Regulations 1994 transposed the Habitats Directive into national law. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the 1994 Regulations in respect of England and Wales.		The SA process should take into consideration the Habitats Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the protection of Natura 2000 sites should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC	Aims to reduce water pollution caused by nitrogen from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution in the future, by reducing the use of nitrates. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) cover approximately 55% of England. Farmers within NVZs are required to comply with measures in the Nitrates Action Programme.	There are no areas within Pendle that form part of a NVZ, so no targets or indicators are applicable within the borough.	Local Plan The policy framework should consider any nitrate vulnerable zones when considering areas suitable for development. Sustainability Appraisal Include an SA objective on water quality and soil quality.
EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC	Concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the abovementioned waste water discharges.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should include policies, which seek to protect surface and groundwater from pollution and abstraction and make adequate provision for dealing with wastewater. Sustainability Appraisal Include an SA objective on water quality.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	In conjunction with the “Habitats Directive” this provides a legislative framework for protecting and conserving Europe’s wildlife and habitats. The long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild. Identifies 181 endangered species. Protection	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should contribute to maintaining bird species populations and contribute at the local level to the objectives and requirements of the Directive. This may

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	afforded under SPAs. In England, the provisions of the Birds Directive are principally implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2010 (as amended).		include expanding or restoring habitats of high nature conservation value to maintain and enhance species diversity within the borough. A policy should be included to afford protection to SPAs Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the Birds Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the protection of SPAs should be reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Freshwater Fisheries Directive 78/659/EEC	Aims to protect waters deemed by member states as suitable for sustaining fish populations. For those waters it sets physical and chemical water quality objectives. The Environment Agency is the Competent Authority for the implementation of the directive in England and Wales.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to protect water quality. Sustainability Appraisal Should take into consideration the requirements of this Directive. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing water quality should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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3. National			
A. Planning Policy and Guidance			
National Planning Practice Guidance DCLG, March 2014	Provides additional guidance to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of guidance, when writing development plan documents.
Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 HM Government, April 2013	Enables changes to the system of heritage protection to allow greater efficiency and less regulation in the management of designated heritage assets.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of legislation, when writing development plan documents.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites CLG, March 2012	The overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of policy, when writing development plan documents.
National Planning Policy Framework DCLG, March 2012	The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, providing a framework within which local people and Councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of their communities. The NPPF recognises that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The NPPF sets out 12 core land-use planning principles. Planning should: • be plan-led, with plans being kept up-to-date,	Housing Local planning authorities to annually update and identify a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five-years' worth of housing against the housing requirement, with an additional buffer to ensure choice and competition. Identify a supply of specific developable sites, or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 of the plan period and, where possible, years 11-15.	Local Plan The policy framework should integrate the core principles and overall aims of the NPPF into development plans, and include a policy setting out the 'Presumption in favour of sustainable development'. Sustainability Appraisal The NPPF reiterates the need to be compliant with the SA regulations during the production of a Local Plan.

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	based on joint working and co-operation to address larger local issues. Local people should be empowered to shape their surroundings; • be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives; • proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs; • seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity; • take account of the different roles and character of different areas; • support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate; • contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution; • encourage reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land); • promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land; • conserve heritage assets; • actively manage patterns of growth; and • take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, delivering services to meet local needs.		

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Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 HM Government, March 2012	Neighbourhood planning provisions are contained in the Localism Act 2011. Establishes regulatory control for neighbourhood planning, which is a new way for communities to decide the future of the places where they live and work. The Regulations set out the procedural requirements for designating neighbourhood areas and designating organisations or bodies as neighbourhood forums. They provide for further conditions to be satisfied in order for an organisation to be a Community Right to Build Organisation, and set out the consultation and publicity requirements for Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) and Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDOs). The Regulations also tackle the issue of how NDPs and NDOs will fit in with the Habitats Regulations and EIA Regulations.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support communities interested in preparing a neighbourhood plan for their area.
Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 HM Government, April 2012	The Regulations: (a) consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them; and (b) make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the Localism Act 2011. They change the language of local planning, replacing the term “Core Strategy” with “Local Plan”. They also prescribe those bodies that are subject to the duty to cooperate in the planning of sustainable development, as set out in the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004, and provide for the form and content of local plans and supplementary planning documents, including	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of the regulations when preparing and consulting on development plan documents.

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	their preparation, consultation and publication process.		
Localism Act 2011 HM Government, November 2011	The Act makes provision about the functions and procedures of Local Authorities, including provisions about town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects. For planning, the Act makes provisions for Regional Planning to be abolished, but there is a 'duty to co-operate' with other surrounding bodies in the preparation of development plans; allows Neighbourhood Plans to be developed; and specifies how planning decisions can be legally enforced.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management CLG, March 2011	Statement of Government policy concerning sustainable waste management and the pivotal role the planning system has in the provision of new facilities required to 'break the link' between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. To achieve this there needs to be a 'step-change' in the way waste is handled and significant new investment in waste management facilities. Also relates to the use of energy and the ways by which waste could be used as a source of energy.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote sustainable waste management.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010 HM Government, April 2010	Provides for more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses; helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges; and protects water supplies to the consumer. Requires flood risk management authorities (that did not previously have such a duty) to aim to	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.

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	contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development when exercising their flood risk management functions. Requires the lead local flood authority should bring together all relevant bodies to help manage local flood risk. Amends the Reservoirs Act 1975. It introduces new arrangements for reservoir safety based on risk rather than the size of the reservoir.		
Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 DEFRA & DECC, March 2010	Requires certain "listed" industrial activities and businesses require an environmental permit from the regulator before they can lawfully operate.	Environmental permit required for: Regulated facilities: - installations or mobile plants carrying out listed activities - waste operations (unless an Exempt Waste Operation) - waste mobile plant - mining waste operations Listed activities: - energy - burning fuel, gasification, liquification and refining activities - metals - manufacturing and processing metals - minerals - manufacturing lime, cement, ceramics or glass - chemicals - manufacturing chemicals, pharmaceuticals or explosives, storing chemicals in bulk - waste - incinerating waste, operating	Local Plan The policy framework should address the need to reduce both emissions and waste. Sustainability Appraisal SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing emissions and waste should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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		landfills, recovering waste - solvents - using solvents - other - manufacturing paper, pulp and board, treating timber products, coating, treating textiles and printing, manufacturing new tyres, intensive pig and poultry farming	
Planning Act 2008 HM Government, November 2008	The Act establishes the Infrastructure Planning Commission (now replaced by the Major Infrastructure Planning Unit of the Planning Inspectorate) makes provision about its functions; the authorisation of projects for the development of nationally significant infrastructure; makes provision about town and country planning; and creates the Community Infrastructure Levy.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.
Climate Change Act 2008 HM Government, October 2008	The 2008 Climate Change Act makes legal arrangements about climate change mitigation and adaption. It seeks to manage and respond to climate change in the UK, by: - Setting ambitious, legally binding targets; - Taking powers to help meet those targets; - Strengthening the institutional framework; - Enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change; and - Establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.	The Act sets a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by and at least a 34% cut by 2020. These targets are relate to the net UK carbon account for all six Kyoto greenhouse gases against a 1990 baseline.	Local Plan The policy framework should encourage the efficient design of new development through its policies. It should also support site allocations in locations which reduce the need to travel; encourage walking and cycling; and promote public transport use. It should also support renewable energy provision.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities [NERC] Act 2006 HM Government, October 2006	Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified. Indicates that biodiversity conservation objectives should be integrated into the core services	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.

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	- Fifty-six habitats of principal importance are included on the S41 list. - There are 943 species of principal importance included on the S41 list.	provided by district councils	
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 HM Government, May 2004	An Act to making provisions in relation to spatial development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land. Provisions include regional planning, local development frameworks, planning contributions, development control and compulsory purchase.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 HM Government, November 2000	An Act to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.
Crime and Disorder Act 1998 HM Government, July 1998	Designing-out crime and designing-in community safety are already central considerations in planning development. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires all local authorities to exercise their functions with due regard to their likely effect on crime and disorder, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder. Crime for these purposes includes terrorism, and good counter-terrorism protective security is also good crime prevention.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.

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Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 HM Government, August 1990	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should ensure that there is adequate policy protection and proactive policy support for listed buildings and conservation areas. Sustainability Appraisal Ensure that the SA Framework includes an objective relating to cultural heritage.
Town & Country Planning Act 1990 HM Government, May 1990	Under this act a development plan as produced by the local planning authority has two parts, the structure plan drawn-up by the county council and a local plan drawn up by the district council. In Metropolitan areas that do not have county councils a unitary plan is drawn up which consists of part (i) and (ii), and these resemble the structure and local plans, respectively. These provisions have subsequently been replaced by provisions in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Localism Act 2011. Under this Act development is defined as the carrying out of any building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land. Repealed in parts by the Planning & Compensation Act 1991, it is also complemented by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of provisions in the Act, when writing development plan documents.

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Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended HM Government, October 1981	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan Protected species are present throughout the borough, so the policy framework should ensure that where development is necessary close to areas containing these species, adequate mitigation is carried out before development commences. The monitoring of such species will also be necessary.
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 HM Government, April 1979	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters. 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 explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should ensure that policies offer adequate protection afforded to features of archaeological interest.
B. Sustainability			
English Heritage Historic Environment Good Practice Advice (Draft) English Heritage, July 2014	To provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should address the need to protect the curtilage, character, context and setting of heritage assets and historic places. Sustainability Appraisal SA objectives / decision making criteria

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	- Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Note 2: Decision-taking in the Historic Environment - Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets		addressing conservation of the historic environment should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Science and Innovation Strategy for Forestry in Great Britain Forestry Commission, March 2014	This strategy details how the Forestry Commission will commission science to support the development and delivery of forestry policy. The focus of this strategy on outcomes rather than disciplines. The four key outcomes are: - Provide the evidence base for the delivery of healthy and resilient forest and wider ecosystems to enhance benefits for society. - Provide the knowledge to deliver woodland management and expansion, as a component of sustainable land-use change. - Provide the evidence base to allow the forestry sector to deliver a wide range of benefits from forests and woodlands to support sustainable economic growth in Britain. - Result in changes to policy and practice through implementation by informed and engaged stakeholders, access to a high-quality skill base of forest researchers, and effective leverage to provide additional resources to increase the evidence base.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should acknowledge the multi-faceted benefits of urban trees and woodland cover, seeking to protect existing cover and encourage new planting where appropriate. Sustainability Appraisal SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing trees and woodland cover should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment English Heritage, February 2014	English Heritage wants to encourage community groups to consider their local heritage and the historic environment's role in neighbourhood planning. The historic environment is the physical	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should address the need to conserve the historic environment.

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	legacy of thousands of years of human activity in England, in the form of buildings, monuments, sites and landscapes. It gives every place its character and identity. A Neighbourhood Plan may help to guide how heritage can be conserved whilst adapting it to modern needs. Before submitting a Neighbourhood Plan to the local planning authority, English Heritage needs to be consulted about the proposals, because they affect the natural or historic environment.		Sustainability Appraisal SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing conservation of the historic environment should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Prevention is better than cure: The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy HM Government, December 2013	The aim of the Programme is to improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth. The Programme's objectives are to: - encourage businesses to contribute to a more sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services - encourage a culture of valuing resources by making it easier for people and businesses to find out how to reduce their waste, to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others - help businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth - support action by central and local	The Government proposes to use 2009 as a benchmark year against which to measure progress. For household waste, it will consider measures of household expenditure or income which can be used to show: - waste arising's (Mt) per unit household economic activity For commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste: - waste arising's (Mt) per unit Gross Value Added¹³ (GVA) in constant price (volume) terms	Local Plan The policy framework should promote compliance with the waste hierarchy and highlight that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Plan also forms part of the Development Plan for the borough. Sustainability Appraisal SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing waste and resource efficiency should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities		
The National Adaptation Programme: Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate HM Government, July 2013	The government's response to the CCRA (2012), which meets the requirements laid down in the Climate Change Act 2008, is the first NAP. This takes the highest order risks from the CCRA and develops objectives, policies and proposals to address them.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should encourage the efficient design of new development through its policies. It should also support site allocations in locations which reduce the need to travel; encourage walking and cycling; and promote public transport use. It should also support renewable energy provision.
Rigour and Responsiveness in Skills Department for Business, Innovation & Skills and Department for Education, April 2013	The new Skills Strategy seeks to ensure that employers have the right skills to support the success of their businesses. It seeks to: - raise standards by making the system more professional and intervening in poor provision - create traineeships to prepare young people for work - reform and improve the quality of Apprenticeships - make qualifications relevant and valued - use funding to make provision more responsive - give employers and individuals the information to make the right choices Replaces 21st Century Skills: Realising Our Potential (Department for Education and Skills, July 2003)	To quote the introduction "Targets have been removed; training providers have been liberated from central controls; and funding now follows the learner."	Local Plan The policy framework should promote development that supports appropriate economic growth.

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Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement DEFRA, January 2013	This is the Government's response to the Independent Panel on Forestry's final report (July 2012), which concluded that: "As a society, we have lost sight of the value of trees and woodlands" and we need to "grow a new appreciation of woods and forests". The Policy Statement agrees with the Panel on: • The need to develop a new woodland culture and a resilient forestry and woodland sector, • The value of the Public Forest Estate, which will continue to benefit from public ownership, be held in trust for the nation and be managed by a new, operationally-independent body, • The importance of protecting our woodland assets, • The need to bring more woodland into active management and increase the extent of woodland cover in England, • The need to help the sector to find its voice and improve its economic performance, • The importance of preserving and maximising the social and environmental benefits provided by trees and woodlands, particularly in and around our towns and cities, • The scope for developing new markets based around a better understanding of the value and potential of our trees, woods and forests, • The value of retaining a skilled cadre of forestry experts within the public sector	No explicit targets or indicators are identified. The Implementation Plan Update (July 2013) provides an update on the progress made against 36 commitments made in the Policy Statement.	Local Plan The policy framework should aim to protect trees and woodland; recognising their value to landscape, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental quality and the public realm. The planting of new trees within development sites should also be encouraged through the plan's policies and site allocations.

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	The Government has identified three main objectives • Protecting our trees, woods and forests • Improving our valuable woodland assets • Expanding our woodland resource The response also looks at: • Realising more of our woodlands' value • Governance and structures		
Rural Statement DEFRA, September 2012	The Statement is based around three key priorities: • Economic Growth – rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth • Rural Engagement – to engage directly with rural communities; and • Quality of Life – rural people to have fair access to public services and to be actively engaged in shaping the places in which they live.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the rural economy and seek to improve connectivity.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework JNCC & DEFRA, July 2012	Succeeds the UK BAP (1994) and 'Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach' (2007). It is the result of a change in strategic thinking following the publication by the Convention on Biological Diversity of the 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' and its 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the launch of the new EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) in May 2011. The Framework demonstrates how the work of the four countries and the UK contributes to achieving	No explicit targets or indicators are identified. The UK Biodiversity Framework is designed to identify the activities needed to galvanise and complement strategies, in pursuit of the 20 Aichi targets set out in the United Nations, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.	Local Plan The policy framework should fully consider the need to protect and enhance biodiversity. Policies and site allocations should avoid allowing for development in sensitive areas without effective mitigation and seek to increase the provision of green space and wildlife habitats wherever practicable. The policy framework should also help to ensure continued protection for

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	the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies in achieving the targets.		valuable habitats and species. Sustainability Appraisal Include an SA objective on biodiversity.
Good Practice Guide to Local Heritage Listing English Heritage, May 2012	Describes how local heritage lists, backed by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), can help to recognise local distinctiveness and character to ensure these values are taken into account when changes affecting the historic environment are proposed.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should consider the inclusion of policies to support the preparation and ongoing maintenance of a Local List.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment DEFRA, January 2012	The CCRA sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK under 5 key themes • Agriculture and Forestry; • Business, industries and Services; • Health and Wellbeing; • Natural Environment; and • Buildings and Infrastructure Describes the policy context, and action already in place to tackle some of the risks in each area and to outline UK Government plans for the future.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to support measures that help with adaptation to climate change. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take climate change into consideration. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing climate change should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England HM Government, November 2011	The housing strategy sets out a package of reforms to: • get the housing market moving again • lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future • support choice and quality for tenants • improve environmental standards and design quality	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote a significant increase in house building, whilst also seeking to increase choice and quality.

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	The new strategy will address concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again. Emphasises the importance of ensuring that both existing and new homes are sustainable now and in the future, to deliver resilient, adaptable built environments, enhancing the natural environment and people's quality of life.		
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services DEFRA, August 2011	The strategy builds on the Natural Environment White Paper (June 2011) to provide a comprehensive picture of how the country is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. It builds on the successful work that has gone before, but also seeks to deliver a real step change. The mission for the strategy, for the next decade, is: to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. Replaces Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002)	Establishes a set of four high-level outcomes, some of which have specific targets and indicators. Outcome 1 – Habitats and ecosystems on land (including freshwater environments) By 2020 we will have put in place measures so that biodiversity is maintained and enhanced, further degradation has been halted and where possible, restoration is underway, helping deliver more resilient and coherent ecological networks, healthy and well-functioning ecosystems, which deliver multiple benefits for wildlife and people, including: 1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; 1B. More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss of priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by	Local Plan The policy framework should fully consider the need to protect and enhance biodiversity. Policies and site allocations should avoid allowing for development in sensitive areas without effective mitigation and seek to increase the provision of green space and wildlife habitats wherever practicable. The policy framework should also help to ensure continued protection for valuable habitats and species. Sustainability Appraisal Include an SA objective on biodiversity.

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		at least 200,000 ha; 1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, conserved through effective, integrated and joined up approaches to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas; 1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Outcome 2 – Marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries By 2020 we will have put in place measures so that biodiversity is maintained, further degradation has been halted and where possible, restoration is underway, helping deliver good environmental status and our vision of clean, healthy, safe productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. This will be underpinned by the following: 2A. By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well-managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats; 2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably; 2C. By 2022 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England's marine area,	

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		ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management. Outcome 3 – Species By 2020, we will see an overall improvement in the status of our wildlife and will have prevented further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species. Outcome 4 – People By 2020, significantly more people will be engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.	
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 DEFRA, July 2011	Seeks to move beyond “our current throwaway society” to a “zero waste economy” in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort.	The Waste National Indicators 191, 192 and 193 ended in March 2011, freeing local authorities to focus on local priorities and provide services in the most environmentally and economically sustainable way for their area. To help decouple waste from economic growth, the proposal is to measure the total amount of raw materials used and waste produced, as well as measuring the amount of raw materials used and commercial, industrial and household waste produced per unit of Gross Value Added (GVA), to show how quickly the country is moving towards becoming a zero waste economy.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote compliance with the waste hierarchy and highlight that the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Plan also forms part of the Development Plan for the borough. Sustainability Appraisal SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing waste and resource efficiency should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Crowded Places: The Planning System and Counter-Terrorism HM Government, January 2012	An important element of the UK counter terrorism strategy is to create safer places and buildings that are less vulnerable to terrorist attack and, should an attack take place, where people are better	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to design-out crime and design-in community safety.

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	protected from its impact. Although primarily directed at new developments, the advice is also relevant to improving the security of existing buildings and the public realm.		An appropriate local strategy is in place to guide proposals for higher risk buildings and spaces where they exist.
The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature HM Government, June 2011	The 1990 White Paper on the natural environment, established the foundation for environmental policies on matters as diverse as pollution and waste, planning and land use, wildlife and protected areas, and climate change. The new Natural Environment White Paper sets out four key aims: • Protecting and improving our natural environment • Growing a green economy • Reconnecting people and nature • International and EU leadership It seeks to mainstream the value of nature across society by: • facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; • strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and • showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.	Reduce peat use to zero by 2030 (includes several milestones) By 2020 halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. Establish ten catchment-level partnerships to develop and implement plans for creating and maintaining healthy water bodies.	Local Plan The policy framework should recognise the importance of Pendle’s natural environment in delivering wider benefits. New developments should support the natural environment as an important asset and incorporate natural features where possible.

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UK National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) DEFRA, June 2011	Provides a comprehensive account of how the natural world, including its biodiversity, provides us with services that are critical to our wellbeing and economic prosperity. However, the NEA also demonstrates that nature is consistently undervalued in decision-making and that many of the services we get from nature are in decline. Over 40% of priority habitats and 30% of priority species were declining in the most recent analysis.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to provide the framework for establishing a coherent ecological network. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should address the overall findings of the assessment. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the protection of important species, valued habitats and important green spaces should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England DEFRA, June 2011	Seeks to support the sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, an improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to manage surface water and the water supply. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should address the overall findings of the strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the management of surface water and the water supply should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Safeguarding Our Soils DEFRA, April 2011	The vision is that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. This means that:	Significantly reduce the rate of loss of stored soil carbon by 2020.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to safeguard areas with good quality soils from development wherever practicable to do so.

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	- agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; - soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; - soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and - pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.		Sustainability Appraisal The SA should address the overall findings of the assessment. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing soil management should be reflected in the SA Framework.
England: A Strategic Framework for Tourism 2010-2020 Visit England, June 2011	The Vision: “To maximise tourism’s contribution to the economy, employment and quality of life in England”. The Objectives: - To increase England’s share of global visitor markets - To offer compelling destinations of distinction - To champion a successful, thriving tourism industry - To facilitate greater engagement between the visitor and the experience	To achieve the objectives set out in the Framework, a series of Action Plans have been developed by cross industry groups. These focus on the priority actions to be implemented by partners. These set out the ways in which the industry can work together to achieve a 5% growth in value, year-on-year, over the next decade.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote sustainable growth in tourism Sustainability Appraisal The SA should address the overall findings of the policy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing tourism and visitor numbers should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Government Tourism Policy DCMS, March 2011	Outlines the UK Government’s approach to the visitor economy as a whole. It deals with overseas visitors coming to the UK as well as British people taking domestic trips or travelling abroad, and that it covers both leisure and business travellers of all	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote sustainable growth in tourism

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	kinds. It aims to take in every aspect of the visitor economy from the initial marketing process of persuading people to holiday in the UK, through the best way to manage England's enormous range of beautiful and high-quality tourism destinations, to leaving people with happy memories and a wish to return once their visit is over.		Sustainability Appraisal The SA should address the overall findings of the policy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing tourism and visitor numbers should be reflected in the SA Framework.
The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Volumes 1 & 2 DEFRA, March 2011	This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment. The strategy: • sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues • sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved • introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles • identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	The air quality regime for the UK has been in place for over a decade and the initial scoping and assessment process has been carried out a number of times in different sites across the county. Benzene • 5 µg/m3 (annual mean) 1,3 Butadiene • 2.25 µg/m3 (annual mean) Carbon Monoxide • 10 µg/m3 (8 hour mean) Lead • 0.25 µg/m3 (annual Mean) Nitrogen Dioxide • 40 µg/m3 (annual mean) • 200 µg/m3 (hourly mean) Particulates (PM10) • 40 µg/m3 (annual mean) • 50 µg/m3 (24 hour mean) Sulphur Dioxide • 125 µg/m3 (24 hour mean)	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to address the aims of the Air Quality Strategy. Site Allocations should take account of any potential implications for the AQMA declared on part of the A6068 in Colne, as this is associated with high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide associated with vehicle emissions/traffic congestion. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the objectives of the Air Quality Strategy SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing limiting the emission of airborne pollutants and improving air quality should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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		• 266 µg/m³ (15 minute mean) • 250 µg/m³ (1hour mean)	
Cutting Carbon, Creating Growth: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen Department for Transport, January 2011	The local transport white paper sets out the government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. It explains how the government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas. The white paper also underlines central government's direct support to local authorities, including through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the aims of the White Paper's aims by ensuring that sustainable transport solutions are tailored to the places they intend to serve. Sustainability Appraisal Include SA objective which includes the need to enhance opportunities for sustainable travel.
The Importance of Teaching Department for Education, November 2010	The Schools White Paper sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system. This includes reviewing the National Curriculum and raising the legal requirement for children to remain in education of training to the age of 17 by 2013 and to the age of 18 by 2015.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should facilitate through its policies and site allocations the provision of new / improved educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the District.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England Department of Health, November 2010	Sets out the Governments approach to tackling threats to public health and dealing with health inequalities. It sets out an approach that will: • protect the population from health threats – led by central government, with a strong system to the frontline; • empower local leadership and encourage wide responsibility across society to improve everyone's health and wellbeing, and tackle the wider factors that influence it; • focus on key outcomes, doing what works to	Top-down targets are replaced by a new outcomes framework.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the aims of the White Paper ensuring accessibility to a range of services by different members of society. The plan can help reduce inequalities in health by ensuring all communities have fair access through its policies.

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	deliver them, with transparency of outcomes to enable accountability through a proposed new public health outcomes framework; - reflect the Government's core values of freedom, fairness and responsibility by strengthening self-esteem, confidence and personal responsibility; positively promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles; and adapting the environment to make healthy choices easier; and - balance the freedoms of individuals and organisations with the need to avoid harm to others, use a 'ladder' of interventions to determine the least intrusive approach necessary to achieve the desired effect and aim to make voluntary approaches work before resorting to regulation.		
Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (The Lawton Report) DEFRA, September 2010	Report argues for a step-change in the approach to wildlife conservation, from trying to hang on to what we have, to one of large-scale habitat restoration and recreation, under-pinned by the re-establishment of ecological processes and ecosystem services, for the benefits of both people and wildlife. A long-term vision to 2050, which defines a direction of travel, not an end-point.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should address the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the Report. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the loss of biodiversity and its enhancement are included in the SA Framework.
Affordable Housing Keeps Villages	Considers the need for affordable housing in rural	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan

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Alive National Housing Federation, July 2010	communities and how it can be built to best meet the needs of local people in the long term.		The policy framework should include policies which seek to address the need to provide affordable housing throughout the borough. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the study. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing affordable housing should be identified in the SA Framework.
Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide CLG, March 2010	The practice guidance supports the implementation of national policy, but does not constitute a statement of Government policy itself. The NPPF superseded Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) as Government Policy on the management of change to the Historic Environment in England. However, the PPS5 Practice Guide remained a valid and Government endorsed document pending completion of the review of planning guidance supporting national planning policy. Publication of National Planning Practice Guidance on 6th March 2014 further eroded its status. The practice guidance will be replaced in the autumn of 2014 by good practice advice developed by English Heritage in conjunction with the Historic Environment Forum and is in part	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to address the need to conserve the historic environment. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect planning practice guidance on heritage. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing conservation be identified in the SA Framework.
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and	The current energy policy of the United Kingdom is set out in the Energy White Paper (May 2007) and		

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Energy HM Government, July 2009	Low Carbon Transition Plan (July 2009). The Low Carbon Transition Plan Sets out a five point plan to tackle climate change: - Protecting the public from immediate risk - Preparing for the future - Limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement - Building a low carbon UK - Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part		
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy HM Government, July 2009	The Renewable Energy Strategy sets out how the Government will achieve this target through utilising a variety of mechanisms to encourage Renewable Energy provision in the UK. This includes through streamlining the planning system, increasing investment in technologies and improving funding for advice and raising awareness.	The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 – an increase in the share of renewables from about 2.25% in 2008.	Local Plan The policy framework should encourage the efficient design of new development through its policies. It should also support locations for development allocations which reduce the need to travel and which encourage walking, cycling and public transport use. It should also support growth renewable energy provision in the borough.
Policy Advice Note: Inland Waterways Unlocking the Potential and Securing the Future of Inland Waterways through the Planning System TCPA, July 2009	The purpose of this note is to: - highlight the different types of waterways that form the inland waterway network, including their different characteristics, roles, uses and functions; - promote the contribution that inland waterways make to economic, social and environmental agendas;	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan Should include policies which seek to promote the use of inland waterways for leisure and/or transport. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria

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	- demonstrate how inland waterways contribute to the Government's key policy objectives; - highlight the public benefits generated by waterways so that they are fully appreciated by policy-makers and influencers, and by planners at all the different spatial levels; - identify the key planning policy challenges and issues that need to be tackled in order to fully unlock the economic, social and environmental benefits of inland waterways and secure their long-term sustainability as a national asset; - promote the need for a supportive planning policy framework for inland waterways at all the different spatial levels; - make recommendations to policy-makers and planners at the different spatial levels on how the planning system can help to secure the long-term future, and support the development, regeneration and improvement, of the inland waterways network.		addressing inland waterways should be identified in the SA Framework.
Water for People and the Environment Environment Agency, March 2009	Includes actions to reduce existing pressures and improve resilience to climate change: - protect conservation sites that depend on water so they are sustainable in the long-term, taking account of climate change impacts; - ensure that licensing issues are resolved;	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should include policies which seek to safeguard water resources and the aquatic environment. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from

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	- improve environmental resilience, where we are able to do so; - safeguard water resources through effective catchment management, considering the interaction between quality and quantity; - reduce treatment and energy costs for water users; - improve understanding of how the water environment and ecology interact.		the strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing water quality and/or usage should be identified in the SA Framework.
Investing for the future - Flood and coastal risk management in England Environment Agency, March 2009	Sets out the Environment Agency's evidence and views on the choices that the people of England face concerning the amount of investment needed to manage the risk of flooding and coastal erosion between 2010 and 2035. The strategy describes: - the present scale of flood and coastal erosion risk, and the achievements in managing it so far; - an analysis of the investment needed to adapt to climate change and manage the potential increased risk over the period 2010-2035; - ways to manage flood and coastal erosion risk more efficiently; - an analysis of the benefits of investment, and the potential to broaden the sources of investment.		
State of the Natural Environment in the North West Natural England, January 2009	Describes the current state of the natural environment, as a baseline for comparisons in the future (annual publication by region).	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan Take account of the need to protect air and water quality as well as prepare for future climate change

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Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing CLG, July 2008	Recommends a fundamental shake-up of planning and affordable housing policy to breathe new life and prosperity into rural communities. Key recommendations are: • New planning policies to shift growth of market towns from endless bland housing estates to create instead new urban extensions with shops and community facilities, workplaces and open spaces • A new 'community led affordable housing' initiative for smaller rural communities • Flexible new planning rules to encourage village businesses	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to address the need for affordable housing, particularly in rural areas. Sustainability Appraisal Where appropriate, the SA process should address the 46 recommendations accepted by the Government. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing affordable housing and rural sustainability issues should be identified in the SA Framework.
Sustainable Communities Act 2007: A Guide CLG, February 2008	To promote the sustainability of local communities. This will enable local authorities, their partners and communities to take better informed decisions about the priorities they choose to pursue to promote the sustainability of their local community. It is also a new way for local authorities to ask central government to take action which they believe would better enable them to improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan Priorities may influence development plan policies.
Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods: A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society DCLG, February 2008	The Green Paper Homes for the Future (2007) set out the aim to build 3 million new homes by 2020, required in large part due to the increasing number of older households. A Lifetime Neighbourhood is one in which civic and social processes, together with physical conditions, help to achieve the following outcomes:	No explicit targets or indicators are identified. The standard identifies 16 key features that help to ensure an accessible, easily adaptable, age-friendly home.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to support the provision of new housing that will address the needs of the population in each phase of their lives. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from

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	- An environment that is accessible and inclusive, aesthetically pleasing and safe (in terms of both traffic and crime) - A community that offers plenty of services, facilities and open space - A strong social and civic fabric, including volunteering and informal networks - A culture of consultation and user empowerment amongst decision makers - A strong local identity and sense of place		the strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the types of housing being built in the area should be identified in the SA Framework.
Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment English Heritage, January 2008	Sets out the position of English Heritage on mineral extraction and the high-level policies that will form the basis for responses and views put forward by English Heritage on any matter relating to the winning, working and safeguarding of minerals. it describes the background to that policy in three sections: - the economic context and historic significance of mining and quarrying sites and landscapes - the impacts on the historic environment that can be caused by mineral extraction, together with advice on appropriate mitigation measures and on realising the benefits to the understanding of the historic environment that may be gained through mineral working - the need for and supply of natural stone and other	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should, where appropriate, address any potential impact of mineral extraction on the historic environment and make reference to the Lancashire Minerals & Waste Local Plan. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should reflect the principles and objectives arising from the strategy SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing mineral extraction and heritage should be identified in the SA Framework.
Meeting the Energy Challenge HM Government, May 2007	The current energy policy of the United Kingdom is set out in the Energy White Paper (May 2007) and Low Carbon Transition Plan (July 2009).	To put ourselves on the path to cut the UK's carbon emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020.	Local Plan The goals and priorities of the Energy White Paper should be reflected in the

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	The Energy White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to address long-term challenges. It sets out four policy goals: - To put ourselves on a path to cutting the UK's man-made emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020. - To maintain the reliability of energy supplies. - To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity. - To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.	The UK also remains committed to the Kyoto protocol commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12.	policy framework. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration goals and priorities of the Energy White Paper. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing energy saving, energy efficiency and the generation of renewable energy should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Promoting and Creating Built or Natural Environments that Encourage and Support Physical Activity National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, January 2008	This guidance offers the first evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. The seven recommendations cover strategy, policy and plans, transport, public open spaces, buildings and schools. They include: - Ensure planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life. - Ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to address the seven recommendations highlighted in the report. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration goals and priorities of the strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the physical environment and its use for physical activity should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	developing or maintaining streets and roads. - Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity. - Ensure public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.		
Planning for a Sustainable Future CLG, May 2007 (ARCHIVED)	Sets out detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, Also proposes further reforms to the decision making process for nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Note: Proposals taken forward in the Planning Act (2008) and Localism Act (2011).
Waste Strategy for England DEFRA, May 2007 (ARCHIVED)	Introduces the waste hierarchy, which aims to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources and promotes the re-use and re-cycling of materials, recovering energy from waste wherever possible. 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;	Annual greenhouse gas emissions: 2020: reduction of 10 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents Household waste recycling: 2010: 40% 2015: 45% 2020: 50% Household residual waste (reduction from 200 levels): 2010: 29% 2015: 35%	Superseded The Coalition Governments Waste Strategy is: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy (December 2013) This new strategy focuses on outcomes rather than targets.

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	- 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.	2020: 45% Municipal waste recovery: 2010: 53% 2015: 67% 2020: 75% Commercial and industrial waste landfilled 2010: expected 20% reduction from 2004 levels	
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century DCMS, March 2007 (ARCHIVED)	Promotes a holistic approach towards the historic environment by: - creating a single designation regime that is simple and easy to understand. - devolving responsibility for national designation in England to English Heritage. - supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	
Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change HMSO, February 2007 (ARCHIVED)	Although not formal policy the Stern review is the clearest measurement of the social and financial implications of global warming. The report states that: - Global warming will cost the world up to £3.68 trillion unless it is tackled within a decade. - Unchecked climate change would turn 200 million people into refugees, as their homes succumbed to drought or flood. - The world needs to spend 1% of global GDP dealing with climate change now, or face a bill	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan Although archived, the Stern Review discusses the effect of global warming on the world economy. Although not the first economic report on climate change, it is significant as being the largest and most widely known and discussed report of its kind, although several economists have been critical of its findings.

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	5-20 times higher for damage caused by letting it continue unchecked.		
Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe: Learning Lessons from the Countryside in and Around Towns Programme Natural England, January 2007	Seeks to demonstrate a vision for the urban fringe through engaging and influencing others to effect change and maximise the potential of this resource.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should recognise that the countryside in and around built up areas forms a vital part of sustainable living and provides a valuable connection with nature. The role of individual sites within functioning (urban) ecosystems should be carefully considered at the site allocations stage. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into consideration the findings of the report. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing green space and ecology should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Underground, Under Threat: The State of Groundwater in England and Wales Environment Agency, January 2007	Identifies the main issues affecting groundwater, including its deterioration through pollution in recent years, and discusses the resource's benefits. Describes the process behind the formation of groundwater, and how its supply and demand are balanced. Outlines how groundwater is protected and the outlook for the future. Specifically it: • outlines the uses of groundwater as a water resource; • considers the risks to this resource from pollution and over exploitation	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to protect groundwater sources from pollution and the effects of climate change. Sustainability Appraisal Should take into consideration the conclusions of the report. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing water quality and pollution should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	discusses how EA manages groundwater and the challenges that it faces.		
Prosperity for All in the Global Economy HM Treasury, December 2006 (ARCHIVED)	The Leitch Review considers the UK's long-term skills needs. Recommends that the UK commit to becoming a world leader in skills by 2020, benchmarked against the upper quartile of the OECD. This means doubling attainment at most levels. The following principles underpin delivery of a raised ambition: - Shared responsibility. Employers, individuals and the Government must increase action and investment. Employers and individuals should contribute most where they derive the greatest private returns. Government investment must focus on market failures, ensuring a basic platform of skills for all, targeting help where it is needed most; - Focus on economically valuable skills. Skill developments must provide real returns for individuals, employers and society. Wherever possible, skills should be portable to deliver mobility in the labour market for individuals and employers; - Demand-led skills. The skills system must meet the needs of individuals and employers. Vocational skills must be demand-led rather than centrally planned; - Adapt and respond. No one can accurately predict future demand for particular skill types. The framework must adapt and respond to future market needs; and - Build on existing structures. Don't always	Stretching objectives for 2020 include: 95 per cent of adults to achieve the basic skills of functional literacy and numeracy, - an increase from levels of 85 per cent literacy and 79 per cent numeracy in 2005; - exceeding 90 per cent of adults qualified to at least Level 2, an increase from 69 - per cent in 2005. A commitment to go further and achieve 95 per cent as soon as possible; - shifting the balance of intermediate skills from Level 2 to Level 3. Improving the esteem, quantity and quality of intermediate skills. This means 1.9 million additional Level 3 attainments over the period and boosting the number of Apprentices to 500,000 a year; - exceeding 40 per cent of adults qualified to Level 4 and above, up from 29 per cent in 2005, with a commitment to continue progression.	Superseded The Coalition Government's Skills Strategy is: Rigour and Responsiveness in Skills (April 2013) This new strategy focuses on outcomes rather than targets.

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	chop and change. Instead, improve performance of current structures through simplification and rationalisation, stronger performance management and clearer remits. Continuity is important.		
The Code for Sustainable Homes DCLG, December 2006 (ARCHIVED)	The Code for Sustainable Homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. It aims to reduce carbon emissions and promote higher standards of sustainable design above the current minimum standards set out by the building regulations. The Code measures the sustainability of new homes against nine categories of sustainable design, to provide an overall rating for the 'whole home' using a 1-6 star rating system. The Code sets minimum standards for energy and water use at each level and within England replaces the Eco Homes Scheme developed by the Building Research establishment (BRE). as a complete pa	The Code includes minimum standards on energy, carbon dioxide, water, materials and surface water runoff. The government has confirmed it will scrap the Code for Sustainable Homes and incorporate rules on energy efficiency into the Building Regulations.	Local Plan References to the Code for Sustainable Homes have been removed from the Core Strategy as the Government has indicated that it will incorporate rules on energy efficiency into the Building Regulations Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take the need to promote energy efficiency into new build properties into consideration. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Our Health, Our Care, Our Say: A New Direction for Community Services Department for Health, January 2006 (ARCHIVED)	The Health White Paper sets the direction for the UK health and social care system. The vision is of a new strategic direction for all the care and support services that people use in their communities and neighbourhoods. There are three themes: • Putting people more in control of their own health care. • Enabling and supporting healthy, independence and well-being. • Rapid and convenient access to high quality, cost-effective care.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Superseded The Coalition Government's Health Strategy is : Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (November 2010)

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Making Space for Water DEFRA, March 2005 (ARCHIVED)	The UK Government's strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management, sets out a portfolio of approaches to ensure that flood risks are managed more effectively in the future by adopting an holistic, joined-up, and integrated approach.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Superseded The Coalition Government's Health Strategy is : Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (June 2011) The Pendle Making Space for Water Meeting still meets on a quarterly basis and has helped to shape Policy ENV7 in the Core Strategy.
Making the Connections: Transport and Social Exclusion Social Exclusion Unit, February 2003 (ARCHIVED)	Poor transport is just one of a number of contributors to social exclusion. It contributes to social exclusion in two ways. - First, it restricts access to activities that enhance people's life chances, such as work, learning, health care, food shopping, and other key activities. - Second, deprived communities suffer disproportionately from pedestrian deaths, pollution and the isolation which can result from living near busy roads. People can face three types of barriers to accessing work, learning, health care and other key activities: - Access and availability - Cost - Travel horizons A large minority are therefore stuck in a vicious cycle. They experience poor transport as a consequence of social exclusion: they cannot afford the costs of motoring or public transport	Advocates setting objectives and targets, but no explicit targets or indicators are identified.	

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	fares, or they cannot drive because of age or disability. And poor transport reinforces this exclusion by cutting people off from work, learning, and health care opportunities. In deep rural areas, car ownership may be critical to accessing basic services due to the absence of public transport. Policy lessons focus on: • Objectives and target setting • Planning integration • Funding and performance management		
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future Department for Culture Media and Sport, December 2001 (ARCHIVED)	'A Force for Our Future' was informed by 'Power of Place'. It 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.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support opportunities to recognise the positive role of features of cultural heritage.
Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment English Heritage, February 2000	A review of policies relating to the historic environment of England.	Contains five key messages and 18 headline recommendations, but no explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support opportunities to recognise the positive role of features of cultural heritage.

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4. Regional and Sub-Regional Policy			
A. North West			
Our Future Canopy – A Forestry Manifesto for England’s Northwest Northwest Forestry Forum, May 2011	The Government established the Independent Panel on Forestry in April 2011, to advise the Secretary of State on the future direction of forestry and woodland policy in England. The Manifesto has been prepared to inform this review. It states: “We will radically increase tree planting and double our woodland cover.” England’s Northwest has the opportunity and the capacity to radically increase its woodland cover: as it has the ‘headroom’ for growth. This is in large part because the area has significantly lower levels of woodland cover than both the national and European averages. It looks at how to enhance public benefits from all woodland and forests, including; public access for recreation and leisure; biodiversity, wildlife protection and ecological resilience, including through restoration of open habitats and plantations on ancient woodland sites; climate change mitigation and adaptation; economic development, particularly to support a sustainable timber industry and a wide range of small and medium sized enterprises, including social enterprises; and the engagement and participation of civil society.	To double woodland cover would require the planting of an additional 2,350 hectares of woodland each year over the next 40 years, as well as ensuring that no existing areas of woodland are lost through land use change or lack of management.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the conservation and creation of woodland, where practicable, and the protection of trees. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the overarching objectives of the manifesto. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing woodland cover should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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North West Landscape Character Framework (Part 1) Countryside, August 2009	Provides the focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention in the North West. The North West Landscape Character Framework (NWLCF) is a map and associated database that describes the variation in landscape at a regional scale. It provides a consistent level of mapping for all landscapes in the region, including rural, peri-urban, urban, coastal and wetland.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should require new development to respect landscape character. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the overarching objectives of the landscape character framework.
The North West Key Service Centres – Roles and Functions Land-use Consultants, Rural Innovation and Jacqui Blenkinshop, 2006	The purpose of this research study was to identify the Key Service Centres within the North West, and to analyse their role and function.	Includes a number of recommendations, but no explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should establish a settlement hierarchy to help support sustainable patterns of development. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the findings of the study.
A Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest: Developing the Visitor Economy North West Regional Development Agency, 2007	The vision of the strategy is: • A Responsible Tourism Industry; • A Competitive Tourism Industry; • A Customer-focused Tourism Industry; • A Tourism Industry Working in Partnership; • A Dynamic Tourism Industry.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote tourism throughout the Borough, ensuring that the economic benefits are spread and dis-benefits reduced. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should include tourism within the broader objectives.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
Facing the future - A Delivery Plan For Sustainable Farming And Food In The North West Of England GONW, 2003	This document sets out the following priorities: A More Effective Food Chain: - Promoting locally sourced produce: this includes identifying public procurement opportunities and developing the capacity to meet them. - Supporting the continuing development of regional, speciality and organic foods: this includes promoting market opportunities linked with tourism. - Establishing a regional network of advisers to assist farmers who wish to develop co-operation. Managing the Environment - Developing a regional action plan to deal with problems such as farm-related pollution and agricultural waste. - Developing integrated farm business support services that include environmental advice. - Promoting appropriate uptake of the new agri-environment schemes when rolled out in the North West. Healthy Communities - Developing and supporting market opportunities arising from national and regional health initiatives such as the 'Five a Day' fruit and vegetable scheme. - Educating and persuading consumers of the importance of a more healthy diet.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the spatial planning initiatives which arise from this document. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should consider the environmental costs and benefits of the rural economy and the integration between the rural economy, health and education.

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	Investing in the Future - Developing better links between farming and schools, including promoting farming as a career. - Developing and using demonstration/innovation farms to disseminate best practice.		
Action for Sustainability - Regional Sustainable Development Framework North West Regional Assembly and Government Office North West, July 2000	Action for Sustainability is the Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the North West. It identifies the priorities and targets for sustainable development in the region. It provides ten priorities and long term goals: - Sustainable transport and access reducing the need to travel and allowing access for all to places, goods and services; - Sustainable production and consumption, ensuring energy and resources are used both efficiently and effectively by all; - Social equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates diversity and allows all communities and generations a representative voice; - 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	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the principles of the RSDF. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the overarching objectives of the RSDF. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing sustainable transport, sustainable use of resources, social equality, health, education, biodiversity and landscapes should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	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.		
Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West England Countryside Commission, February 1998	The Character Map of England not only reflects influences such as geology and landform, but also records the effect of thousands of years of human activity within an ever-evolving natural world. Together with the supporting descriptive documents, it is not merely a celebration of the diversity of our country but an important educational and planning tool for today and tomorrow. A better understanding of what we have now is at the heart of achieving sustainable development in the future. Countryside Character considers the special and local nature of the variety of character within England, to help identify whether it needs to be protected, conserved or repaired.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should consider the impact of new development on local landscape character. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of local landscape character. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing landscape character should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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B. Lancashire			
Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan Lancashire County Council, February 2014	Describes the special qualities of the area which contribute to the national significance of the landscape. It identifies the major trends and opportunities for the area. Establishes a vision for the AONB: <i>The Forest of Bowland AONB 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 heritage is sympathetically managed and contributes to a sustainable and vibrant local economy. The management of the AONB has improved the quality of the landscape for all.</i> The document provides a policy framework and identifies a 5-year programme of actions (April 2014 - March 2019) to help guide the work of the AONB partnership organisations towards achieving the purpose of this plan - to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural beauty of the Forest of Bowland landscape. Four outcomes have been adopted to provide the framework for the Management Plan and to help deliver the vision for the AONB: • An Outstanding Landscape of Natural and Cultural Heritage • Resilient and Sustainable Communities • A Strong Connection between People and the	Targets identified in the action plan include: • Ensure 100% of the AONB's SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition by 2019. • Ensure at least 50% of SSSIs are in favourable condition by 2019. • Restoration and re-wetting of 35 hectares of blanket bog habitat (subject to funding availability) by 2019. • Restore 10 hectares of hay meadow by 2015 • Restore and ensure management of 12 small species-rich grassland sites by 2015	Local Plan The policy framework should consider the impact of new development on local landscape character. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of local landscape character. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing landscape character should be reflected in the SA Framework

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	Landscape Working in Partnership		
Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan: A Growth Deal for the Arc of Prosperity Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, March 2014	Sets out the county's growth ambitions for the next 10 years, with a clear focus on realising the potential of the whole of Lancashire. It provides the framework to our Growth Deal with Government and will direct the resources within our agreed European Structural Investment Fund (ESIF) strategy. Identifies key priorities and programmes, which command local support and funding commitments. Key programmes and policy flexibilities are summarised as follows: - Sector development programme - Research and innovation programme - Skills for growth programme - Enhanced business growth hub - Enhanced Growing Places investment fund - Strategic transport programme - Renewal strategy for Blackpool	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote sustainable economic growth. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this economic strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing economic activity should be reflected in the SA Framework
Strategy for the Provision of School Places and Schools' Capital Investment 2014/15 to 2016/17 Lancashire County Council, October 2013	Provides the context and policy for school place provision and schools' capital strategy in Lancashire. The document also provides information for schools and stakeholders on an area basis that may prove useful in school development planning. Lancashire County Council has a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient school places are available for its resident children and young people. By far	Almost 2000 additional primary places are already in the process of being added in areas of high demand. By September 2016, a further 250 Reception places will need to be added in identified localities.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote sustainable growth that does not place an undue burden on the education system. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this

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	the most significant challenge facing Lancashire, and many other local authorities nationally, is the unprecedented increase in demand for primary school places.		programme. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing educational provision should be reflected in the SA Framework
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Control Policies Lancashire County Council, September 2013	Supports the delivery of the Core Strategy by identifying: - specific locations for development complete with inset maps showing the detailed extent of site allocations and safeguarding areas - specific requirements for individual proposals - policies to ensure the development of the identified locations is done in line with the Core Strategy Provides development management policies to cover - matters not covered in national policy - matters where local circumstances prevail	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should be consistent with the objectives of the Minerals and Waste Plan. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this Plan. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing minerals and waste should be reflected in the SA Framework
Lancashire Growth Plan 2013-14 Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, April 2013	Sets out how the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership intends to achieve strong and sustainable economic growth. Supports opportunities which maximise jobs and growth, wherever those opportunities are located in Lancashire, whilst ensuring that the benefits of such opportunities are accessible across the county in order to maximise the collective impact and contribute positively to national growth targets. The LEP's purpose and focus is to:	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote sustainable economic growth. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this economic strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing economic activity should be reflected in the SA Framework

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	- Establish Lancashire as a natural home for high growth companies - Reclaim Lancashire's role as one of the nation's key centres for advanced manufacturing - Maximise the economic value and benefits of an emerging arc of innovation across Lancashire - Drive forward the Lancashire Enterprise Zone and Preston City Deal, as the key drivers of new growth - Oversee and develop complementary Local Growth Accelerator Strategies - Develop Sector Delivery Plans to unlock opportunities of national significance in emerging and established growth sectors - Create the right local conditions for business success - Refocus the local skills system to make it more responsive to business skills demands - Ensure Lancashire's major transport projects are fully aligned with the delivery of key economic priorities - Strengthen Lancashire's strategic case making and refresh the area's offer to attract new investors and businesses		
Police and Crime Plan 2013-2018 Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire, February 2013	Sets out the overall strategic direction and long term vision for delivering effective, sustainable policing services across the Lancashire Constabulary area.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of the need to promote crime

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	Four key objectives are identified: • Defend frontline policing • Protect vulnerable people • Promote targeted initiatives to contribute to tackling crime and re-offending • Champion the rights of the victim		reduction within development (Secured by Design). Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should ensure that the key objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Lancashire Road Safety Strategy 2011-2020 Lancashire County Council, January 2012	Lancashire County Council has a statutory duty to prepare and carry out a programme of measures designed to promote road safety using local knowledge and tailored interventions to solve local problems. The Road Safety Strategy builds upon and supports the priorities set out in Local Transport Plan (2011-2021), which was adopted in May 2011. It sets out a range of policies regarding traffic and transport management. Although Pendle Borough Council is no longer a Highways Authority, it is able to implement schemes which should improve road safety.	Key commitment is that all residential areas and schools will be covered by 20mph areas by the end of 2013.	Local Plan The policy framework should consider the need to promote highway safety. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should consider highway safety.
The Lancashire Enterprise Partnership: The Way Forward Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, October 2011	Provides a high-level review of economic priorities for Lancashire to help shape the work of the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and its key partners. Lancashire has the second largest economy in the North West and most parts of the county contain resilient and successful companies. However, lagging GVA figures suggest that it is not maximising its considerable potential and firing on all cylinders. Lancashire has many assets and strengths, but these advantages are offset by a	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote sustainable economic growth. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this economic strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing economic activity should be reflected in the SA Framework

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	number of weaknesses.		
Lancashire Corporate Skills Framework Lancashire County Council, September 2011	Acknowledges that Lancashire is facing a significant skills challenge and that the County area (and wider sub region) has insufficient numbers of people with the skills required to compete economically in the future and meet the demands of a developing global and UK knowledge based economy. The skill levels that exist in Lancashire show an imbalance between the type and number of skills that would be expected to be found in a growing and prosperous economy. The framework identifies five priorities for action. • Workforce Planning and Training • Employability • Apprenticeships • Young People Not in Employment, Education and Training (NEETs) • Higher Level Skills	The key performance indicators include: • 73% of residents to possess Level 2+ skills (currently 69.9% - 2010) • Increase the proportion of apprenticeships within the private sector by 2% (there were 13,310 apprenticeships - 2009/10) • The number of young people in Lancashire classified as NEET to be no more than 6.5% of the population (currently 6.5% - 2010/11) • Increase the number of Looked After Children who go on to further education, training and employment to 75% (currently 71.9% - March 2010) • Improve the attainment levels of Lancashire Schools through the achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths to 59.5% (currently 56% - 2010/11) • 500 additional work placements provided for Lancashire HE students in Lancashire businesses (currently 1,500 across UCLan and Lancaster universities - 2010/11) • Increase the number of residents with Level 4 and above skills to 33% (currently 31.6% - 2010/11)	Local Plan The policy framework should promote sustainable economic growth and the provision of education and training facilities, which help to address the objectives of the skills framework. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing economic activity and skill levels should be reflected in the SA Framework
Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2011-2021 Transport for Lancashire, August 2011	Identifies a vision for the area's transport, goals and outlines key priorities and their associated actions.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should consider how the policy framework can

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	Outlines a comprehensive programme of transport projects in the county, focusing on. • To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond; • To provide the public with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need; • To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities; • To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm; • To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them; • To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents • To provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of		contribute to the Lancashire Local Transport Plan. In particular consider policies to support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible location of development. Sustainability Appraisal Ensure that the wording of sustainability objectives reflect those objectives contained within the Lancashire Local Transport Plan.

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	Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals. In the early years of the Strategy the focus will be on three top priorities: - Supporting private sector economic growth, the creation of jobs and access to employment. - Investing in children's and young people's safety - Maintaining the county's current transport assets.		
Delivering Biodiversity in Lancashire: Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership, April 2011	Sets out the priorities for conservation action at a local level, and looks at the UK Priority Species and Habitats relevant to Lancashire. It follows the strategy and framework which developed as a result of the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, and has been evolving steadily to meet the demands of conservation, which aims to integrate international obligations with local action and delivery using the Biodiversity Action Planning process.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified. The BAP forms the local level of delivery and input to contribute to national targets and strategy, which in turn contribute towards international targets.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to support the protection of biodiversity. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should consider objectives compatible with the objectives of the BAP.
Lancashire Geodiversity Action Plan 2010 Lancashire RIGS Group, August 2010	GeoLancashire published its LGAP for the county in November 2004. This set out a vision and model for geo-conservation in the county and included six objectives to broadly address the three principal issues of: - extending our knowledge of the geological assets of the county, - identifying the human and other resources	Identifies key projects and anticipated timescales for delivery, but does not include explicit targets or indicators.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to support the protection of geo-diversity. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should consider objectives compatible with the objectives of the action plan.

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	available to actively engage in the processes of geo-conservation; - setting up a programme of practical conservation activities which involves the wider community. The 2010 review reduced the six objectives to just five: - To audit local geo-diversity sites and other resources - To increase awareness and appreciation of geo-diversity - To create a local geo-diversity skills and knowledge network - To increase community participation in geo-conservation - To ensure that the LGAP is sustainable		
Lancashire Walking Strategy Lancashire County Council, March 2010	Sets out the current provision for walking and the County Council's aspirations until 2011. It suggests ways of achieving those aspirations within a performance management framework that enables regular monitoring and reporting to ensure that actions are effective.	Each of the 15 objectives has a series of measures and targets assigned to it.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote the use of sustainable modes of travel (e.g. walking and cycling) and improve access to the PROW network. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.
The Culture and Sport Strategy for Lancashire 2010-2014 Lancashire County Council, March 2010	This Strategy will be used to inform the development of service plans within the County Council, by providing a clear public statement of	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	

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	intent for Culture and sport, partner organisations will have a clear understanding of the County Council's ambitions and this understanding will help strengthen future partnerships in culture-related activities.		
Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan Environment Agency, December 2009	Key objectives of the Ribble CMFP are to: - Understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future - Set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment. - Inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders - Promote more sustainable approaches to managing flood risk.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	
Lancashire Economic Strategy 2010 Framework of Priorities Lancashire County Council, November 2009	Sets out the economic development priorities that the County Council aims to achieve in partnership with others, and the key actions it will take itself to support and accelerate the achievement of these objectives.	Establishes a number of key outcomes, but no explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote sustainable economic growth. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this economic strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing economic activity should be reflected in the SA Framework
A Sub-Regional Transport Framework for Lancashire Atkins, September 2009	The overall aim of this project, which was commissioned by Lancashire Economic Partnership on behalf of the Lancashire Connectivity Group, is to identify what needs to be done to provide a Transport Framework to support in delivering the economic priorities for Lancashire. In particular the	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should promote better connectivity and sustainable transport solutions. Sustainability Appraisal

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	project needs to: • Improve understanding of the existing and potential links between transport and the Lancashire economy; • Establish a strategic vision and policy framework that will systematically address issues around the role that transport plays in the development of the wider economy; • Clearly set out the economic benefits of addressing these issues as well as the optimum spatial level for addressing them (i.e. sub regional or sub area level); • Provide partners in Lancashire with a stronger collective voice in articulating the challenges and opportunities that they face and making the case for investment; • Enable partners to more effectively respond to emerging sub regional, regional and national policy frameworks through a single unified sub regional approach; and • Support the identification of, and business cases for, major transport schemes submitted for Regional Funding Advice (RFA) and other measures.		The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this transport plan. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing transport should be reflected in the SA Framework
Lancashire Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008 – 2020 Lancashire Waste Partnership, May 2009	Responsibility for the management of municipal waste in Lancashire is divided between the waste collection authorities and the waste disposal authorities. Because residents rely on both the collection and disposal authorities to deliver their waste services, the 15 authorities have formed the Lancashire	Key features include the following targets and principles; • Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year • Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and	Local Plan The policy framework should consider how the plan can contribute to the Municipal Waste Strategy. Sustainability Appraisal The wording of sustainability objectives

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	Waste Partnership to ensure they work together to find better ways of handling and disposing of waste.	other initiatives - Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. - Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 - Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 - Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre - Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste. - Create new native woodland across Lancashire and Blackpool with 2.5M trees planted over the next 25 years	was reviewed to ensure that all relevant Waste Strategy objectives were covered.
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Lancashire County Council, March 2009	The strategic document for future minerals and waste development in Lancashire until 2021. It sets out: - the vision, aims and objectives of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan - the principles by which development will progress over the planned period It also outlines the strategic policies required to deliver the vision. There are 11 key objectives: Objective 1 To identify and safeguard mineral resources for specific purposes which meet a	The following annualised targets for waste growth will be planned for in the Plan period: - zero growth in industrial and commercial waste 1% growth in municipal waste 1% growth in construction and demolition waste The following recycling, composting and recovery targets will be planned for in the Plan period for municipal solid waste (MSW), industrial and commercial waste (I&C) and construction, demolition and excavation (C&D):	Local Plan The policy framework should be consistent with the strategy's objectives on constraining development where impacts are unacceptable. Sustainability Appraisal The SA objectives should reflect the strategy's objective of minimising adverse impacts and safeguard resources for the future.

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	proven and sustainable need, recognising their environmental, cultural and landscape value and their potential for future working. Objective 2 To encourage the availability and use of recycled and secondary minerals, supported by resource-efficient construction techniques. Objective 3 To provide a sustainable supply of locally sourced minerals, sufficient to meet our contribution to local, regional and national needs. Objective 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. Objective 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. Objective 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. Objective 7 To encourage greater understanding and responsibility among residents, businesses and developers to reducing and recovering value from	- recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020 - additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015 - recycle 35% of I&C waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 - additionally recover value from 30% of I&C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020 - recycle 50% of C&D waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020 - additionally recover value from 42 % of C&D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020	

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	waste. Objective 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. Objective 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. Objective 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. Objective 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.		
Climate Change and Environment Strategy 2009-2020 Lancashire Fire & Rescue Service, 2009	Sets out a response to the challenges faced by fire and rescue services in relation to climate change and its impact on the environment. Specifically it: sets out how the Service will meet its environmental and climate change challenges;	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should help to address the impacts of climate change. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy.

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	- provides a framework for an ongoing programme of action on environment and climate change issues; - guides the Service in working with partner organisations and other stakeholders on environmental issues locally, regionally and nationally; and - raises awareness of key environmental issues affecting Lancashire. A 12 point improvement objective action plan is included.		SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing climate change should be reflected in the SA Framework
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020 Lancashire Climate Change Partnership, 2009	Sets out the Partnership's long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by 2020". Identifies what carbon savings are needed to achieve the 2020 targets, the savings we can expect to achieve in Lancashire from existing national and local measures, what the gap is, and where opportunities for further savings may lie. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the four key sectors have been considered in this process: - Domestic - Transport - Business & Public Sector - Land Use The key priorities for Lancashire are to: - Maximise carbon savings from the implementation of existing national policies. - Maximise carbon savings from existing	In 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO₂ by at least 30% relative to 1990. - Domestic Energy (18%) - Transport (15%) - EU Emission Trading Schemes (48%) - Business (9%) - Public Sector (4%) - Energy Supply (5%) - Natural Environment (1%)	Local Plan The specific objectives for spatial planning are to: - Position new development to minimise the need to travel. - Promote sustainable building design and construction, including new development resilient to a changing climate. - Provide a positive planning framework for renewable energy. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing climate change should be reflected in the SA Framework

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	Lancashire measures through improving policies and strategies, the availability of resources and extending the scope of some projects. Implement additional measures focusing on those areas where there is greatest scope for carbon savings, once the potential of existing measures has been enhanced.		
The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy Lancashire Economic Partnership, 2009	Establishes a vision and seven key strategic objectives for GI in the county: “The Vision for Lancashire’s Green Infrastructure is for the development and maintenance of multifunctional green spaces and places, connecting urban areas to rural hinterlands, and ensuring that those continue to contribute towards the economic, social environmental well-being of the sub-region.” The seven key strategic objectives are: - To Improve Quality of Place - To Improve Health and Well-being - To Create the Setting for Investment - To Enhance the Tourism, Recreation and Leisure Offer - To Enhance Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - To Adapt to and Mitigate the effects of Climate Change - To Grow and Develop the Regional Parks in Lancashire	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to protect existing green infrastructure and, where appropriate, encourage new provision where it would address local needs. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing green infrastructure should be reflected in the SA Framework

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Ambition Lancashire 2005-2025: Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire The Lancashire Partnership, 2008	Ambition Lancashire, adopted in 2005 and refreshed in 2008, is the Sustainable Community Strategy for Lancashire. It sets out the strategic vision for the county to the year 2025. Key ambitions identified in the strategy include: • Economy • Health and Well-being • Education, Training and Skills • Environment • Community Safety	Includes a wide range of ambitions and outcomes, but no explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the key targets identified in Ambition Lancashire. Sustainability Appraisal SA framework should be broadly compatible with key ambitions and targets.
Lancashire SPG on Landscape Heritage Lancashire County Council, July 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: • Recognise and enhance local distinctiveness. • A positive approach towards landscape change. • Adopt an integrated approach to landscape resources. • Monitor landscape change.	Indicators and targets have been identified in relation to woodland, hedgerows and ponds. These are both measurable and significant in terms of the Lancashire landscape Woodland • Area of new native woodland in Lancashire. • Area of native woodland planted/regenerated through development. • Area of native woodland lost through development. Target • Increase the area of native woodland by 15% by 2016. Hedgerow • Length of hedgerows lost through development. • Length of hedgerows planted through development.	Local Plan The plan should take these objectives into account though appropriate policies. A strategic policy on landscape management should be included the Core Strategy. Sustainability Appraisal The SA should assess landscape change, seeking to protect and enhance the heritage landscapes of the rural areas of Pendle Borough.

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		Target - No net loss of hedgerows through development Ponds - Number of ponds created through development. - Number of ponds lost through development. Target - Create two ponds for every pond lost through development.	
Strategy for an Ageing Population Lancashire Partnership, 2006	Aims to help make Lancashire a place where older people can live their lives in the way they choose and where their skills and expertise are valued. The strategy responds to the challenge by: - setting a clear direction to develop services for people aged 50 and over for the next 20 years; - providing a framework of common outcomes which organisations should use to shape their own plans to address the changing needs of an ageing society; - bringing a shared focus to the work of a wide range of agencies and partners; - strengthening the case for funding from national and regional programmes; and - involving older people as active and equal partners in the process.	Each of the five desired outcomes is underpinned by several aims, but no explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to address the needs of an ageing population. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing specialist housing, community facilities and services should be reflected in the SA Framework

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Visitor Economy Strategy 2006-2016 Lancashire and Blackpool Tourist Board, 2006	This Visitor Economy Strategy was developed to uphold, reinforce and add value to the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the Northwest (no longer current). The vision for the Lancashire and Blackpool visitor economy is to realise its potential by: Building and sustaining confident, committed and prosperous businesses. - Investing in quality in every aspect of the visitor economy. - Improving the image and raising the profile of the area. - Ensuring that people living and working in the sub region appreciate and benefit from the contribution that the industry makes to the quality of life. - Ensuring the visitor economy is integrated with regeneration and economic development policies and strategies	Stakeholders to augment existing market research to inform development and marketing priorities and evaluate progress for specific projects and destinations. Targets for the visitor economy strategy to 2016 are: - To increase visitor spend by 20% to £3 billion - To increase numbers of jobs by 30% to 70,000 - To increase visitor numbers by 30% to 85 million	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote sustainable tourism, which is regarded as a growth sector for the region and Pendle in particular. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing tourism provision and visitor numbers should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005-2010 Lancashire Environment Partnership, April 2005	The purpose of the strategy is to provide an overarching framework to protect and enhance Lancashire's environment. The Strategy aims to bring greater focus to environmental sustainability within policies, plans and programmes across Lancashire and is divided into the following hierarchical themes: - Climate change; - Health and the environment; - Sustainable resource management; and	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;	Local Plan The policy framework should support delivery of the targets outlined in the Environmental Strategy. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the need to support energy

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	Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife A fifth crosscutting theme covers the areas of education and awareness raising.	70% of all new housing developments to be on brownfield land. Secure a 10% increase in the amount of land farmed organically in Lancashire.	efficiency targets, renewable energy and development on previously developed land should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Developments in Lancashire Lancashire County Council, 2005	This document considers the landscape character areas within Lancashire and identifies their capacity to absorb, and sensitivity to wind energy developments.	Increase the existing capacity for onshore renewable energy electricity generation in Lancashire to a minimum of 116MW capacity by 2010.	Local Plan Pendle Hill shows high sensitivity to wind energy development, the high moorland areas of the south Pennines and Rolling Upland Farmland north and south of the Borough show moderately high sensitivity, the urban fringe moderate sensitivity and a strip between the urban fringe and the high moors Rolling Upland Farmland where there is an area of moderately low sensitivity to wind energy development. This should be considered as appropriate policies are drafted. Sustainability Appraisal The SA should encourage renewable developments in appropriate locations. This document will help to define appropriate locations.
Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan Lancashire County Council, July 2005	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 requires each highway authority to produce a Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP). This County-wide document aims to: improve the network of local rights of within the powers available to us, to better meet the	No explicit targets or indicators are identified. The Plan includes policies and actions which will improve overall access for everyone to Lancashire's countryside and rights of way network by providing greater opportunity and better quality information.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to promote the use of sustainable modes of travel (e.g. walking and cycling) and improve access to the PROW network.

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	needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors; - increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside; - monitor the improvements against clear targets during the life of the Plan. The ROWIP includes the following aspirations: - Improving access to the rights of network on the urban fringe and encouraging more people to enjoy the benefits of walking. - Creating multi user routes where all can enjoy better access, including the less mobile, horse riders, cyclists, families and walkers. - Development of an integrated network of bridleways, which can also cater for cyclists. - Making changes to the rights of way network that will improve access for those with mobility problems or other disabilities Specifically it identifies the need for more off-route cycle routes and mountain biking routes and aims to create more multi-user routes, especially routes linking urban areas with the surrounding countryside.		Sustainability Appraisal The SA framework must take into account accessibility of development by a range of transport modes including walking and cycling.
A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire Lancashire County Council, December 2000	Comprises two documents: The Landscape Character Assessment identifies landscape character types and areas and provides descriptions of the types and areas, along with background information on the reasons for the		Local Plan The policy framework should consider impact on local landscape character.

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	report and physical and human influences which have shaped the landscape. The Landscape Strategy provides detail on the key environmental features, local forces for change and strategies and recommendations for each landscape type along with background information on the forces for change affecting the study area.		Sustainability Appraisal The SA Framework should take account of local landscape character. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing landscape character should be reflected in the SA Framework
C. Pennine Lancashire			
East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan Lancashire County Council and Blackburn-with-Darwen Borough Council, February 2014	The masterplan set in motion detailed work needed to justify investment in new schemes beyond these. Work will now focus on: - Improving rail connections between East Lancashire and the growth areas of Preston and Central Lancashire, Manchester and Leeds. - Measures to reduce congestion and improve connectivity in the key M65 and M66 gateway corridors. - Ensuring routes into key growth sites continue to function well and support future development. - Ensuring that the needs of people who live in remote and rural locations to access work, education and health opportunities are met, making best use of funding likely to be available in future. - Building an effective cycle network linking towns, employment sites and communities. - Improving local links in the community so that	Identifies key projects and anticipated timescales for delivery, but does not include explicit targets or indicators.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the provision of essential transport infrastructure and the use of sustainable modes of transport. Sustainability Appraisal The SA Framework should take account of the objectives set-out in the Transport Masterplan.

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	everyone can get to the services and opportunities that they need, from education and employment to leisure and health.		
Pennine Lancashire Investment Plan Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, July 2013	The purpose of this document is to: • Help public and private sector partners understand the local housing, economic development and infrastructure opportunities within Pennine Lancashire, and how these can support growth • Summarise current investment already underway across Pennine Lancashire • Provide an overview of the governance and partnerships which will help deliver this plan • Strengthen linkages with adjacent economies in Preston, Central Lancashire, Greater Manchester and Leeds City Regions Activity focussed across four priority themes, although many projects address more than one theme: • Business and economic development • Housing growth and place • Physical and digital connectivity • Skills	Identifies key projects and anticipated timescales for delivery, but does not include explicit targets or indicators.	Local Plan The policy framework should support key strategic development activity identified in the PL-IP. Sustainability Appraisal The SA Framework should take account of the objectives set-out in the Investment Plan.
Pennine Lancashire Apprenticeship Strategy 2011 – 2015 The Pennine Lancashire Employment and Skills Board, November 2011	The Pennine Lancashire Employment and Skills Board supports one of the three geographic building block partnerships of the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership. The Apprenticeship Strategy sets out how the board will work together using new freedoms and	The strategy establishes targets for starts at Levels 2, 3 and 4. A separate action plan will be produced and appended to this strategy.	

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	flexibilities of providers and remove unnecessary bureaucracies. This will increase employment opportunities particularly for young people and support employers to make the most of public funds so that they recruit, retain and train individuals in the skills needed for their businesses to prosper and grow.		
Pennine Lancashire: A Spatial Guide Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, August 2011	A non-statutory planning document and has three main purposes: - To set out a spatial interpretation of other Pennine Lancashire wide strategies, focussing on the area's geography and the roles of places. - To complement the economic focus of the Multi Area Agreement by considering environmental issues and recognising the potential conflict between economic growth and environmental protection. - To provide a framework to guide Pennine Lancashire authorities' spatial planning activity and to help align their Local Plans.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should reflect the findings of the Spatial Guide Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the guidance set-out in the Spatial Plan.
Pennine Lancashire Cultural Plan 2011-2014 Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, January 2011	The Cultural Plan aims to complement individual local priorities and plans and therefore concerns itself solely with activities designed to measurably impact on Pennine Lancashire The purpose is to develop a public/ private/ voluntary sector co-ordinated approach to how these activities are developed and positioned in the market place and to enhance the lives of those living in Pennine Lancashire and attracting significant numbers of visitors to the sub region.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should encourage new cultural activity where this helps to support the wider regeneration objectives for the area. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in the Cultural Plan.

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	By co-ordinating activity, and joining everything together, there is an aspirational opportunity to make Pennine Lancashire “more than the sum of its parts.”		SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the cultural economy should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Pennine Lancashire Strategic Action Plan for Digital Connectivity PLACE, October 2010	Identifies a set of potential actions to help accelerate the introduction and take-up of next generation access (NGA) broadband infrastructure services across Pennine Lancashire, in order to help achieve the vision and strategic priorities for the area.	A total of 14 key actions are identified, each with its own target outcomes and timings.	Local Plan The policy framework should support delivery of the targets outlined in the Environmental Strategy. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the need to support energy efficiency targets, renewable energy and development on previously developed land should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Addressing Social Inclusion in Pennine Lancashire Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, January 2010	Explores whether current structures and activities are sufficient enough to ensure those people most disadvantaged, are not forgotten and indeed, whether this is best tackled on a Pennine Lancashire or local authority footprint.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support development that helps to support social inclusion. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy.
Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy 2009-2029 Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, August 2009	The central focus is to address the twin issues of regeneration and growth and to provide appropriate policy linkages between the two. This is addressed through 3 strategic objectives (See below) and 14 individual policy aims.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the delivery of an appropriate quantity of new housing of a type and tenure to meet identified need.

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	- To ensure a sufficient quantity, high quality, and appropriate type of housing supply to meet the economic aspirations and social needs of Pennine Lancashire - To develop sustainable neighbourhoods that can retain successful households and offer opportunities to inward movers and investors, reducing the disparities between neighbourhoods within Pennine Lancashire, providing linkages to economic growth and employment opportunities and improving overall economic performance in relation to the region. - To meet the housing, health and support needs of our residents and vulnerable people, promoting better services, more choice, accessible and integrated fully into local communities; The strategy reflects the former Regional Housing Strategy's key principles of: - Quality - Quantity - People		Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing housing completion numbers and demolitions should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy 2009-2020 Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, 2008	The strategy embraces the following objectives: - Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow - Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge	Actions are identified, but they are not quantifiable and no deadlines are set.	Local Plan The policy framework should support sustainable economic growth that addresses the strategic objectives set out in this key strategy document. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of

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	assets • Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment • 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 • Reorganising delivery to enable key projects		the objectives set out in the economic strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the take-up of employment land and new job creation should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	to be implemented within a robust management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the area to deliver.		
Towards a Sustainable Employment Land Strategy Genecon and King Sturge, 2005	Establishes a series of site typologies and identifies a 'package' of sites across the sub-region spanning the range of typologies. At the top end of the spectrum, a select number of 'prestige' strategic employment sites are identified to support the transition to a higher value, higher wage economy. At the other end of the spectrum, smaller sites continue to play an important and sustainable role in the economy of Pennine Lancashire providing an important source of local employment. Due to their usual location within urban areas, they are generally accessible by public transport, and provide employment opportunities for residents without access to private cars. They also provide relatively inexpensive accommodation for new business start-ups.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support sustainable economic growth. At the site allocations stage, consideration should be given to the need to provide an appropriate range of sites to address identified needs.

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5. Local Strategies			
Pendle Countryside Access Strategy 2014-2018 Pendle Council, 2014	Seeks to maximise benefits from available resources to maintain the footpaths and bridleways in the Borough. There are four key objectives OBJECTIVE 1 We will deliver a countryside access service which contributes to our vision, and which is well balanced between delivering statutory and non-statutory functions. OBJECTIVE 2 We will ensure that the work which we carry out provides for a significant element of income generation for the purpose of reducing the net cost of delivering the service. OBJECTIVE 3 We will prioritise maintaining the existing network of public rights of way in a fit condition for public use, and enforcement action to protect the network, over improvements to upgrade existing paths or the creation of new public rights of way. OBJECTIVE 4 Notwithstanding Objective 3 we will give careful consideration to any opportunities which arise to carry out public rights of way improvements.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should encourage the development of appropriate footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways, particularly where they are traffic free routes and enhance accessibility by means other than the private car. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should consider whether proposed developments are in accessible locations, or should be made accessible by non-car means.
Pendle Council Strategic Plan 2014-2018 Pendle Council, 2014	The Pendle Strategic Plan sets out the objectives and priorities of the Council under the following vision: <i>“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.”</i>	Identifies headline actions and key projects, but does not include explicit targets or indicators. All headline actions should have been completed by April 2018.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to deliver the objectives set-out in the Council’s Strategic Plan Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should consider the

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	There are three key objectives, each with a series of headline actions: • Working with partners and the community to sustain accessible services of good value ○ Provide sustainable, value for money services at a lower cost base whilst maintaining customer satisfaction ○ Making best use of public assets • Creating jobs and sustaining strong economic growth ○ Working with partners to create sustainable jobs and helping businesses to locate, grow and stay in Pendle ○ Improving infrastructure and connectivity for the Borough ○ Facilitating business support and skills improvement ○ Enabling housing that meets local needs and aspirations in terms of quantity, quality and affordability ○ Promoting the image of Pendle • Ensuring a cohesive, healthier and safer Pendle ○ Helping maintain the safety and cohesion of our communities ○ Working with partners to improve the health and wellbeing of our residents ○ Working to maintain the quality of our environment		potential impacts on the housing market, crime and anti-social behaviour, public realm, recycling, town centres, tourism, the local economy and democracy.

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Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle 2013-2023 Pendle Council, December 2013	Sets out the priority actions that aim to stimulate the Pendle economy to grow as Britain emerges from the economic problems of the last 5 years. Key objectives are for Pendle to provide businesses and entrepreneurs with: - the right physical conditions for companies to thrive and grow - appropriate business support - a skilled and flexible workforce - good communication networks In support of this there will need to be - good and affordable housing choice - an image that encourages people to choose Pendle as a place to live and work.	Key outcomes - A supply of available and suitable employment land that meets business needs and in particular a strategic employment site in an appropriate location in the M65 Growth corridor. - A more diverse economy with increasing numbers of high value jobs. - Focus on developing high growth businesses especially in the advanced manufacturing sector - A comprehensive programme of support for companies to enable them to maintain a competitive advantage and stimulate private sector investment. - Work with schools to make students aware of the job opportunities locally and seek to boost levels of aspiration and attainment - Companies moving their products up the value chain providing increasing numbers of skilled job opportunities. - Improved links between Nelson and Colne College and local companies to ensure that both have an effective understanding of each other's needs - Reduction in the number of NEETs (16 -18 years olds who are not in education, employment or training) and increase the number of apprenticeships.	Local Plan The policy framework should support sustainable economic growth that addresses the strategic objectives set out in this key strategy document. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in the economic strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the take-up of employment land and new job creation should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
		- A new Colne - Foulridge bypass to improve journey times; reduce congestion and improvement in roads linking into Junctions 12 and 13 on the M65 to open up opportunities for economic growth. - Increase the number of businesses using superfast broadband. - A more diverse mix of high quality and sustainable housing that meets the need of a growing population. - A campaign to raise the profile of Pendle as a place to live work and play.	
Colne AQMA: Air Quality Action Plan Bureau Veritas UK Limited, December 2013	The AQAP follows the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) for an area in the centre of Colne along the A6068 and A56, where levels of PM10 are close to the objective maximum of 20 ug/m3. The aims of the AQAP are to provide: - Quantification of the source contributions to the predicted exceedances of the relevant objectives; - Evidence that all available options have been considered; - Details of how the local authority will use its powers and also work in - conjunction with other organisations in pursuit of the air quality objectives; - Clear timescales in which the authority and other organisations and agencies propose to implement the measures within its plan;	The AQAP includes a prioritised Action Plan identifying 30 measures to be Implemented. The only SMART target is: Implement 20mph speed limit in the AQMA and surrounding roads by 2014/15.	Local Plan The policy framework should address air quality management issues, where appropriate. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in AQMA Action Plan SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing air quality should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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	- Where possible, quantification of the expected impacts of the proposed measures and an indication as to whether the measures will be sufficient to meet the air quality objectives; and - Details of how the local authority intends to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.		
Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 Community Safety Partnership, April 2013	Each year the Community Safety Partnership has a duty to undertake an annual strategic assessment of local community safety priorities. The process uses partner data to establish an accurate picture of current and emerging crime and anti-social behaviour trends. This enables the partnership to shift their focus as the pattern of local problems change. The priorities for 2013/14 are: - Reduce problematic substance misuse (alcohol and drugs) - Tackle domestic violence - Reduce all violent crime including child sexual exploitation - Reduce the harm caused by anti-social behaviour - Improve road safety	A number of outcomes are identified, but targets are not set.	Local Plan The policy framework should require new development to positively address community safety issues, where appropriate. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in the community safety strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing community safety should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Pendle Tenancy Strategy Pendle Partnership, April 2013	To help to meet the housing priorities across Pendle. The fundamental need to build and maintain sustainable communities	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the provision of new housing that helps to address issues raised in the tenancy

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	- To ensure the most efficient use of the Borough's housing stock to - meet local housing need - To target resources effectively to households in greatest need Complements the Pendle Homelessness Strategy and the prevention agenda defining the process for allocating affordable housing in the borough and sub-region and contribute to the on-going work to reduce homelessness.		strategy.
Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy Pendle Council, January 2013	The Housing Renewal Policy is a fundamental element of Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-18) and Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009-2029) and should be considered within that context. The Housing Renewal Policy translates available resources into assistance for the residents of Pendle.	A number of outcomes are identified, but targets are not set.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the delivery of an appropriate quantity of new housing of a type and tenure to meet identified need. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this policy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing housing completion numbers and demolitions should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Pendle Homelessness Strategy 2012-17 Pendle Council, September 2012	The key aims of the Pendle Homelessness Strategy are: - To prevent homelessness by - Ensuring greater awareness of homelessness services - Ensuring access to good quality housing advice in a range of formats	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should support the provision of new and appropriate housing in order to address issues associated with homelessness in the borough.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	- o Continuing to provide bonds to help people access the private sector • To continue to ensure that there is a safety net of accommodation for people who are or who may become homeless by - o Implementing the No Second Night Out initiative - o Developing more emergency 'out of hours' options - o Helping supported lodgings schemes attract more host families • To provide support to people who are or may become homeless or who have been homeless and need support to prevent them from becoming homeless again by - o Developing initiatives across Lancashire boroughs through funding received from Communities & Local Government - o Work with private sector landlords to help maintain tenancies - o Seek funding to ensure that current projects are able to continue		
Pendle Older People's Action Plan 2012-15 Pendle Council, June 2012	The vision driving this strategy and action plan is for Pendle: <i>"To be a place where older people are empowered and supported so that they can live a happy, healthy and fulfilled life"</i> The strategy supports and contributes to three key	Identifies key actions and milestones, but does not include explicit targets or indicators.	Local Plan The policy framework should help to address the wide range of issues associated with an ageing population Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this Action

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	objectives in Pendle Council's 2011-2014 Strategic Plan: • Successfully engaging and leading our community • Achieving economic growth, regeneration and sustainable development • Delivering accessible services of good value and good quality It also meets the following Lancashire County Council corporate aims: • Supporting communities to become stronger and more cohesive • Protecting and improving our environment and culture • Promoting health and wellbeing • Promoting sustainable economic growth Moreover, the five aims of Lancashire's Strategy for an Ageing Population are at the heart of the strategy and action plan: • Older people should have sufficient financial security to maintain their quality of life and wellbeing • Older people should have access to mainstream services • Older people should be healthy and well • Older people should feel safe and supported • Older people should have the opportunity to make a positive contribution		Plan.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
Pendle Empty Homes Action Plan Pendle Council, 2012	The Empty Homes Action Plan is one of the planks of the Borough's regeneration strategy and complements the Housing Strategy. The primary aims are: • To reduce homelessness and housing need • To reduce temporary accommodation costs • To secure repairs and improvement for homes in disrepair • To provide good quality affordable housing • To remove magnets for vandalism, squatting, crime and anti-social behaviour • To contribute to regeneration • To raise awareness of the issues of empty homes • To support other Borough wide and sub-regional strategies and plans. • To promote social cohesion and sustainable communities		Local Plan The policy framework should support the redevelopment of areas where the market demand for housing has collapsed and support the refurbishment and re-occupation of vacant premises where this is appropriate and viable. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this policy, particularly by promoting the efficient use of land.
Bradley Area Action Plan DPD Pendle Council, July 2011	DPD to guide regeneration activity in an area of Nelson centred on the inner urban ward of Bradley.	A number of targets and indicators are identified: • To reduce the number of private homes that are empty for 6 months or more to 8.15% by 2016, from a baseline of 11.8% in 2008 • To diversify the housing offer in the AAP area by building: ◦ 9 new homes by 2013 ◦ 48 new homes by 2017 ◦ 75 new homes by 2021	Local Plan Provides the parent policies to help promote regeneration activity in Bradley and other deprived inner urban areas.

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		- At least 50% of these homes should have three or more bedrooms. - To reduce open space deficiency by creating 0.87 ha of green space and one equipped area for play by 2017 - To develop 0.38ha of employment land by the end of 2013/14	
Pendle Cycling Strategy 2011-16 Pendle Council, 2011	The Council's Cycling Strategy, which aims to examine the Council's progress so far and build on the ideas developed in the first Cycling Strategy. It provides a delivery plan that meets local need whilst contributing to national and regional targets. Focuses on improving the physical infrastructure for cycling with the aim of increasing the number of cyclists in general and specifically those that cycle to school and the workplace. This will help to reduce traffic, congestion and greenhouse gas emissions in the longer term and contribute towards improved health and wellbeing. It will be the Council's policy to: - encourage the provision of cycling facilities in urban areas, including on- and off-road routes as appropriate - encourage the use of a cycle for journeys to work, school, shopping and for short trips within the urban areas - encourage the provision of recreational cycle links, both on and off-road	The Action Plan identifies a number of key milestones: - Increase the number of cycle to work journeys by 1% in line with the projections in the LCC Cycling Strategy by 2016 - To increase the number of people taking up cycling as a sport/leisure activity by 1% according to the data provided by cycle counters installed in the Borough and encourage more people to cycle safely by 2016 - Increase off-road cycle ways from 30.5km in 2010 to 50km in 2016	Local Plan The policy framework should direct developments to places which are safely accessibly by bike, and require developers to provide facilities for cyclists. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the use of sustainable forms of transport should be reflected in the SA Framework.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	- ensure wherever possible that local cycle links connect with regional routes - encourage the provision of facilities for cyclists when considering planning applications for new developments - provide secure cycle parking facilities in town centres, public transport interchanges and other appropriate locations - ensure wherever possible that on-road cycle lanes and other appropriate facilities for cyclists are provided as part of highway improvement and road safety schemes, and to ensure that traffic calming measures are as far as is possible cycle-friendly - work with and support local providers to encourage more people to take up cycling as a sport and leisure activity - work with local cyclists and cycle interest groups to ensure that the Council's cycling policies meet the needs of local cyclists		
Our Pendle, Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy Pendle Partnership, June 2010	The sustainable community strategy (SCS) was originally adopted in 2008, but was refreshed in 2010. It sets the framework, priorities and objectives over a 15 year timeframe and establishes the following vision for the area: <i>We want Pendle to be a place where quality of life continues to improve and where people respect one another and their neighbourhoods. We want Pendle to be a place where everyone aspires to reach their full potential. We want to be recognised locally, regionally and nationally as a great area to</i>	Each goal has a series of agreed objectives, most of which are measurable.	Local Plan The spatial elements of the strategic goals identified in the SCS should be taken forward through the Local Plan. Sustainability Appraisal 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

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	<i>live, learn, work, play and visit.</i> There are eight priority goals: • Support confident communities • Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy • Create a vibrant housing market • Make communities safer • Improve health and wellbeing • Care for our surroundings • Care for our future generations • Improve quality of life for older people		facilities.
South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study Maslen Environmental, December 2010	Looks at the many environmentally friendly ways in which we can use the energy and heat generated by natural elements such as wind, water and the sun. It also looks at other possibilities such as biomass, where plant matter or waste is used to generate heat and electricity, and ground source heat pumps, which draw heat from the ground.	Achieve the following generation figures from Renewable and Low Carbon energy sources in Pendle by 2020: • 15.4 ME of electricity • 11.8 MW of heat	Local Plan The report has been used to draw up the policies and targets that will help to increase Pendle's contribution to renewable and low carbon energy generation levels. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the targets established in this study. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing the generation of energy and heat from RLC technologies should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Pendle Contaminated Land Strategy Pendle Council, July 2009	The strategy sets out how the Council will meet its statutory obligations for identifying and dealing with contaminated land.		Local Plan The policy framework should encourage reuse and remediation of contaminated sites.

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
			Sustainability Appraisal The SA framework should encourage remediation of derelict and contaminated sites.
Pendle Parks Strategy 2007-2017 Pendle Council, March 2007	Developed to offer strategic guidance for the future design, provision and enhancement of Parks in Pendle. Approach ensures that Pendle's parks will meet the changing needs and wishes of local residents and visitors to the area, so that they continue to be appreciated well-used. Key objectives are to:: • Retain the current wide variety of parks to serve the Borough's different communities • Build on the strengths and individuality of each park, rather than seeking to provide a standard range of attractions in all parks • Increase the variety of activities and attractions in parks, where this is compatible with the characteristics of individual parks • Ensure that the Borough's parks are perceived as safe and accessible for all sections of the community • Improve the quality and accessibility of children's play areas • Integrate environmental concerns into the management of parks, to increase the variety of wildlife in the Borough. • Promote Pendle's parks as a means of	The strategy identifies a number of key actions, but SMART targets and indicators are set-out in the annual action plan.	Local Plan The policy framework should protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's parks. The importance of parks within urban areas should be recognised.

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	improving economic and health benefits to the local area and population.		
Pendle Policy on Noise Control Pendle Council, January 2007	Sets out the standards and methods employed to minimise the preventable disturbance and distress commonly associated with failure to observe good practice and/or adopt acceptable standards of noise control.	No explicit targets or indicators are identified.	Local Plan The policy framework should seek to minimise the levels of ambient noise associated with new development. Sustainability Appraisal The SA process should take account of the objectives set out in this policy. SA objectives / decision making criteria addressing environmental noise issues should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Children's and Youth Play Area Strategy 2006-2016 Pendle Council, January 2006	The strategy aims to improve quality and quantity of, and access to play facilities across the borough.	The Action Plan includes a number of outcomes, but the only measurable target identified is: Prioritise future MUGA developments to meet a target of one MUGA in every key urban area.	Local Plan The policy framework should take into account the local needs and priorities in terms of provision of facilities through site identification and S106 criteria. Sustainability Appraisal Ensure that the SA framework considers the accessibility to, and the quantity and quality of play areas and other facilities.
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Planning Brief SPD Pendle Council, October 2005	Produced to provide guidance on planning, highway, urban design, sustainability and other issues to assist in the preparation of proposals for the redevelopment of three key sites within 'the project area'.	Three targets identified in the SA Report are monitored annually: - Reduction in number of homes vacant for more than six months - Reduction in number/percentage of homes in	Local Plan Sets-out policies to guide development and help promote regeneration activity within the inner-urban area of Brierfield immediately east of the town

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Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	- Lower Holden Road and King Street - Lob Lane Mill, Clitheroe Road - Berkeley Street, Claremont Street, Belgrave Street and Veevers Street	Council Tax Band A Reduction in number/percentage of low value house price sales	centre.
Draft Canal Corridor Study British Waterways, February 2003	This plan covers the Leeds & Liverpool Canal within Lancashire. It promotes regeneration of the canal and the canal side 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	Local Plan The policy framework should take account of the regeneration potential offered by the canal. Sustainability Appraisal The SA framework should consider the costs and benefits of regeneration, tourism, economic development, environmental enhancement and social inclusion.

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Appendix D

Baseline data

Table C1 Population and Human Health

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
H1 To improve access to good quality, and resource efficient housing	a) Provide appropriate good quality housing to meet residents needs	i) Number of additional affordable homes completed National Performance Indicator NI 155	No specific target	0	10	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.
		ii) Percentage of properties containing one or more Category 1 hazards (formerly unfit homes)	No specific target	17%	22.1%	There has been an increase in the percentage of properties containing one or more Category 1 hazards. However, 311 private sector dwellings had Category 1 hazards removed between 2009 and 2011 (Local Performance Indicator HRS 13)
		iii) Percentage of long-term empty properties (over 6 months) Local Performance Indicator HRS 9	3.7% by 2010/11	7%	4.66%	Considerable progress has been made in reducing long-term vacancies.
	b) Address market failure	i) Number of homes in the HMR Pathfinder area subject to low demand	No specific target	64,784 East Lancashire	N/A	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.
		ii) Number of homes refurbished, repaired or improved during the year	No specific target	674 East Lancashire	N/A	This information is no longer recorded, following the cancellation of the HMR programme in 2010.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
	c) Provide affordable and efficient heating of homes to reduce fuel poverty	i) Average electricity consumption per domestic consumer (kWh).	No specific target.	4,148 kWh	3,754 kWh	Electricity consumption in Pendle is reducing. The figure tends to be higher in rural (more affluent?) areas, so may reflect higher fuel charges and the onset of the economic recession. Pendle has the second lowest total in Lancashire (average consumption 4,117 kWh) and is also below the figures for the North West (4,049 kWh) and England & Wales (4,149kWh).
		ii) Average gas consumption per domestic consumer (kWh).	No specific target	19,468 kWh	15,964 kWh	Gas consumption in Pendle is reducing.
		iii) Percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating National Performance Indicator NI 187(i)	Reduce to 5.45% by end of 2010/11	5.93%	5.87%	There has been a marginal move towards the target.
		iv) Percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a high energy efficiency rating National Performance Indicator NI 187(ii)	Increase to 33.41% by end of 2010/11	31.64%	33.85%	The target has been achieved ahead of schedule.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
		v) Number of registered and completed homes achieving 'excellent' or 'very good' BREEAM ¹ status	No specific target	30 Lancashire / Greater Manchester	Data Gap	Data Gap
H2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities in Pendle	a) Reduce health inequalities	i) All-age all cause mortality rate – Males	No specific target	843.76 (2004)	689.85 (2009)	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.
		ii) All-age all cause mortality rate – Females	No specific target	528.12 (2004)	541.92 (2009)	The all cause mortality rate for females had fallen steadily in Pendle between 2004 and 2008. However, there was a rise between 2008 and 2009.
		iii) Increase life expectancy at birth	No specific target	75.6 – Males (2004/06) 80.5 – Females (2004/06) Figures from NHS East Lancashire, based on a three year rolling average for the period 2004 to 2006.	76.9 – Males (2007/09) 81.1 – Females (2007/09) Figures from NHS East Lancashire, based on a three year rolling average for the period 2007 to 2009.	Life expectancy at birth for both males and females is below the national average. In 2007 female life expectancy in Pendle stood at 80.5 years, which is unchanged from the position in 2004/06. Male life expectancy at birth over the same period has increased slightly from 76.0 to 76.1. The gap in life expectancy for males in the lowest geographic quintile (72 years) and those in the highest quintile (81 years) is approximately 12%, whilst for females it is 15% (73 and 84 years respectively).

¹ Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
	b) Improve access to health and social care facilities	i) Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a GP's surgery by public transport:	No specific target	230 (91.3%)	27 (93.1%)	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.
		ii) Number of new dwellings constructed within 30 minutes of a hospital by public transport:	No specific target	185 (73.4%)	25 (86.21%)	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.
	c) Encourage the population to adopt healthier lifestyles e.g. through exercise and access to good quality, affordable food	i) Deaths from circulatory diseases ages under 75 (change in rate) National Performance Indicator NI 121	No specific target	103.86 (2005)	69.74 (2009)	Figures are expressed as deaths per 100,000 population. Following discussions with NHS East Lancashire, Pendle Council have set this indicator as data only. It is very difficult to set district level targets due to the complexity of the methodology.
		ii) Death from cancer ages under 75 (change in rate) National Performance Indicator NI 122	No specific target	106.45 (2004)	118.22 (2009)	Figures are expressed as deaths per 100,000 population. Following discussions with NHS East Lancashire, Pendle Council have set this indicator as data only. It is very difficult to set district level targets due to the complexity of the methodology.

Table C2 Economic Development & Regeneration

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
E1. To encourage business which is appropriately located to maximise the benefits on local, national and global markets	a) Increase the number of growth businesses	i) Change in number of VAT Businesses (stock). Average annual growth in stock calculated over a 3 year period.	No specific target	+1.79% (Average 2002-04)	+0.53% (Average 2005-08)	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) Provide or contribute to the availability of a balanced portfolio of employment sites	i) Amount of workspace for micro businesses	Increase availability of workspace for micro businesses by 15,000 ft ² (1,394 m ²) per annum	See E1(b)(ii)	See E1(b)(ii)	This is the same target as E1(b)(ii) and has not been monitored separately. See below.
		ii) Amount of managed workspaces and incubator units for new businesses	To seek to develop 15,000 ft ² (1,394 m ²) of managed workspace and incubator units for new businesses utilising ERDF (Objective 2 Priority 2) funding per annum	13,518 m ²	18,713 m ²	An additional 5,195 m ² of managed workspace and incubator units for micro businesses and SMEs has been provided between 2004/05 and 2010/11.
	c) Build on the existing innovation and science base in the region	i) Percentage of occupations within 'science and technology professional' category	No specific target	2.46% (2001 figure)	2.46% (2001 figure)	The latest figure will be known when the results of the 2011 Census are released.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
	d) Maximise the tourist potential of Pendle	i) Number of jobs within the tourism sector (Hotels & Accommodation, Food and drink, Travel Agents & Tour Operators, Libraries, Museums, etc., Sport & Recreation)	No specific target	2,300 (7.1%)	2,300 (7.7%)	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	i) Percentage unemployment (average)	No specific target	4.8%	7.0% (3,100)	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 unemployment	i) Amount of land developed for employment	No specific target	0.6 ha	0.67 ha	Since 2004/05 13.34 ha has been developed for employment uses.
		ii) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of employment	No specific target	N/A	27 (93.10%)	The overall trend is upward, although the 2009/10 figure represents a slight decrease on previous years.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
	c) Increase the levels of participation and attainment in learning	i) Percentage of population with no qualifications	No specific target	25.1%	13.9%	The proportion of the population with no qualifications has reduced by over 44% between 2001 and 2010
		ii) Percentage of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification attained NVQ level 4	No specific target	23.0%	30.1%	Between 2005 and 2010 the proportion of Pendle's working population (16-64) with at least NVQ Level 4 Qualifications increased by 30.9%.
	d) Provide better paid and higher quality jobs	i) Gross weekly pay (men and women) National Performance Indicator NI 166	No specific target	£398.30	£407.00	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).
E3. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure	a) Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for road users	i) Number of children killed or seriously injured (KSI) on roads National Performance Indicator NI 148	No specific target	15	10	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).

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
		ii) Number of Air Quality Management Areas declared.	No specific target	0	1	From 1st April 2011 the Windsor Street/Skipton Road area of Colne will be declared an Air Quality Management Area. This is because nitrogen dioxide levels in the area have marginally exceeded the limits set by the government. An Action Plan will be produced by the autumn of 2012. This will include a number of measures to help bring the air back to an acceptable quality.
	b) Increase the level of investment in and use of rail freight transport	iii) Thousands of tonnes of fuel consumed for freight journeys	No specific target	11.4	9.1	Fuel consumption for freight journeys in Pendle has fallen by 20.81% between 2002/04 and 2008/09.
	c) Improve transport links, ICT, homeworking, and green travel plans	i) Percentage of non-householder planning applications which include a green travel plan	No specific target	Data gap	Data Gap	Air quality in the UK is expected to continue to improve, due to influences such as cleaner technologies and vehicles.
		ii) Percentage of homes connected to broadband	No specific target	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap
E4. To deliver urban/rural renaissance	a) Support rural diversification?	i) Number of new business start-ups in rural areas	By 2016, the number of new business start-ups in rural areas to be 20% higher compared to 2001	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap
		ii) Locally based employment in rural areas.	Increase locally based employment by 5% in rural areas	3,700	3,800	Data from the Business Register Employment Survey introduced in 2008, shows an upward trend in rural employment.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
	b) Reclaim derelict land and buildings, optimising the use of 'Brownfield sites'?	i) Percentage of previously developed land that is vacant or derelict but may be available for redevelopment	No specific target	68%	68% (38.73ha)	The figures have remained relatively stable with 67% recorded in 2008/09.
		ii) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	No specific target	77%	93.55% (58 dwellings)	Steadily increasing trend over last five years.
	c) Concentrate office development within town centres	i) Percentage of completed office development in town centres	No specific target	N/A	0% (0 ha)	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.
	(d) Improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings.	See indicator H1 c) ii)	-	-	-	

Table C3 Cultural Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
C1. To reduce crime and the fear of crime and to reduce anti-social behaviour	a) Make streets and public places safer for the community?	i) Percentage of people who feel safe out in their local area during the day	No specific target	81.7%	81.5%	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%).
		ii) Percentage of people who feel safe out in their local area after dark	No specific target	41.1%	43.8%	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.
	b) Promote design that discourages crime and anti social behaviour? ²	i) Number of new developments achieving Secure by Design awards	No specific target	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap
		ii) Number of applications recommended for approval by PALO.	No specific target	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap

² Interesting that the Community Safety Strategy doesn't make any reference to the built environment.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
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?	i) Percentage of households <4 km from a post office	No specific target	99.98%	99.98%	The figures have not been updated.
		ii) Percentage of households <4 km from food shops	No specific target	99.98%	99.98%	The figures have not been updated.
		iii) Percentage of households <4 km from a GP	No specific target	99.90%	99.90%	In 2008/09 94.6% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a doctors surgery.
		iv) Percentage of households <4 km from a primary school	No specific target	99.90%	99.90%	In 2008/09 96.0% of all housing completions were built within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a primary school.
		v) Percentage of households <4 km from a secondary school.	No specific target	99.47%	99.47%	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?	i) Percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people Former BVPI 165	No specific target	49.7% (Lancashire)	77.0% (Lancashire)	The number of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people is increasing year-on-year.
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	i) Percentage of listed buildings (Grade 1 and 2*) at risk	No specific target	0	0	N/A
		ii) Number of Scheduled Monuments at Risk	No specific target	0	0	N/A

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
	b) Use architectural design to enhance the local character and “sense of place” of development	i) Percentage of Conservation Areas with management plans Former BVPI 219c	No specific target	N/A	65%	Pendle has 23 Conservation Areas and anticipates having management plans for all of these by 2013/14
	c) Improve access to buildings and landscapes of historic / cultural value?	i) Percentage of land area protected by one or more landscape designations	No specific target	14.3% (2,415 ha)	14.3% (2,415ha)	The figures refer to the area of land designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). There have been no changes this area, and none are proposed.
		ii) Number of visits to (usage) of museums per 1,000 population Former BVPI 170a	No specific target	Data Gap	Data Gap	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) (Source Visitor Attractions Trends in England, Visit England, 2010) http://www.visitengland.org/Images/Final%20report_tcm30-27368.pdf
C4. To protect and improve local environmental quality	a) Ensure the protection, creation and access to green spaces?	i) Percentage of Parks Management Plans introduced	No specific target	0%	72.7%	In 2011 the following parks have management plans in place: Alkincoats, Ball Grove, Barrowford, Heyhead, Marsden, Valley Gardens, Victoria and Walverden.
		ii) Percentage of park users surveyed who are satisfied with parks and open spaces	72%	77.24%	71.5%	Public satisfaction with parks in Pendle remains high, with seven earning Green Flag status.
	b) Reduce light and noise pollution	i) Number of complaints to Council about noise	No specific target	611	709	The number of complaints about noise has risen slightly between 2004/05 and 2009/10.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
		ii) Number of complaints to Council about light pollution	No specific target	3	3	The number of complaints about light pollution has remained static between 2004/05 and 2009/10.
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?	i) Percentage of people who feel satisfied with their local area as a place to live	No specific target	66.2%	70.6%	20.1% of residents were very satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and 50.5% were fairly satisfied
		ii) Percentage of people who believe they can influence decisions in their local area NI 4	No specific target	28.5%	28.9%	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
		iii) Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area National Performance Indicator NI 1	64.1% by 2010/11	53%	52.4%	The question was not asked in the Perception Survey 2011.
	b) Support community development and neighbourhood identity	i) Percentage of people who are willing to consider taking a more active role in their community	No specific target	N/A	9.1%	9.1% would definitely consider a more active role, a further 48.2% would 'maybe' consider it

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
		ii) Percentage of respondents with a level of agreement that their area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on Former BVPI 1	No specific target	53%	48%	Similar questions in the PLACE and Life in East Lancashire Surveys between 2004 and 2009 saw little change in the results. The less comprehensive Perception Survey 2011 asked a slightly different question, and this has seen a small reduction in the level of positive responses.
	c) Protect and enhance facilities for leisure, art and culture.	i) Percentage of people 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' with sports / leisure facilities and events service	No specific target	64.5%	48%	This represents a significant reduction from earlier results recorded in 2004 and 2008 (PLACE Survey).

Table C4 Physical Resources

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
P1. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources?	a) Maximise the production and/or use of renewable energy?	i) Renewable energy capacity installed by type in last 12 months	No specific target	0	1 (Solar) No wind, hydro or other renewable technologies installed.	Although variable from year to year the figures for the installation of renewable and low carbon technologies in Pendle remains low.
		i) Average electricity consumption per domestic consumer (kWh).	No specific target	4,148 kWh	3,754 kWh	Electricity consumption in Pendle is reducing. The figure tends to be higher in rural (more affluent?) areas, so may reflect higher fuel charges and the onset of the economic recession. Pendle has the second lowest total in Lancashire (average consumption 4,117 kWh) and is also below the figures for the North West (4,049 kWh) and England & Wales (4,149kWh).
	b) Minimise the length and number of trips required through encouraging appropriately located and mixed use development transport?	i) Percentage of the resident population who travel to work by public transport, foot or cycle	Increase the percentage of journeys to work on foot to 12% by 2016.	23.4%	22.7%	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.
		ii) Percentage of trips made by bicycle	Increase percentage trips by bicycle from 1.3% in 2000 to 2.6% by 2006 and to 5.2 % in 2016.	1.3%	1.8%	It is widely recognised that the increases proposed in the 1996 National Cycling Strategy were unrealistic for most districts. A locally agreed target is required.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
		iii) Percentage of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)	No specific target	68.0%	68.8%	There has been a small increase in the use of motor vehicles to travel to work. The results of the 2011 Census will provide the next update.
P2. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change	a) Reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	i) CO ₂ emissions per capita	12.5% reduction in per capita emissions from the 2005 baseline by 2010	7.1 capita (tonnes)	6.7 capita (tonnes)	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?	ii) Total energy consumption	No specific target	24,700 capita (kWh)	24,100 capita (kWh)	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%.
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	i) Kg of household waste collected per head Former BVPI 84	No specific target	387.08 kgs	361.04 kgs	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. No longer monitored.
		ii) Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled Former BVPI 82a	To recycle or compost at least 44% of municipal waste by 2010, 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020	12.8%	23.87%	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. Also see P3 a) iii) below

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
		iii) Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste sent for composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion Former BVPI 82b	To recycle or compost at least 44% of municipal waste by 2010, 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020	9.43%	14.41%	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.
		iv) Residual household waste per household NI 191	To reduce growth in waste arisings to 0% from 2009	520 kg	520 kg	This is the replacement indicator for P3 a) i)
P4. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and minimise development on Greenfield sites	b) Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials		No specific target	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap
	a) Encourage the development of Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield Also E4 b) ii)	i) Number of contaminated land sites remediated.	Reclaim 600ha of Lancashire's derelict, underused and neglected land by 2010	N/A	3 sites (1.69ha)	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.
		ii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	No specific target	36%	8% (2 out of 24)	This represents an increase on the 2008/09 figure, but overall there is a significant decline in new housing being built at high densities.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
		iii) Percentage of new development on previously developed (Brownfield) land	65% of all new housing to be built on previously developed land	N/A	Employment – 100% Housing – 93.55% Retail & Leisure – 100%	The percentage of new housing built on previously developed (Brownfield) land, as in most years, has exceeded the RSS target. The corresponding figures for new employment, retail and leisure land are higher than that for housing.
	b) Protect good quality soil resources	i) Area of development on agricultural land of Grade 3 and above	No specific target	866 ha (Grade 3 and above)	Data Gap	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.
P5. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive	a) Ensure water quality meets the WFD standard	i) Percentage of river length meeting Water Framework Directive	No specific target	Data Gap	Data Gap	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 water sources	i) Number of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) included in new development schemes	No specific target	Data Gap	Data Gap	Lancashire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for collating this data from October 2012.
	b) Reduce water abstraction and consumption	i) Water abstraction	No specific target	N/A	66,516.35 m ³	Water abstraction in Pendle has fallen steadily over the last few years, primarily due to a reduction in the number of groundwater abstractors.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Target	Pendle baseline	Latest position	Comment / trend
P7. To protect and enhance biodiversity?	a) Contribute to the delivery of the Lancashire and UK Biodiversity Action Plans?	i) Progress to BAP targets	No specific target	Data being collated	Data Gap	The BARS website does not break down performance against the Lancashire BAP targets down into constituent districts.
	b) Protect and enhance existing wildlife/landscape designated habitats and protected species, and provide opportunities for new habitat creation	i) Percentage area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition	95% in favourable condition by 2010	0%	0%	The 10 data units for the South Pennine Moors SSSI within Pendle are all classified as 'Unfavourable Recovering' by Natural England.
		ii) Percentage change in areas and populations of priority habitats and species (by type)	No specific target	Information not recorded	Data Gap	Data Gap LERN only records the increase, or loss, of designated sites. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the 1,296ha of land in Pendle designated as a Biological Heritage Site reduced by 1ha.
	c) Increase tree cover and ensure the sustainable management of existing woodland	i) Percentage of land area covered by woodland	No specific target	2.5% (426.882 ha)	4.1% (699 ha)	Three woodland surveys have been carried out since 1992, and each has used different thresholds in calculating woodland cover. Since 2004/05 a minimum of 21.5ha of new public

Appendix E

References

Pendle Sustainability Appraisal Updated Baseline Data Sources

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