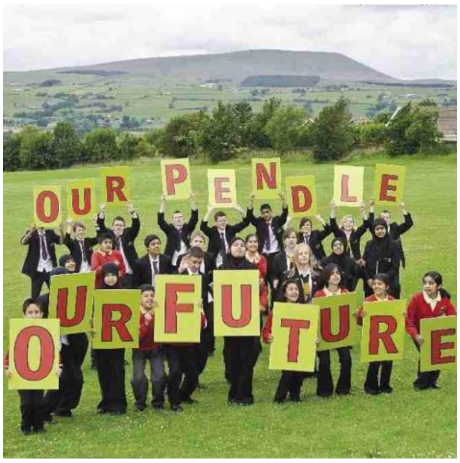
Local Plan
for Pendle

Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2014/15

1st April 2014 to
31st March 2015



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Borough of Pendle

Contents

1. Introduction

Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 establishes the requirement for each local planning authority to prepare a monitoring report each year, whilst Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 identifies the information it should contain.

The main purpose of the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) is to set-out information on the implementation of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS); to review the progress and effectiveness of Local Plan policies and to assess the extent to which the strategic objectives of the plan are being achieved.

This Authority's Monitoring Report covers the financial year from 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015, although events taking place outside this twelve month period may be referred to, in order to provide context. Due to resource issues and the recent Core Strategy Examination an AMR for the 2013/14 monitoring period was not prepared. However, data collected during that period is reported in this AMR.

Structure and indicators

The AMR is divided into five sections, as follows:

- Section 2 provides an update of the spatial portrait, which gives a contextual overview of the key issues facing Pendle.
- Section 3 provides a review of the LDS and reflects on the implementation of the policies contained in the current Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016).
- Section 4 provides a summary of the joint working and other activities that have taken place under the Duty to Cooperate.
- Section 5 represents the main body of the report. This sets-out the findings of the monitoring work and provides an analysis of the results against a series of indicators. The information is provided by topic area, which corresponds with the chapters in the Core Strategy.
- The appendices contain the primary monitoring data and where appropriate updates to some of the key evidence base documents such as the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Employment Land Review and Retail Capacity Study. There is also an appendix which provides details of the current position with regard to the five year supply of housing land.

The indicators in this report have been established through the preparation of the Core Strategy and other local planning documents. They have been selected to help monitor the outputs and the effectiveness of the policies contained in these plans and to show whether strategic and policy objectives are being achieved. They also incorporate the Significant Effects indicators, which have been identified through the Sustainability Appraisal process that runs alongside the preparation of the Local Plan. Appendix C provides further details for each indicator showing where it comes from and the source of the data used.

Future Reports

The monitoring of plans and policies is a continuous process. New and changing monitoring requirements mean that the format of the AMR will change over time. For example, as new Local Plan documents are prepared, additional indicators may be included to help assess the performance of these plans and polices.

In contrast reducing the monitoring burden on local authorities, and the streamlining of data collection at the national and regional level, has resulted in changes to, or even the loss of, several long-established sources of information. Future changes of this nature may require a review of the current indicators to be carried out. Where alternative data is available new indicators will be identified. Where it is no longer possible to obtain the required data, consideration will be given to removing the indicators altogether.

We are always open to new ideas about how the complex information set-out in this report can be made more user-friendly and would welcome any comments you may have.

2. Spatial Portrait

Where Is Pendle?

The Borough of Pendle is situated in north-west England on the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire. Formed during local government reorganisation in 1974, it is one of twelve district councils in the county of Lancashire and together with Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley and Rossendale it forms part of the Pennine Lancashire sub-region.

The Borough has a population of 89,500 (2011 Census) and covers an area of 169.4 km^2. It comprises the former municipal boroughs of Colne and Nelson, the former urban districts of Barnoldswick, Barrowford, Brierfield, Earby and Trawden, together with various parishes previously administered by Burnley Rural District and Skipton Rural District. Within its boundaries, 49 councillors represent 20 electoral wards. There are also four town and 15 parish councils.

What is it like?

The Borough takes its name from the imposing Pendle Hill which dominates the skyline for miles around. It is an area of sharp contrasts. Over two-thirds of the population live in the densely populated Lancashire 'mill towns' in the south of the borough, whilst to the north the largely rural area of West Craven was formerly part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

There are three clearly distinguishable spatial areas in Pendle, each with its own characteristics:

1. M65 Corridor – Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford
2. West Craven Towns – Barnoldswick and Earby
3. Rural Pendle – open countryside containing 16 widely dispersed villages and hamlets

The area has been an important gateway between Lancashire and Yorkshire for several generations as it offers one of the lowest crossings of the Pennine hills, which form the backbone of England. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal carved its way through this rich and varied landscape in the late 18th century, followed closely by the turnpike roads and railway.

These excellent communication links, together with the availability of natural resources in the form of coal and water, were the catalyst for a period of rapid industrial and urban growth in the late 19th century. Almost overnight the area was transformed as textile mills, and terraced housing for their workers, changed quiet villages into industrial towns, and the local populace increase from just 10,000 to over 70,000. This population explosion led to great cultural diversity within the local community and to this day people from many different backgrounds, ethnicities and religions are to be found in the borough.

Although the textile industry declined in importance over the latter part of the 20th century, the area retains a significant industrial presence. Aerospace is particularly important to the local economy with a network of specialist sub-contractors supporting the large Rolls-Royce manufacturing facility in Barnoldswick. This plant was where Frank Whittle developed and produced the first jet engines and has for many years led on the development and manufacture of the wide chord fan blades used in the RB211 and Trent engines, which have powered many modern passenger aircraft. The move from manufacturing to service based employment is exemplified by Boundary Mill Stores, which is the borough's largest employer. Like other relatively new businesses, Daisy Communications and Barnfield Construction, it is amongst the fastest growing companies in its field.

The Grade II Listed farm buildings and historic gardens at the Pendle Heritage Centre in Barrowford, help to tell the history of the area, whilst the important role that textiles played in the development of Pendle is celebrated at Bancroft Mill in Barnoldswick. But it is the magnificent unspoilt countryside, traditional villages and historic hamlets that are the area's major tourist attraction.

The arrival of the M65 motorway in the mid-1980s opened up the area for business and tourism. Pendle and its beautiful countryside are now just an hours' drive from the cities of Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool, each of which has an international airport serving destinations across the world. Northern Rail operates an hourly train service from Colne and Nelson, connecting with services on the West Coast Mainline from London to Scotland at Preston. And for families looking to shop at the big name stores, enjoy a concert or evening at the theatre, the X43 Witch Way offers a frequent high-quality bus service to the centre of Manchester from Nelson's transport interchange.

What are its main characteristics?

Pendle is a predominantly rural area, with some of the most affluent localities in the North West. In contrast, the former textile towns contain small pockets of urban deprivation.

The area's natural and built heritage are a major draw for tourists, who come to explore some of England's finest countryside; take part in the award-winning walking and cycling festivals; visit the biggest Blues Festival in Britain; or shop in our town centres, which contain a wide variety of independent shops.

Barnoldswick won the High Street of the Year in 2014 and Colne is a finalist in 2015. Together with the niche shops in Barrowford, offering high quality designer clothing, and the large Boundary Mill Stores outlet on the edge of Colne, shoppers are attracted to Pendle from across the North of England.

The area's towns are also great places to visit for sports and culture. The ACE Centre in Nelson, The Muni in Colne and the Rainhall Centre in Barnoldswick host a wide range of exhibitions and events, whilst the Wavelengths leisure pool in Nelson is just one of many sports and recreation facilities.

The population of Pendle continues to rise steadily, with current estimates showing that it is likely to increase to over 94,000 by 2035 (ONS, 2012 Sub National Population Projections). The number of younger people is significantly higher than the national average with almost one in five residents aged between 0 and 15.

Levels of educational attainment in Pendle are improving. Recent investment in new secondary schools has seen GCSE results and absence levels increase significantly in recent years, although the number of working-age people in the borough with qualifications remains below the county and national averages.

Whilst the overall number of job seekers is quite low, for those aged 18-24 it is much higher than the national average. Issues of youth unemployment are further highlighted by the large number of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). In particular job density is an issue, with just 65 jobs for every 100 people compared to 79 jobs nationally.

The continued strength of the local economy derives enormous benefit from the aerospace sector which is a source of high value employment. Whilst average earnings in Pendle are below the county and national figures, the positive effects from commuter flows mean that wage rates in the authority are higher by place of residence in comparison to place of work.

A legacy of the area's rapid growth in the late 19th century is that 56% of the local housing stock continues to be made up of terraced properties (ONS, 2011 Census). This subdues average house prices and contributes to high rates of unfit housing.

Of the 39,380 dwellings in Pendle, 88% are owner occupied or private rented. Land Registry data reveals that the average house price (mean) in Pendle was £105,705 (Q2 2013), less than half the average for England and Wales (£242,389). The median house price of just £85,000 is the third lowest in England and Wales where the comparable figure is £180,000. As in many other Pennine Lancashire authorities, Pendle has a very high proportion of its housing stock in the lowest council tax band (Category A).

The borough's most deprived wards are densely populated, characterised by large tracts of poor quality terraced housing, much of it within the private rented sector. The percentage of vacant dwellings is falling, but at 5.6% in 2014 remains relatively high. Targeted action has seen the number of long-term vacant dwellings fall dramatically in recent years. The figure now stands at 2.6% which is well below the 3.7% target established in the community strategy.

Creating a safe and healthy environment helps to maximise the positive contribution people can make to society. Pendle's health records are generally worse than their national equivalent, being influenced by poor housing conditions, high levels of worklessness and low educational attainment. Life expectancy for both males and females is slightly below the national average and almost 21% of adults have a long-term illness or disability. But, at a time when obesity in young people is recognised as being a global problem there are relatively few obese children in our primary schools. However, low birth weights are common and infant mortality is high compared to similar areas.

Published figures show that crime rates in Pendle are relatively low. In the last five years reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have fallen year-on-year, with levels of burglary, robbery and violent crime remaining generally low.

Around 73% of households have access to a car and 60% of the economically active population use the car as a way of getting to work (Census 2011). This is higher than the national average, with the number of residents using public transport correspondingly lower.

Generally speaking, broadband speeds are highest, (8-20+ Mbps) in urban areas. Whilst approximately one-third of households are in postcodes with internet connection speeds over 8Mbps, 10.4% of households do not receive broadband speeds of at least 2Mbps and there is limited connectivity in the rural areas.

Beyond the towns the high quality of the rural environment is widely recognised. The area around Pendle Hill lies within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), whilst the moorland in the south of the borough forms part of the South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Renowned for the upland bird communities that it supports, the area also includes the tourist honey-pot of the Wycoller Country Park.

Pendle Borough Council and its partners envisage a bright future for the borough, where quality of life continues to improve, and everyone has the opportunity to realise their full potential. In the years to come we believe that Pendle will become widely recognised as a great place to live, learn, work, play and visit.

3. Local Development Scheme Review

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a three year project plan outlining the anticipated production schedule for new documents to be included in the Pendle Local Plan.

The LDS has been revised on a number of occasions since the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, came into force. The Fifth Revision LDS was brought into effect following the meeting of the Council's Executive committee on Thursday 26th June 2014.

As required by Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, this chapter considers progress on the preparation of documents for the new Pendle Local Plan, followed by a review of current planning policy and the usage of individual policies in decisions on planning applications in the borough between 1st April 2014 and 31st March 2015.

Progress on Local Plan preparation and an explanation for slippage

The LDS timetable is provided in Appendix A. Table 3.1 identifies those Local Plan documents that have been completed and the date they were adopted.

Table 3.2 provides an update on the preparation of new Local Plan documents. Progress is measured against the target dates established in the LDS timetable which came into effect in June 2014, as this was the LDS in force during the majority of the monitoring period. Only the latest stage is identified (i.e. the last stage timetabled to occur in the 2014/15 monitoring period according to the LDS). Each document is assessed to see if it is on target, out of step or has missed the target. A brief comment is made to explain any slippage in the preparation of the documents.

References to the Regulations in Table 3.2 relate to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), as these were the regulations in place during the 2014/15 monitoring period.

Table 3.1 Summary of completed documents

Document	Type	Date Adopted
Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016)	Local Plan	18th May 2006
Statement of Community Involvement	Process Document	August 2007*
Bradley AAP	DPD	June 2011
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief	SPD	October 2005
Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance	SPD	August 2008
Design Principles	SPD	December 2009
Railway Street Neighbourhood (Brierfield)	SPD	December 2010

*Now under review

Table 3.2 Review of progress against LDS Timetable (June 2014 version)

Document	Progress at 31st March 2015			Explanation / Comment
	LDS target stage and date	Actual stage and date	On target?	
Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy	Independent Examination (Reg. 24) March 2015	Submission to the Secretary of State (Reg. 22) December 2014	😐	Targets out of step: • The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th December 2014. • The Examination Hearing Sessions took place on four days between 14th and 28th April 2015. • The Inspector's Report is due towards the end of October 2015. • The need for additional consultation on a number of main modifications has had an impact on the length of time required for the Inspector to finalise his report and the ability of the Council to progress the Core Strategy to adoption.
Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies	Local Plan Preparation (Reg. 18) March 2015	Local Plan Preparation (Reg. 18) March 2015	☺	• The preparation of the Core Strategy has been the Council's priority during the 2014/15 monitoring period. No work has been carried out on the preparation of the Site Allocations Plan in 2014/15. However, work will recommence during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
Development in the Open Countryside and AONB	N/A	N/A	☺	• Work on this document is not timetabled to begin during this monitoring period.

Key to symbols	☺	On target / target achieved	😐	Out of step	☹	Missed target

Existing Policies

In line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) (RPLP) was saved for a period of three years from the date of adoption (18th May 2006).

The Council requested a further extension to the life of these policies to allow time to produce new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and to ensure that there was not a policy vacuum between the end of the saved period (18th May 2009) and the adoption of the new DPDs.

In a letter dated 21st April 2009, the Secretary of State issued a direction under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, saving all the policies in the RPLP until such a time that they are replaced in an adopted DPD.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012. This states that in accordance with planning law, applications for planning permission should be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF is a material consideration and should be taken into account when making decisions.

It also indicates that due weight should be given to policies in existing plans, adopted prior to 2004, according to their degree of consistency with the Framework i.e. those policies most closely aligned with the policies in the NPPF carry greater weight when taking decisions on planning applications. Policies that are in conflict with the NPPF will be accorded no weight.

The delay in the preparation of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy means that planning decisions are still being made using the relevant policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan. However, these policies will eventually become time expired and it is therefore imperative that the new Local Plan is progressed expediently to adoption to ensure planning decisions are made in accordance with up-to-date policy.

Policy Usage

The RPLP sets-out the current planning policy for the Borough of Pendle. It contains a total of 42 policies categorised under the following headings: environment, housing, employment, town centres and retail development, transport, and community and leisure.

One way to assess the relative value of each policy is to investigate its use in determining planning applications over the past year. This also helps to inform the review of these policies and the need for their continued inclusion in documents that will form part of the new Development Plan.

Table 3.3 lists the policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016). They highlight the number of times each has been used in determining a planning application during the 2014/15 monitoring period and the previous period (2013/14).

Table 3.3 Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) Policies

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2013/14	2014/15
1	Development in the Open Countryside	128	115
2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	18	26
3	Green Belt	36	26
3A	Protected Areas	2	4
4A	Natural Heritage – International Sites	4	3
4B	Natural Heritage – National Sites	4	4
4C	Natural Heritage – County and District Designated Sites	9	6
4D	Natural Heritage – Wildlife Corridors, Species Protection and Biodiversity	26	51
5	Renewable Energy Sources	19	10
6	Development and Flood Risk	29	31
7	Water Resource Protection	0	2
8	Contamination and Pollution	37	42
9	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	30	35
10	Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	124	129
11	Archaeology	3	0
12	Maintaining Settlement Character	0	3
13	Quality and Design in New Development	506	490
14	Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	49	49
16	Landscaping in New Developments	55	58
17	Location of New Housing Development	2	0
18	Housing Market Renewal	4	1
20	Quality Housing Provision	64	70
21	Provision of Open Space in New Housing Development	8	13
22	Protected Employment Areas	9	8
23	Location of New Employment Development	12	7
24	Employment in Rural Areas	3	4
25	Location of Service and Retail Development	27	40
26	Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres and Local Shopping Areas	5	6
27	Retail and Service Land Provision	1	9
28	Retail and Service Provision in Villages	1	0
29	Creating an Improved Transport Network	0	0
30	Sustainable Transport Modes	4	6
31	Parking	136	155
32	New Community Facilities	14	11
33	Existing Open Space	14	7
34	Improved Open Space Provision	2	0
35	Countryside Access	1	0
36	Leeds-Liverpool Canal Corridor	0	1
37	East Lancashire Regional Park	0	0
38	Telecommunications	0	3
39	Equestrian Development	5	5
40	Tourism	9	9

Table 3.3 reveals that in 2013/14 six of the 42 policies in the RPLP were not used to assess applications. In 2014/15 this had risen to seven.

Tables 3.4 and 3.5 illustrate the usage of policies in extant Development Plan Documents (DPD), as well as the usage of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).

Table 3.4 Bradley Area Action Plan

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2013/14	2014/15
BAAP1	New Housing Site	0	1
BAAP2	Flood Risk	0	0
BAAP3	Property Improvement	0	1
BAAP4	Areas of Environmental Improvement	0	1
BAAP5	New and Existing Employment Sites and Retailing	0	0
BAAP6	Design Quality	3	1
BAAP7	Movement and Safety	0	0

Table 3.5 Supplementary Planning Guidance and Documents

Document Title	Number of times used?	
	2013/14	2014/15
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief SPD	0	0
Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD	60	39
Design Principles SPD	265	207
Development in the Open Countryside SPG	53	28
Control of Telecom Equipment SPG	0	1

The tables indicate that the overall policy usage in 2014/15 is of a similar level to that recorded for the 2013/14 monitoring period. Some of the policies most used in 2013/14 have seen their usage reduced, whereas the use of other policies has increased. The reasons for this are explained below.

The usage of policies is heavily dependent on the types of application that are received by the council. The low usage of a policy does not necessarily mean that it is not of value, but may reflect the fact that few applications required the use of that particular policy in the decision making process.

Only Policy 37 has yet to be used since its adoption in May 2006. Its predecessor in the Pendle Local Plan (1999) was also unused. Proposals for the creation of an East Lancashire Regional Park never materialised so Policy 37 has remained unused since its adoption.

However, strategic policies can act as a deterrent to applications in the first place and may therefore justify its retention within the Local Plan, despite its lack of use.

The Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) has been a formal part of the statutory Development Plan for Pendle for four years. In the previous monitoring period (2013/14) only one of the policies in the Action Plan was used to help determine an application in the Bradley AAP area. During this monitoring period (2014/15) four policies were used relating to new housing, property improvements, environmental improvements and design. The low usage of policies in the Bradley AAP may be due to the low number of applications made in the Bradley area.

Monitoring in subsequent years will further help to show how the policies in the Bradley AAP are being implemented. A number of the indicators in Section 4 provide an analysis of data at the Bradley AAP area level.

SPDs and the older SPGs provide additional information on how particular aspects of a 'parent' policy, or policies, contained within a development plan document should be implemented. Two SPDs and two SPGs have been used during the 2014/15 monitoring period.

The most frequently used document is the Design Principles SPD, which has been used 207 times during the 2014/15 monitoring period. In comparison its parent policy, Policy 13 (Quality and Design in New Development) in the RPLP, has been used 490 times.

The Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD has been used 39 times. Its associated policy in the RPLP – Policy 10 (Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest) has been used 129 times.

The Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief SPD has not been used during this monitoring period.

The SPG on Development in the Open Countryside, adopted in September 2002, continues to be used in conjunction with Policy 1 (Development in the Open Countryside). The SPG has been used 28 times during this monitoring period, which is significantly lower than previous monitoring periods. This may be because much of the content of the SPG is now dated. In comparison Policy 1 has been used 115 times.

The use of SPDs/SPGs is understandably lower than that of their associated Local Plan policies, as many applications will not warrant the use of the SPD/SPG. This is particularly true for the Design Principles SPD and Policy 13. Policy 13 considers all aspects of design and will be used in determining the majority of applications, whereas the Design Principles SPD looks specifically at householder developments, shopfronts and advertisements and therefore will only be applicable to those types of applications.

Future Monitoring

As previously stated, the AMR is a means of assessing the performance and effects of policies within the Local Plan. Direct measurement of all policies is not possible through the use of targets and indicators, however the following section of the report (Section 5: Topic Areas) details those that can be measured and monitored on a regular basis.

4. Duty to Co-operate

Introduction

The Localism Act 2011 amended the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 placing a duty on Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary issues.

Table 4.1 provides details of the work that has taken place with other LPAs during the 2014/15 monitoring period in relation to the duty to co-operate. Additional discussions have taken place with Lancashire County Council regarding primary and secondary school places and with United Utilities with regard to the capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works in the borough.

Body	Action	Outcome
1. Neighbouring Authorities		
Burnley BC	• Burnley & Pendle SHMA	• Identified OAN for joint HMA
	• Playing Pitch Strategy	• Joint evidence base document, prepared in conjunction with Sport England • Not due to report until early 2016
	• Burnley GI Strategy	• PBC initiated meeting with BBC to discuss cross boundary components of the emerging ecological network
	• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (04.09.14)	PBC informed BBC about: • Housing and employment land requirement figures and confirmed no need for delivery outside the borough • Allocation of strategic sites for housing and employment • Officers from BBC confirmed they had no cross-boundary issues arising from the proposals • Joint consideration of 'Growth Corridor' funding for transport projects to help facilitate economic growth • BBC confirmed over-capacity within secondary schools, but under-capacity in Padiham and Cliviger primary schools • Green Belt reviews anticipated in both boroughs, but timing may prevent joint working
	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below

Body	Action	Outcome
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG)	• See below
Bradford MBC	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group	• See below
Craven DC	• Local Plan Consultation	• PBC submitted formal comments in response to public consultation, highlighting the omission of references to transport improvements in the A56 corridor (12.11.14)
	• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (27.02.15)	• Strategic Issues Paper being prepared by CDC will investigate the relationship (not the alignment) between housing and employment requirements in the two districts • PBC and CDC confirmed both have a five-year supply of housing land • CDC highlighted the 'clawback' of out-commuting noted in the Pendle CS had caused some initial concern, but that further consideration had allayed any fears that it would hamper its own aspirations for economic growth, as the focus is on the M65 Corridor not West Craven • CDC advised they had not signed the MoU circulated by the South Pennines RLC Group • Discussed possibility of preparing a GI Strategy on a larger footprint together with Calderdale MBC • CDC circulated a Strategic Issues record sheet for information
	• Forest of Bowland AONB JAC	• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation

Body	Action	Outcome
		- Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB
Calderdale MBC	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group	• See below
Ribble Valley BC	• Forest of Bowland AONB JAC	• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG)	• See below
Lancashire CC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Forest of Bowland AONB JAC	• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups :

Body	Action	Outcome
		- Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB
	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group	• See below
North Yorkshire CC	• No specific joint working in 2014/15	
2. Other Pennine Lancashire Planning Authorities		
Blackburn-with Darwen BC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG)	• See below
Hyndburn BC	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group	• See below
	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG)	• See below
Rossendale BC	• Playing Pitch Strategy	• Joint evidence base document, prepared in conjunction with Sport England • Not due to report until early 2016
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• South Pennines Renewable &	• See below

Body	Action	Outcome
	Low Carbon Energy Group	
	• Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG)	• See below
3. Other Lancashire Planning Authorities		
Blackpool BC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
Chorley BC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
Fylde BC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
Lancaster CC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Forest of Bowland AONB JAC	• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity

Body	Action	Outcome
		- Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB
Preston CC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Forest of Bowland AONB JAC	• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB
South Ribble BC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
West Lancashire BC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county.

Body	Action	Outcome
		• Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
Wyre BC	• Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	• See below
	• Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller DPOG Sub-Group (11.12.14)	• GRT Survey feedback • Policy development and the distribution of pitch requirements across the county. • Different political pressures • Duty to Cooperate
	• Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	• See below
	• Forest of Bowland AONB JAC	• Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB

Pendle Council sends representatives to the quarterly Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) and Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) meetings, which include presentations from prescribed bodies and discussions cross-boundary issues. They also provide a forum for the exchange of best practice.

Pendle Council is also represented on the South Pennine Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group, which has previously commissioned joint studies addressing capacity and landscape impact. Pendle Council had signed the Memorandum of Understanding circulated by Rossendale BC on behalf of the members of the group. The group also maintains a joint database to help assess the cumulative impact of wind energy schemes.

The South Pennine Moors cover a large area and as such membership of the group is extensive: Pendle Borough Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council, Burnley Borough Council, Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Craven District Council, High Peak Borough Council, Hyndburn Borough Council, Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council, Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council and Rossendale Borough Council.

All of the local planning authorities identified in Table 4.1 above were consulted on the Core Strategy at the Pre-submission stage (10th October to 24th November 2014) and notified of its submission to the Secretary of State (19th December 2014).

They were also kept up-to-date with the latest developments in planning policy in Pendle through the Framework newsletter. Five issues were published in the 2014/15 calendar year.

5. Topic Areas

Spatial Development and Infrastructure

A number of indicators consider the geographical spread of development across Pendle (commonly referred to as spatial development) and the provision of any new infrastructure associated with this development.

The purpose of monitoring this information is to see where development is occurring; whether it is in accordance with the settlement hierarchy and whether it follows the approach to site selection as set out in planning policy. This helps to ensure that the borough is growing in a managed and sustainable way.

SD01: Amount of new development completed in each settlement

Table SD01

Settlement	Amount of land (ha)	Percentage of total
Nelson (including Brierfield)	0.972	19
Colne	2.019	39
Barrowford	1.396	27
M65 Corridor	**4.387**	**84**
Barnoldswick	0.369	7
Earby	0.056	1
West Craven Towns	**0.425**	**8**
Fence	0.053	1
Foulridge	0.100	2
Kelbrook	0.066	1
Trawden	0.139	3
Rural Service Centres	**0.358**	**7**
Barley	0.062	1
Blacko	0	0
Higham	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0
Salterforth	0	0
Sough	0	0
Spen Brook	0	0
Rural Villages	**0.062**	**1**
Rural Pendle	**0.420**	**8**
Total	**5.232**	**100**

The data used in this indicator is taken from the monitoring of housing, employment, retail and leisure developments. It includes both conversions/changes of use as well as new build developments.

Table SD01 shows that 84% of development which occurred in the 2014/15 monitoring period was in the M65 Corridor. Some of the key developments making up this total include a new Booths supermarket at Barrowford, new housing off Caldervale in Barrowford and at the former Nelson and Colne College site in Colne. This amount of development in the M65 Corridor is broadly in line with the spatial strategy as set out in the Core Strategy.

The West Craven Towns account for only 8% of all development during this monitoring period, which is lower than anticipated by the locational approach in the Core Strategy.

Rural Pendle has also seen 8% of development, which is more consistent with the locational approach.

Figure SD01

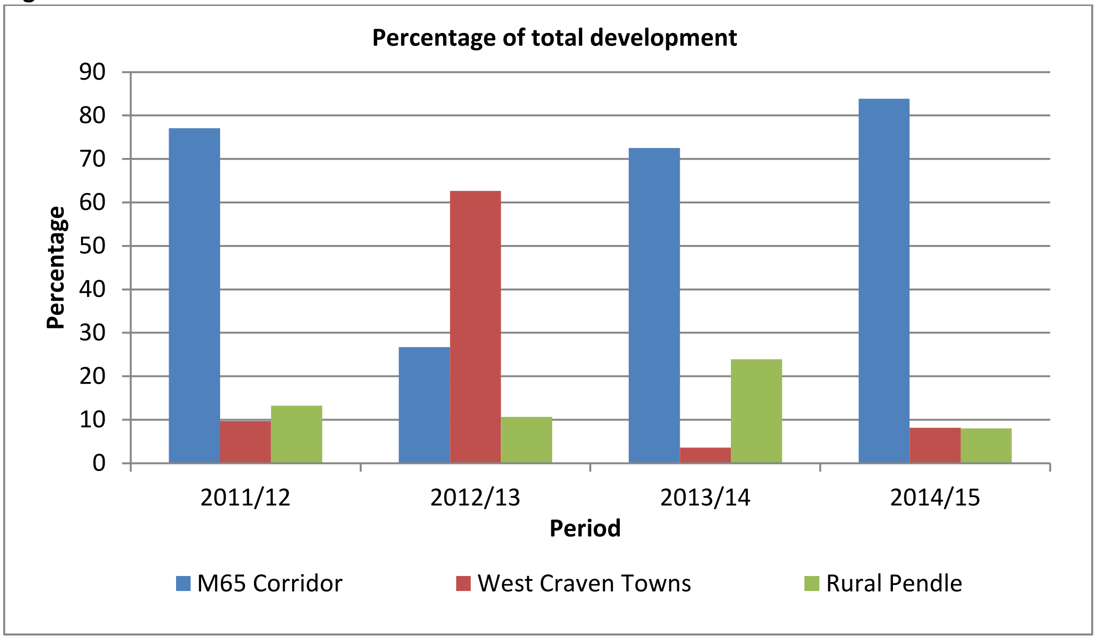


Figure SD01 shows that in all years apart from 2012/13 the majority of new development has been located within the settlements of the M65 Corridor. The amount of development located in the West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle has been more varied with greater amounts occurring in Rural Pendle in some years. However, this is partly due to the types of development coming forward in these areas and the timings of these developments.

The Sustainable Development Principles set-out in Policies SDP1-SDP6 of the Core Strategy continue to advocate a hierarchical approach to development to help ensure that future growth occurs in the most sustainable way. The continued monitoring of this indicator will help to build up time series data, in order to show whether the new policies are effective in directing growth to the most sustainable locations.

SD02: Amount of new development completed in specific locations

Table SD02

Location	Settlement Boundary	Open Countryside	Total	Town and Local Shopping Centres
Amount (ha)	5.055	0.177	**5.232**	0.458
Percentage	97	3	**100**	9

Table SD02 shows that during the 2014/15 monitoring period nearly all of the development completed was within a defined settlement boundary. This indicates that Policy 1 of the current Local Plan is being successfully implemented by ensuring that the majority of new development is located within a settlement boundary.

Those developments located in the open countryside have met the exceptions allowed under Policy 1 and therefore comply with the development plan. These developments included a barn conversion in Foulridge and the development of an agricultural worker's dwelling near Nelson.

The monitoring of this data will also provide a useful baseline to assess Policies SDP2 and ENV1 in the Core Strategy.

SD03: Amount of new development completed on Greenfield and Previously Developed Land (PDL)

Table SD03

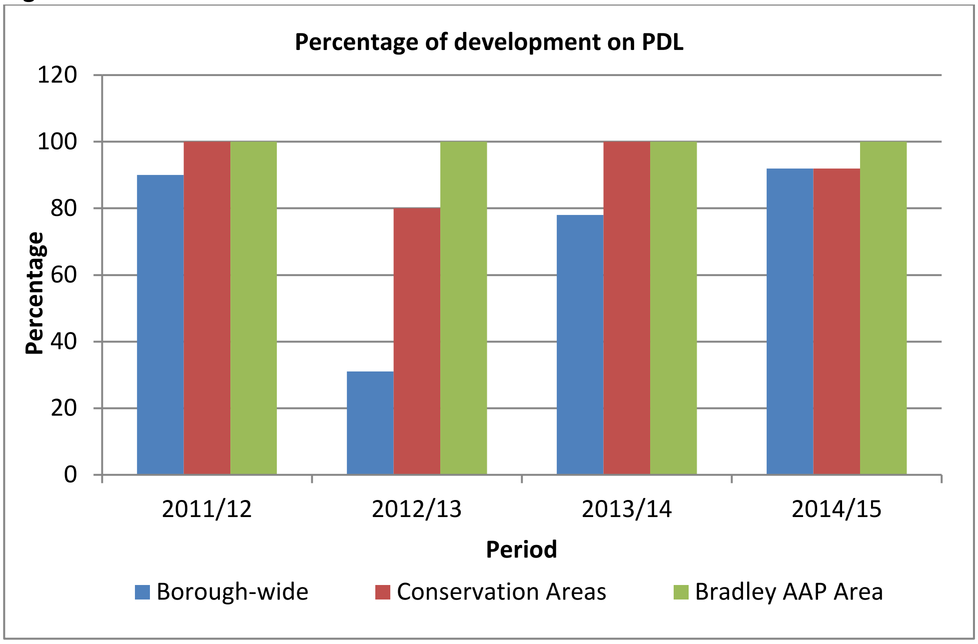
Location	Borough-wide	Conservation Areas	Bradley AAP Area
Amount of new development on Greenfield (ha)	0.431	0.074	0
Percentage of new development on Greenfield	8	8	0
Amount of new development on PDL (ha)	4.801	0.904	0.095
Percentage of new development on PDL	92	92	100

The results indicate that 92% of all new development completed in the borough during the 2014/15 monitoring period was on previously developed land (PDL), commonly referred to as Brownfield sites. This is an encouraging sign that PDL can be regenerated in the borough. However, some caution must be applied to these figures as they classify change of use and conversions of existing buildings as PDL development as well as new build on brownfield land.

92% of development completed within the borough's conservation areas and 100% of development completed in the Bradley AAP area was on PDL. This shows a positive contribution to the regenerating and recycling of land and accords with the Core Strategy and NPPF approach of reusing land which has been previously developed.

Figure SD03 shows the percentage of development which has occurred on PDL in the last four monitoring periods. It shows that in three out of the four years over 75% of new development has been on PDL across the borough. In 2012/13 there was a much higher proportion of greenfield land developed. However, this was largely due to the completion of new sport pavilions and other open space and recreation developments. So although the percentage appears to be high the majority of the land where development took place can still be classed as 'greenfield' due to the nature of the development.

Figure SD03



SD04: Progress against the Infrastructure Strategy

The Pendle Infrastructure Strategy addresses any issues or uncertainties with regard to the delivery of infrastructure in the borough. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) in the strategy provides details of how key infrastructure requirements will be delivered, by whom and how they will be funded.

Table SD04 highlights the infrastructure projects that are considered to be important for the delivery of the strategic objectives set-out in the Core Strategy and indicates whether funding has been secured for their delivery.

Table SD04

Infrastructure type	Funding Secured	Explanation of progress
Waste water treatment	✓	The treatment of waste water is a statutory duty for United Utilities and Yorkshire Water (YW). The existing treatment plants have sufficient capacity for the level of development proposed in the Core Strategy, with Earby earmarked for expansion under current YW funding plans.
M65 Junction 13 improvements	✗	Part of the funding has been secured via a planning condition on the application for the existing business park. Further improvements will be secured from the development of the strategic housing site. Lancashire County Council, as the highways authority, will be responsible for delivery. Funding is also to be provided as part of the Burnley/Pendle Growth Corridor initiative through the Lancashire LEP (Local Enterprise Partnership). However, the decision of this is not due to be made until December 2015.

Infrastructure type	Funding Secured	Explanation of progress
Primary school provision	✓	The provision of school places is a statutory requirement for Lancashire County Council. However, unexpected large-scale housing development on 'windfall' sites could cause issues for forward planning as formula funding for the provision of places is largely based on census data (i.e. the anticipated level of births in an area).
Specialist housing	✓	Specialist providers are able to access ring-fenced funding from the Government for specific projects, but there is no guarantee that such bids will be successful. As the provision of specialist housing is not a statutory duty, this reliance on funding bids and the capacity of specialist housing providers means that there is no guarantee that a particular scheme can be brought forward. However, there is demonstrable evidence that this approach has successfully delivered a number of specialist housing schemes in Pendle over recent years.

An analysis of all infrastructure requirements in the borough is available in the Infrastructure Strategy report.

SD05: Number of times the Design Principles SPD has been used as a reason for refusal of a development

Table SD05

Number of applications where the Design Principles SPD was applicable	Number of refusals on applications where the SPD was applicable	Number of applications that were refused with the SPD as a reason for refusal
207	18	10

The Design Principles SPD was a consideration in 207 planning decisions during the 2014/15 monitoring period. Of these applications 18 were refused, but the SPD was only cited as a reason for refusal on 10 occasions. This demonstrates that the design of most development proposals was considered to be acceptable and/or that other factors were the reason for refusal. It also suggests that the SPD has been successful in helping to ensure a higher standard of design in new developments.

Environment (including Renewable Energy and Transport)

This section looks at a wide range of environmental issues including the natural and historic environment, biodiversity, open space, green infrastructure, renewable energy and transport.

EN01: Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission

Table EN01

		Solar photovoltaic	Solar thermal	Wind	Ground source heat pump	Air source heat pump	Hydro	Biomass	Combined Heat & Power	Totals
Completed										
2006/07	No. Apps	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
	Power (MW)	0.003	0	0	0	0.028	0	0	0	**0.031**
2007/08	No. Apps	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	**5**
	Power (MW)	0.002	0	0.017	0.005	0	0	0	0	**0.024**
2008/09	No. Apps	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	**4**
	Power (MW)	0.005	0.002	0.006	0	0	0	0.35	0	**0.363**
2009/10	No. Apps	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
	Power (MW)	0	0.024	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0.024**
2010/11	No. Apps	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	**5**
	Power (MW)	0.004	0.004	0	0.005	0	0	0	0.007	**0.020**
2011/12	No. Apps	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	**11**
	Power (MW)	0.008	0.027	0.055	0	0	0	0	0	**0.090**
2012/13	No. Apps	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	**9**
	Power (MW)	0.050	0	0.09	0	0.073	0	0	0	**0.213**
2013/15[1]	No. Apps	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
	Power (MW)	0.015	0	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	**0.625**
Total	No. Apps	16	7	19	2	2	0	1	1	**48**
	Power (MW)	0.087	0.057	0.778	0.01	0.101	0	0.35	0.007	**1.381**
Applications Granted										
2014/15	No. Apps	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
	Power (MW)	0.009	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	**0.059**

Applications Refused										
2014/15	No. Apps	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
	Power (MW)	0	0	0.615	0	0	0	0	0	**0.615**

Total Permissions Available										
	No. Apps	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
	Power (MW)	0.006	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	**0.056**

In order to contribute to the aspirations of the UK Renewable Energy Strategy, Pendle as a whole needs to generate 15.4MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat from renewable and low carbon (RLC) energy sources by 2020.

[1] Due to resource issues during the 2013/14 monitoring period a full survey of renewable energy developments was not carried out. The completion data detailed here represents the two year period (2013/14-2014/15).

This indicator monitors the types of renewable energy developments completed and those granted planning permission. It monitors the amount of energy generated from completed schemes – both on an annual and cumulative basis. It will also help to show the level of progress in achieving the generation targets as outlined in Policy ENV3 of the Core Strategy.

The information submitted with planning applications regarding the projected power outputs for most equipment is often limited. Where it has not been possible to obtain such figures they have either been taken from the Renewable and Low Carbon (RLC) Energy Study (Maslen Environmental, 2010), or an average figure has been applied.[2]

Table EN01 shows that 10 renewable energy schemes were completed during the 2013/14 and 2014/15 monitoring periods. The total generation potential from these schemes equates to 0.625MW. This represents a significant increase in the amount of energy being generated compared to previous years.

The total amount of generation capacity realised from schemes that have been recorded as complete over the last nine years is now 1.381MW. Although this represents a positive starting point it is significantly lower the generation targets that need to be achieved going forward.

There were four applications granted planning permission for renewable technologies in 2014/15, which is significantly lower than in 2012/13 when 13 applications were approved and in 2011/12 when 14 applications were approved. Five applications were refused planning permission this year, all of which were for wind energy developments.

There are three RLC schemes with an extant (live) planning permission, which have either not been started or are yet to be completed. These have the potential to contribute 0.056MW of renewable energy which is much lower than the amount available in the previous monitoring period. This is of particular concern, as unless there is a step change in the amount of renewable energy provided in the borough, it unlikely that the proposed generation targets will be met by 2020.

If the heat and electricity requirements are taken together, a total power figure of 27.2MW is required by 2020. If the combined power capacity that has been made available by completed developments over the last nine years, up to and including this monitoring period, is subtracted from this, the requirement lowers to 25.82MW. If those consents that are still available and able to be implemented are taken away it reduces further to 25.76MW. Therefore there is still a substantial part of the requirement to fulfil even with available and potential power taken into account.

Since 2008, changes to the General Permitted Development Order, mean that it has been possible to install some micro-generation equipment at domestic premises without the need for planning permission. This additional generation is not reflected in the data presented here as it is not possible to monitor it through the planning system.

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[2] For new solar panel developments where the number of panels is not known the figure for an average scheme either commercial or residential, has been taken from the Maslen Study. Where the number of panels has been given in the application but a power output has not been specified, an average figure of 180 Watts Peak per panel has been applied. This represents the mid-range output of solar panels at current technology levels. This approach provides greater accuracy for overall scheme estimates rather than using an average figure for the whole scheme.

There have also been further government announcements relating to the provision of on-shore wind turbines. These changes are likely to restrict the development of wind turbines in Pendle and in turn will impact on the ability of the borough to meet its generation targets. Furthermore, the cuts being made to the feed-in-tariffs are also likely to reduce the take-up of renewable energy schemes.

Notwithstanding this, it is clear that the total energy (electricity and heat) that is predicted from approved schemes is nowhere near the aspirational figures that are set out in the Core Strategy.

EN02: Estimated Amount of CO_2 emissions in Pendle by source

Table EN02

Year	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	Grand Total
2005	251.9	235.7	134.1	4.2	626.0
2006	256.9	232.1	132.4	4.1	625.5
2007	243.1	225.8	135.2	3.9	608.0
2008	232.1	227.4	128.7	3.8	591.9
2009	202.0	202.7	124.5	3.7	532.9
2010	218.0	216.0	122.4	3.6	560.1
2011	184.5	190.7	119.3	3.5	498.0
2012	218.3	203.0	116.8	3.4	541.4
2013	206.1	200.2	116.6	3.3	526.2

(Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013) (Figures in Table EN02 have been updated from previous AMRs to reflect the latest published data from the Government). (Data is only currently available up to 2013).

Figure EN02

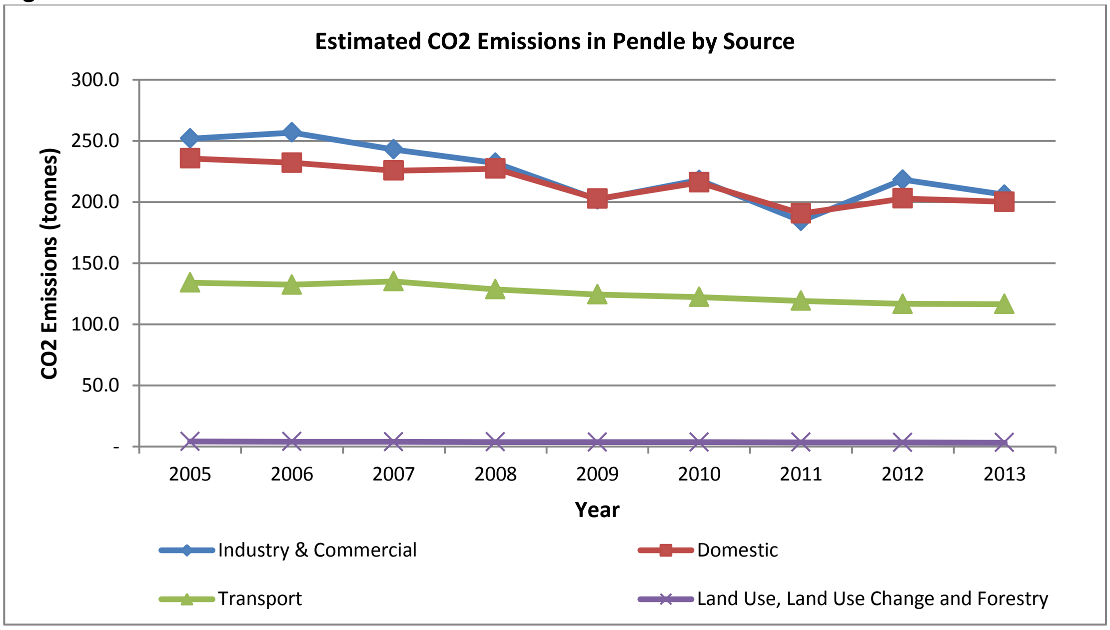


Table EN02 and Figure EN02 provide the latest published data available from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). The data shows that over the eight year period from 2005 to 2013 the CO_2 emissions from all sources are generally falling. However, since 2011 there has been an increase in emissions from both domestic and industrial sources.

Apart from a slight increase between 2006 and 2007 there has been a gradual overall reduction in road transport emissions. This may be due to improvements in the vehicles using the borough's roads.

Emission from land use, land use change and forestry (including CO_2 removals from the atmosphere) remained at low levels throughout the survey period. The figures show that there has been a steady year on year decrease in the emission levels from this category.

Cumulatively from 2005 to 2013, across all sources, CO_2 emissions in Pendle have decreased by 99.8 tonnes.

EN05: Amount of land designated for biodiversity/geodiversity importance and its condition

Table EN05

Status of Site		Total Sites and Area		2014/15		
				Addition	Loss	Change
Designation	Level	No.	ha	ha	ha	ha
SAC / SPA (Special Area for Conservation / Special Protection Area)	International	1	1,589.00	0	0	0
SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest	National	1	1,589.00	0	0	0
BHS (Biological Heritage Site)	Local	62	1,287.10	No data	No data	No data
LGS (Local Geological Site)	Local	2	14.25	No data	No data	No data
LNI (Site of Local Natural Importance)	Local	7	231.00	0	0	0
LNR (Local Nature Reserve)	Local	4	15.30	0	0	0
Total	**All**	**77**	**4725.65**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Monitoring the spatial distribution, coverage and condition of valued sites helps to assess if the implementation of an adaptive approach to ecosystem management has been successful. It helps to identify loss of habitat, potential gaps in existing provision and future priorities for species and habitat protection. In the past monitoring year we have not been notified of any changes to sites in the borough.

The condition of each designated site is not monitored on an annual basis. The condition of sites is assessed by the body responsible for their designation and the information for this indicator has been obtained from the relevant organisation. Natural England looks at the SAC/SPA and the SSSI. The latest assessment of the part of the South Pennine Moors SSSI located in Pendle was carried out in September 2014. It indicates that the area is in an unfavourable but recovering condition and that current management actions should be maintained. Further details can be found on the Natural England website: (https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1007196&SiteName=&countyCode=25&responsiblePerson=).

The Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN) is responsible for assessing the BHSs and LGSs. They operate a rolling programme of surveying all the BHSs across the county. The latest information available indicates that 1,287.1ha of land in the borough is designated as a Biological Heritage Site (BHS) and 14.25ha is designated as a Local Geodiversity Site (LGS). There has been no annual survey or update of this information since 2012.

Pendle Council designates LNRs and LNIs. There is no requirement to monitor the quality of LNRs, however, each LNR has a management plan which includes actions to improve the sites. There have been no new designations made during the 2014/15 monitoring period, nor have there been any changes to the areas currently designated as LNRs or LNIs.

Future monitoring reports will look at providing summary information relating to the condition of designated nature conservation sites as and when this becomes available.

EN06: Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features.

The provision of sites to act as stepping stones and wildlife corridors within the urban environment are seen as key components of a coherent ecological network. Within new development this could involve the incorporation of specific features into the design of the building to help protect and enhance species and habitats. Such features may include ponds, bird and bat boxes, the planting of native trees, shrubs and other flora.

Policy ENV1 in the Core Strategy seeks to encourage new developments to incorporate features that are beneficial to biodiversity. The Core Strategy has yet to be adopted and there is no similar policy in the RPLP. As such, this indicator was not recorded in the 2014/15 monitoring period. Measures will be put in place to ensure that when the Core Strategy is adopted data can be collected to help assess the impact of Policy ENV1.

EN07: Quality of open space by location

The provision of open space is an important issue in the borough, particularly within the densely populated urban areas. Existing planning policy and Policies LIV5 and WRK6 of the Core Strategy require open space to be to be provided as part of new housing and commercial developments, where practicable. Where this is not possible the enhancement of existing spaces may be required.

Table EN07a

Quality / Type	Parks		Outdoor Sports		Amenity Greenspace		Play Areas		Equipped Area for Play	
	No.	ha	No.	ha	No.	ha	No.	ha	No.	ha
Low	12	34.846	23	127.386	18	3.294	7	0.863	13	1.180
Medium	12	37.478	54	127.998	189	26.688	14	3.431	27	2.062
High	6	6.990	5	4.952	37	11.530	2	0.267	6	0.365

(Summarised data from the Open Space Audit 2008)

It is important to measure the quality of different types of open space to determine whether action needs to be taken to improve such spaces. Table EN07a provides a summary of the quality data recorded in the 2008 Open Space Audit. It indicates that there are relatively low levels of high quality open space provision in Pendle, and it is of concern that in many of the typologies the number of low quality sites outnumbers these.

The Open Space Audit is now seven years old and is to be replaced by a new Green Infrastructure Strategy. Therefore, the data included in this report from 2008 should be read with some caution.

The emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy will seek to address these issues and look to help to increase the number of higher quality spaces. However, there have been some recent successes within the parks and equipped areas for play typologies due to the provision and/or improvement of facilities as part of new development. In addition the Council has replaced a number of sports pavilions over the last few years, making significant improvements to the provision and quality of such facilities.

Table EN07b

Parks with Green Flag Awards	ha
Alkincoates Park, Colne	10.910
Ball Grove Park	4.731
Barrowford Park, Barrowford	4.261
Heyhead Park, Brierfield	2.073
Marsden Park, Nelson	10.520
Valley Gardens, Barnoldswick	2.174
Victoria Park, Nelson	8.101
Walverden Park, Nelson	5.084
Total	**47.854**

The Green Flag Award Scheme is the national standard for parks and green spaces across England and Wales. It is licenced to Keep Britain Tidy by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) who own the scheme.

Table EN07b shows the parks which have achieved a Green Flag award. Pendle Council maintains a total of 11 parks throughout the borough, covering a total area of 64.63ha. Of these, eight have achieved Green Flag status, accounting for 47.854ha of open space, or 74% of the total parkland area in the borough.

EN08: Provision of open space

The natural environment provides the building blocks for life, so it is important that it is protected and where possible enhanced. As a result, valuable open spaces in the borough need to be protected from development. New open space provision is also encouraged especially where there are opportunities to connect spaces together to form a more coherent green infrastructure network. In order to ensure that open space is protected and enhanced where possible it is necessary to monitor existing provision by location.

The Pendle Open Space Audit was adopted in November 2008. The Council aims to review and update the Open Space Audit in 2016 as part of a new Green Infrastructure Strategy which will form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocation and Development Policies.

Data relating to the provision of open space in Pendle can be found in the Open Space Audit, however, the data should be treated with caution as it does not reflect the current levels of provision or quality of open space. Since 2008 new areas of open space have been created and some open space has been lost due to new development. In addition, improvements have been made to the quality of existing open spaces. The figures contained in the OSA therefore do not provide an accurate picture of the current open space situation in the borough.

EN09: Number of properties within 400m of open space in the Bradley AAP area

Table EN09

	2008	2011/12	2012/13	2014/15
Bradley AAP area	1,394 properties from a total of 1,524 = 91.4%	1,413 properties from a total of 1,441 = 98.1 %	1,402 properties from a total of 1,402 = 100%	1,402 properties from a total of 1,402 = 100%

(Data for 2013/14 was not collected)

The density of the houses in Bradley, the absence of front gardens or forecourts in most instances, and a scarcity of open space creates a very hard environment. Work to create open space in the area is an objective of the Bradley AAP and this indicator monitors the success of this objective.

Table EN09 shows that all the properties in the Bradley AAP area are within 400m of an open space site. This figure has not changed over the last three years as there has been little additional development within the area.

In future monitoring reports consideration will be given to looking at whether there have been any further improvements to the existing open spaces in Bradley and whether any new spaces have been created.

EN10: Number and condition of designated heritage assets

Table EN10

Settlement (Parish)	Listed Buildings					Conservation Areas		Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
	No.	I	II*	II	At Risk	No.	At Risk	No.	At Risk
Barley-with-Wheatley Booth	8	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0
Barnoldswick	28	1	2	25	0	3	0	0	0
Barrowford	34	0	2	32	0	4	0	1	0
Blacko	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Bracewell and Brogden	14	1	0	13	0	0	0	2	0
Brierfield	7	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0
Colne	56	1	2	53	0	4	0	0	0
Earby	13	0	1	12	0	1	0	2	0
Foulridge	17	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0
Goldshaw Booth	14	0	2	12	0	2	0	0	0
Higham-with-West Close Booth	14	0	1	13	0	1	0	0	0
Nelson	35	0	1	34	0	5	0	1	0
Old Laund Booth	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Reedley Hallows	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee Booth	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	11	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden Forest	37	0	6	31	0	1	0	5	0
Total	**322**	**3**	**21**	**298**	**1**	**23**	**1**	**11**	**0**
Bradley AAP Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

It is important to identify and protect the designated heritage assets that are located in the borough and consider the extent they are at risk from deterioration. Once lost, a heritage asset cannot be replaced and its loss may have cultural, environmental, economic and social implications.

Historic England have made a number of new listings during 2014/15 including the Wallace Hartley Memorial, Colne and the Boy Scout War Memorial, Nelson. Table EN10 shows there are now 322 listed buildings/structures in the borough. Colne has the most with 56 buildings or structures being listed which is perhaps not surprising in that Colne is a medieval town with a long history.

There are three Grade I listed buildings in the borough. These are the three medieval churches of Bracewell, Colne and Barnoldswick.

The majority of listed buildings and structures (298) are Grade II. One of these buildings; Brierfield Methodist Church is considered to be at risk (i.e. prone to deterioration). The number of listed buildings in Pendle considered to be at risk has fallen significantly over the last few years to one, providing some reassurance that positive actions are being take to protect these heritage assets.

There are 23 conservation areas spread across the borough, with one considered to be at risk from deterioration – Brierfield Mills. The Council is currently working with a series of partners to improve and regenerate the Brierfield Mills complex. This work will hopefully lead to the removal of the conservation area from the risk register.

Of the 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, none are considered to be at risk.

There are no designated heritage assets in the Bradley Area Action Plan area. However the Bradley Intensive Urban Assessment (2006) identifies nine buildings of local historic significance.

EN11: Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design

Table EN11

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Adopted Local Plan Policy 13	Applications refused using Adopted Local Plan Policy 13
547	490	34

The National Planning Policy Framework acknowledges that "Good design is indivisible from good planning." In order to achieve sustainable development and make better places for people it is necessary to ensure developments are well designed.

This indicator assesses the extent to which local plan policy is successful at ensuring only well designed developments are approved. Those applications assessed against Policy 13 are reviewed and where the policy has been used as the reason for refusal the application is recorded as being of poor design.

Of the 490 applications assessed against Policy 13 during the monitoring period, 34 (7%) were refused based (wholly or partly) on the fact that the design was not acceptable.

EN12: Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset

Table EN12a

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Adopted Local Plan Policy 9	Applications assessed using Policy 9 but is not the reason for refusal	Applications refused using Adopted Local Plan Policy 9
547	35	4	0

Table EN12b

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Adopted Local Plan Policy 10	Applications assessed using Policy 10 but is not the reason for refusal	Applications refused using Adopted Local Plan Policy 10
547	129	8	4

Local Authorities have a statutory duty to protect designated heritage assets e.g. listed buildings and conservation areas. In the decision making process for planning applications it is therefore necessary for the Council to apply its policies to ensure that new development is not harmful to these assets.

This indicator looks at the usage of the heritage policies in the Local Plan to assess whether they are helping to effectively protect the assets of the borough. Policy 9 looks to protect buildings of special architectural or historic interest whilst Policy 10 looks to protect areas of special architectural or historic interest.

Of the 35 applications assessed against Policy 9 during the monitoring period, none of them were refused based (wholly or partly) on the fact that the effect on a building of special architectural or historic interest was not acceptable (Table EN12a).

Four out of the 129 applications assessed against Policy 10 were refused as a direct result of the proposed development being likely to adversely affect an area of special architectural or historic interest (Table EN12a).

These findings indicate that the majority of applications assessed against these heritage policies are considered to be acceptable and that any potential effects on an asset can either be mitigated or are outweighed by the need for the development.

EN13: Total amount of waste collected and amount sent for recycling/composting and that not recycled

Figure EN13a

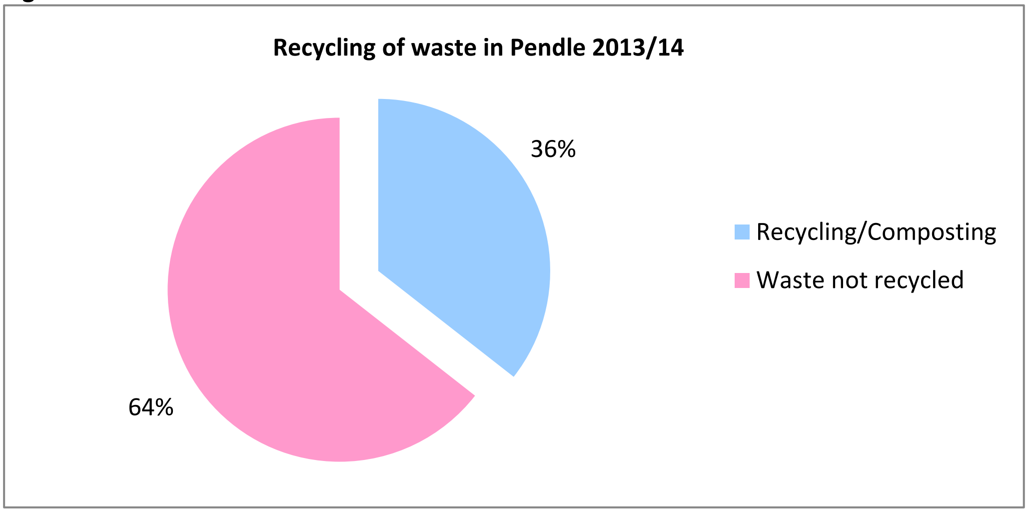


Figure EN13b

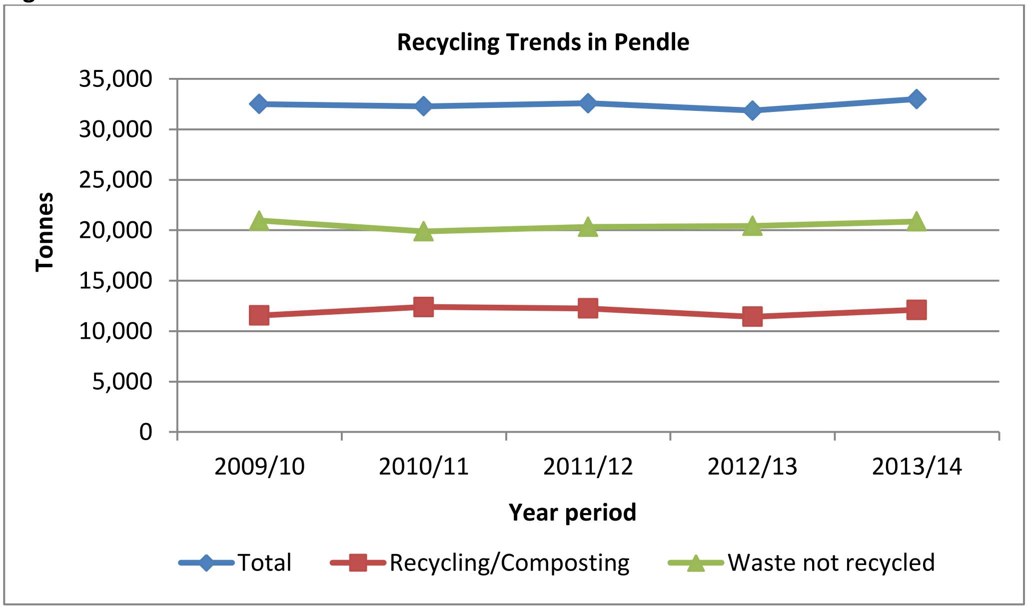


Table EN13

Year	Amount of waste (tonnes)		
	Total	Recycling/Composting	Waste not recycled
2009/10	32,513	11,562	20,950
2010/11	32,292	12,396	19,896
2011/12	32,590	12,250	20,340
2012/13	31,858	11,430	20,428
2013/14	32,996	12,117	20,879

(Data available from: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local_authority_collected_waste_management_statistics)
(Data is only currently available up to 2013/14).

The Core Strategy seeks to support the provision of well-located waste management facilities. This includes safeguarding existing waste management facilities and supporting the more efficient use of existing waste management facilities and transfer stations. The strategy also 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.

The Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal included an indicator to look at the amount of waste collected per household. This data is provided in Table EN13 and is taken from the government's official dataset.

The data shows that of the 32,996 tonnes of waste collected in Pendle in 2013/14, 37% (12,117 tonnes) was recycled or composted whilst 63% (20,879 tonnes) was not recycled. This shows that a considerable amount of waste produced in the borough is still not being recycled. However, although the data shows that there has been an increase in the amount of waste recycled during 2013/14 there has also been an overall increase in the amount of waste produced. The data indicates that the total amount of household waste produced in Pendle is at its highest level for five years.

EN14: Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle

Table EN14a

Ref	River	Overall Ecological Quality	Biological Status Quality	Physico-chemical Quality	Hydromorphology Status
GB112071065140	Sabden Brook	Good	Good	High	Not-high
GB112071065150	Colne Water	Poor	Poor	High	Not-high
GB112071065160	Trawden Brook	Good	Good	-	Not-high
GB112071065170	Pendle Water	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not-high
GB112071065180	Wycoller Beck	Good	Good	High	Not-high
GB112071065190	Colne Water (Laneshaw)	Moderate	High	Good	Not-high
GB112071065200	Colne Water	Moderate	Poor	Good	Not-high
GB112071065210	Colne Water (Laneshaw)	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not-high
GB112071065220	Wanless Water	Good	Good	-	Not-high
GB112071065230	Pendle Water	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Not-high
GB112071065540	Stock Beck	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not-high

(Data available from: http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/search)

Table EN14b - Number of Waterbodies (Rivers only) – Overall Ecological Status

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Good	4	4	3	4	5	4
Moderate	6	6	8	6	5	6
Poor	1	1	0	1	1	1

Water is a sensitive and often scarce resource that needs to be carefully managed. Many human activities and their by-products have the potential to harm water quality. The quality of water can be managed through a number of measures, some of which can be taken forward through the planning system.

The Core Strategy sets a presumption against development where there is a potential for contaminants to enter the water supply and a requirement to install infiltration systems and other necessary mitigation measures where development is necessary. Monitoring of the river and stream quality in the borough helps to assess the success of the strategy.

The data in this indicator is provided by the Environment Agency from their Water Framework Directive (WFD) database, which monitors a wide range of water quality indicators. Table EN14a provides an indication of the quality of the rivers and streams in Pendle based on their ecological status rating. It gives a rating on the biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphology status of the waterbody and an overall ecological rating.

The information shows that the biological status of most of the main watercourses in Pendle is rated as either good or moderate. However, parts of Colne Water are rated as poor. Action will need to be taken to improve the water quality of this river and future monitoring will be important to assess whether any improvement has occurred.

Table EN14b provides a summary of the last six years in terms of the overall ecological status. It indicates that in 2014 four out of the 11 waterbodies in Pendle were rated as having a good ecological status with six rated as moderate and one poor. The data indicates that there has been some deterioration in the quality of the borough's rivers compared to the previous year where five waterbodies were rated as good, five as moderate and one as poor. Future monitoring will help to show the trends overtime.

EN15: Amount of previously developed vacant, derelict and contaminated land

Table EN15

Settlement	Vacant (ha)	Derelict (ha)	Contaminated (ha)
Nelson	2.70	11.60	0
Colne	3.51	9.32	0.28
Brierfield	4.03	6.81	0
Barrowford	1.66	0	0
M65 Corridor	**11.90**	**27.73**	**0.28**
Barnoldswick	2.65	5.82	0
Earby	0	1.18	0
West Craven Towns	**2.65**	**7.00**	**0**
Fence	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**0**
Barley	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0
Salterforth	2.22	0	0
Sough	0	0	0
Spen Brook	1.09	0	0
Rural Villages	**3.31**	**0**	**0**
Rural Pendle	**3.31**	**0**	**0**
Total	**17.86**	**34.73**	**0.28**

The effective use of previously developed land in Pendle is particularly important where past industrial activity and coal mining has left a legacy of potentially contaminated and unstable land.

The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) is responsible for the National Land Use Database (NLUD) which monitors the amount and different types of previously developed land (PDL) in each local authority area and records when land is brought back into to use. The NLUD definitions have been used for this indicator. Vacant land is described as land which could be redeveloped without treatment, whilst derelict land requires some level of treatment before redevelopment can take place. Vacant buildings are described as buildings which are structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair where reletting for their former use is not expected or that they have been declared redundant.

Table EN15 shows that Barnoldswick, Brierfield, Nelson and Colne all have similar levels of vacant land and buildings ranging from 2.5 to 4ha. These settlements have the highest amount of vacant land and buildings in the borough. Nelson has the most derelict land (11.60ha) but is closely followed by Colne (9.32ha) and Brierfield (6.81ha). The total amount of derelict land in the borough is 34.73ha, which is slightly higher than in the 2012/13 monitoring period. The amount of land/buildings considered to be vacant has fallen to 17.86ha. This indicates that some vacant land and buildings are being reused. Future trends will help to assess how planning policy is affecting the re-use of vacant and derelict land.

The specific legal definition of contaminated land is given in Section 78a (2) of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, namely:

> *Any area which appears to the local authority to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land that:*
>
> *a) Significant harm is being caused, or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused, or*
> *b) Significant pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused.*

Only one site in the borough has been identified and designated as contaminated land in accordance with the official definition. This is Green Works at Knotts Lane in Colne, which is 0.28ha in size.

EN16 Number of buildings achieving BREEAM rating

BREEAM is a tool which has been established to measure the sustainability of buildings in the UK. A BREEAM assessment uses recognised measures of performance, which are set against established benchmarks, to evaluate a building's specification, design, construction and use.

This indicator was not monitored during the 2014/15 monitoring period. The procedures for monitoring this information have not yet been implemented. However, once the Core Strategy is adopted, developments that use the BREEAM standard will be recorded.

EN17: Number of developments in a conservation area using natural stone and/or slate compared to the total number of developments in a conservation area

Table EN17

Total number of applications in conservation areas	Number of approvals in conservation areas	Number of refusals due to not using natural stone and slate	Number of refusals due to proposed use of other inappropriate materials
129	117	0	2

Local Authorities have a duty to ensure that the character and appearance of conservation areas is preserved or enhanced as prescribed in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. In the decision making process for planning applications it is therefore necessary for the Council to apply its policies which require high standards of design and conservation.

The table shows that of the 129 planning applications in conservation areas, 117 (91%) were approved. For applications to be approved they would need to have proposed the use of appropriate materials, including natural stone and slate for new buildings/extensions. The detailed advice within the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD helps guide applicants in the choice of appropriate materials to improve the quality of applications and development in the borough.

None of the applications were refused for not using natural stone and/or slate. However, two applications were refused for their proposed use of other inappropriate materials, such as uPVC windows.

These findings help to show that the policy base and the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) are being effective in protecting the historic environment from potentially harmful development.

EN18: Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3

Table EN18

Year	Number of properties only within Flood Zone 2	Number of properties in Flood Zone 3*	Total Number of properties in Flood Zone 2 and 3
2011/12	816	1,253	2,069
2012/13	804	1,257	2,061
2013/14	816	1,288	2,104
2014/15	816	1,288	2,104

*These properties will also be within Flood Zone 2

One of the likely impacts of climate change will be the increase in the risk of flooding from watercourses. New development should be directed towards those areas with the lowest probability of flooding.

This indicator identifies the number of properties, which are within an identified Flood Risk Zone. Table EN18 provides information on the number of properties in Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3.

Flood Zone 2 is defined as having a medium probability of flooding, expressed as being somewhere between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability. In Flood Zone 3 there is a high probability, or greater than 1 in 100 chance of river flooding. All properties in Flood Zone 3 will, by definition, also be within Flood Zone 2.

There are currently 2,104 properties in Pendle that lie within Flood Zone 2, which means that they are at some risk of river flooding. This is an increase of 43 properties since the 2012/13 monitoring period. A proportion (61%) of these properties also lie within Flood Zone 3 and these have a higher risk of river flooding. Table EN18 shows that there has been an increase of 31 properties that are within Flood Zone 3 compared to the 2012/13 monitoring period.

Aside from the granting of planning permissions, there are several reasons for the change in the number of properties within the Flood Zones, these include:

- more refined modelling in the flood zone mapping, which is updated quarterly by the Environment Agency
- New address base data has been used in the calculation.
- The definition of properties has changed. Rather than being based on the number of buildings it is now based on the number of addresses, giving a more accurate account of individual properties that are in each flood zone.

Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy sets out the approach to development and flood risk directing new development to the areas with the lowest probability of flooding. Future monitoring will highlight any changes in the number of properties within a flood zone.

EN19: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds

There were two applications approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in the 2014/15 monitoring period. Both of these applications were recommended for approval by officers. In both cases circumstances existed where the impact of the development was considered not sufficiently significant to warrant refusal. These applications related to the creation of an earth wall to form a pond at Brogden Lane, Barnoldswick and the change of use of Brierfield Mills to a hotel and leisure uses.

The Environment Agency provided a consultation response to 67 applications during the monitoring period. The Agency made a specific comment on 27 of these applications and this resulted in the application being amended or a condition being applied to address the Agency's concerns or the application being withdrawn. Of the remaining 40 applications the Agency either had no objection to the proposal or made no specific comment.

EN20: Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SUDS

Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS) make use of techniques, such as infiltration and retention, which mimic runoff from the site in its natural state, to provide drainage to a site rather than traditional piped drainage. This can help to improve water quality and reduce flood risk.

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government produced a Written Ministerial Statement in December 2014 explaining the policy position in relation to the provision of SuDS in new developments. The National Planning Practice Guidance has also been amended to take account of these changes. From April 2015 all major development will be required to include SuDS for the management of run-off, unless it can be demonstrated that it is inappropriate to do so. As this requirement was not inforce during the 2014/15 monitoring period no data collection has taken place. However, this information will be recorded and reported in the 2015/16 monitoring report.

EN21: Length of river corridor in the Bradley AAP area that have been improved

One of the objectives of the Bradley Area Action Plan is to make improvements to the river corridor which runs through the area.

Policy 2 of the AAP looks at flood risk and the opportunities available to de-culvert parts of Walverden Water through the Riverside Mill site.

No progress has been made on the redevelopment of the Riverside Mill site during the 2014/15 monitoring period and no improvements to the river corridor at this site have been made.

EN22: Length of new footpaths created along the rivers in the Bradley AAP area

Walverden Water and the river corridor are a natural resource that currently underused, even though it provides an excellent opportunity to improve movement and accessibility across the area.

Due to loss of funding work on the planned footpath alongside Walverden Water has not started. There may be opportunities with the development of the Riverside Mill site to create new footpaths in the future.

EN23: Number of developments that fail to comply with car parking standards

Table EN23

Total number of completed developments	Number of development failing to comply with the parking standards	Number of developments complying with parking standards or acceptable in highways terms
51	0	51

Parking standards are used by local authorities to manage the number of parking spaces provided at new developments and are one of the criteria used in the determination of planning applications for new build development. Proposals affecting parking provision within existing developments will also be considered against such parking standards. Maximum parking standards define the maximum acceptable provision for the most common forms of development. Provision above this level will normally not be permitted as this will encourage increased private car use.

There were 51 developments completed during the 2014/15 monitoring period and all of these developments complied with local parking standards where applicable, i.e. they did not provide more than the maximum spaces allowed. Not all of the developments necessarily achieved the maximum acceptable level, but in all cases the level of provision was deemed acceptable in highway safety terms.

Indicator EN24: Number of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury Bradley AAP Area

Table EN24

Bradley Ward (Nov-Oct)	Killed/Seriously Injured on Roads (Rate/'000 population)
2010/11	0.3
2011/12	0.9
2012/13	0.2
2013/14	0.3
2014/15	0.3

(Source: http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/table_view/table-ward-rolling-20081231.asp

The Bradley AAP cites that the prevention of pedestrian accidents in the area is paramount, especially on Fleet Street, Leeds Road, Hey Street and Regent Street with this objective being achieved through appropriate highway treatments relating to new development.

The number of road accidents is not recorded at the Bradley AAP level. The closest level of monitoring is at ward level. The information provided shows that the rate of killed or seriously injured on the roads in the past monitoring period was 0.3 people per thousand population (equivalent to 2 incidents). This is a similar level to the previous two monitoring periods. This suggest that there has been little progress made in reducing the number of incidents, however, the rate over these three years has been relatively low.

EN28: Number and total length of cycle tracks

Table EN28

Year	Length of Cycle Track	Number of Cycle Tracks
2011/12	39.5km	-
2012/13	39.5km	-
2013/14	39.5km	-
2014/15	39.5km	-

Cycling has numerous benefits including provision of exercise and a clean method of transportation. Providing opportunities for cycling is an important objective.

The Pendle Infrastructure Study identifies that the total length of cycle track in the borough is 39.5km. This figure has not changed in the 2014/15 monitoring period and is the same as the previous years. The number of individual cycle tracks is not currently measured. It will be investigated if this can be recorded in future years.

EN29: Number of AQMAs declared

Since December 1997 each local authority in the UK has been carrying out a review and assessment of air quality in their area. This involves measuring air pollution and trying to predict how it will change in the next few years. The aim of the review is to make sure that the national air quality objectives will be achieved throughout the UK by the relevant deadlines. If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) there.

One AQMA has been declared in Pendle. This is located in Colne in the area between Windsor Street and Temple Street. This was designated as the vast majority of traffic travelling east from the end of the M65 motorway into North and West Yorkshire passes through the North Valley along the busy A6068. This often leads to stationary traffic on this stretch of road.

Housing

This section provides information relating to housing development in Pendle. It looks at the key housing indicators for the supply of housing land, the delivery of new dwellings, the provision of affordable housing, the number of empty homes, and adherence to sustainability and accessibility standards.

HS01: Number of new homes completed

Appendix J sets-out the site specific data for the monitoring of housing land. It identifies those sites which have been fully completed (Appendix J2) and those sites where development has not yet started or where work remains incomplete (Appendix J1).

Table HS01a

Settlement	Completion and loss of dwellings 2014/15				
	Availability Schedule	Completions Schedule	Totals		
	New completions	New completions	Gross New	Gross Losses	Net gain / loss
Nelson	0	18	18	0	18
Colne	8	16	24	0	24
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	3	0	3	0	3
Barrowford	3	12	15	0	15
M65 Corridor	**14**	**46**	**60**	**0**	**60**
Barnoldswick	0	11	11	0	11
Earby	0	2	2	0	2
West Craven Towns	**0**	**13**	**13**	**0**	**13**
Fence	0	3	3	0	3
Foulridge	0	2	2	0	2
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	2	3	5	0	5
Rural Service Centres	**2**	**8**	**10**	**0**	**10**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Rural Pendle	**2**	**8**	**10**	**0**	**10**
Totals	**16**	**67**	**83**	**0**	**83**

Table HS01a provides a summary of the data contained in Appendix J. It indicates that 83 gross new dwelling units were completed during the 2014/15 monitoring period. It also shows that there have been no unit losses (due to demolition or change of use to non-residential purposes) during this period. The net number of housing completions for Pendle is therefore 83 dwelling units.

Table HS01b

Settlement	Number of dwellings completed (net)				
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	Total
Nelson	19	-35	-5	18	-3
Colne	13	9	17	24	63
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	3	26	8	3	40
Barrowford	1	2	6	15	24
M65 Corridor	**36**	**2**	**26**	**60**	**124**
Barnoldswick (incl. Bracewell)	4	10	3	11	28
Earby	0	1	2	2	5
West Craven Towns	**4**	**11**	**5**	**13**	**33**
Fence	0	0	6	3	9
Foulridge	4	3	1	2	10
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	10	7	4	5	26
Rural Service Centres	**14**	**10**	**11**	**10**	**45**
Barley	0	2	3	0	5
Blacko	0	1	2	0	3
Higham	7	4	15	0	26
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	1	0	1
Sough	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**7**	**7**	**21**	**0**	**35**
Rural Pendle	**21**	**17**	**32**	**10**	**80**
Totals (net)	**61**	**30**	**63**	**83**	**237**
Losses	**61**	**39**	**27**	0	**127**
Totals (gross)	**122**	**69**	**90**	**83**	**364**

Figure HS01

Table HS01b provides a summary of net housing completions since the 2011/12 monitoring period, the base-date of the new plan period and gives a picture of the changes in housing delivery over the last four years. Figure HS01 provides a graphical representation of this data and illustrates that housing delivery rates have been fluctuating in this period with no obvious trends being identified. However, the data does show that the number of losses (mainly through demolition) have been decreasing, with no losses recorded in 2014/15. This is in part due to the Housing Market Renewal (HMR) demolition programme coming to an end. Future monitoring will be used to identify any trends and to monitor the levels of completions against the borough's housing requirement.

HS02: Future predicted housing completions (based on the SHLAA update) and revised delivery target

Table HS02a below provides data on the projected number of housing completions up to 2030. This information is used in the Housing Trajectory (Figure HS02) to show the likely performance against the housing requirement and to determine if there is a shortfall in the supply of housing land.

The projected completions shown in Table HS02a and Figure HS02 represent the total number of dwellings that could potentially be delivered on the sites identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). Sites identified in the SHLAA have not been allocated for development, but are identified as having the potential to be suitable for housing development. The identification of a site in the SHLAA does not guarantee that it will gain planning permission and be developed. Therefore the figures in the Housing Trajectory should be treated with caution as they show the full potential of dwellings that could be provided on all the sites included in the SHLAA.

The housing requirement figures used in the table are taken from the Core Strategy and are derived from the objectively assessed need (OAN) for housing established in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).

The table and graph show that the level of new dwelling completions has been relatively low over the past four years suggesting that the housing market in Pendle is still suffering from the effects of the recession. However, progress has been made with the reoccupation of long-term empty homes. In the OAN and housing requirement calculations the empty homes rate was kept constant, effectively disregarding any potential supply from their reoccupation. During the last four years significant actions have been taken to bring long-term empty homes back into use, bringing the overall rate down. The data shows that 739 properties have now been reoccupied and these can be counted towards meeting the housing needs of the borough.

Table HS02b shows that a total of 976 dwellings have been provided between 2011/12 and 2014/15, with 237 coming from new dwelling completions and 739 from the reoccupation of long-term empty homes. The requirement for the same period is 1,192. This means that the housing requirement is not currently being met and the borough is in a position of under-delivery with a shortfall of 216 dwellings.

It is unclear whether the trend in reoccupying long-term empty homes will continue and therefore if there is not a substantial increase in new dwelling completions in the next few years this under-delivery position is likely to worsen.

The SHLAA has been updated as part of the AMR process. Appendix D provides details of the sites included in the SHLAA, their potential capacity and likely timescales for delivery. The findings from the updated SHLAA show that there are sufficient sites available to provide a five year supply of deliverable housing land to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.

Appendix E provides the five year supply calculation. When the SHLAA was updated in 2013/14 a number of additional sites were included to ensure that there was sufficient land to meet the housing needs of the borough going forward. Some of these sites have current policy constraints which will need to be resolved as part of the review of the Local Plan before they can be brought forward. These sites have been identified as longer-term additional sites, although they have been included in the 11-15 year supply for the purposes of the housing trajectory.

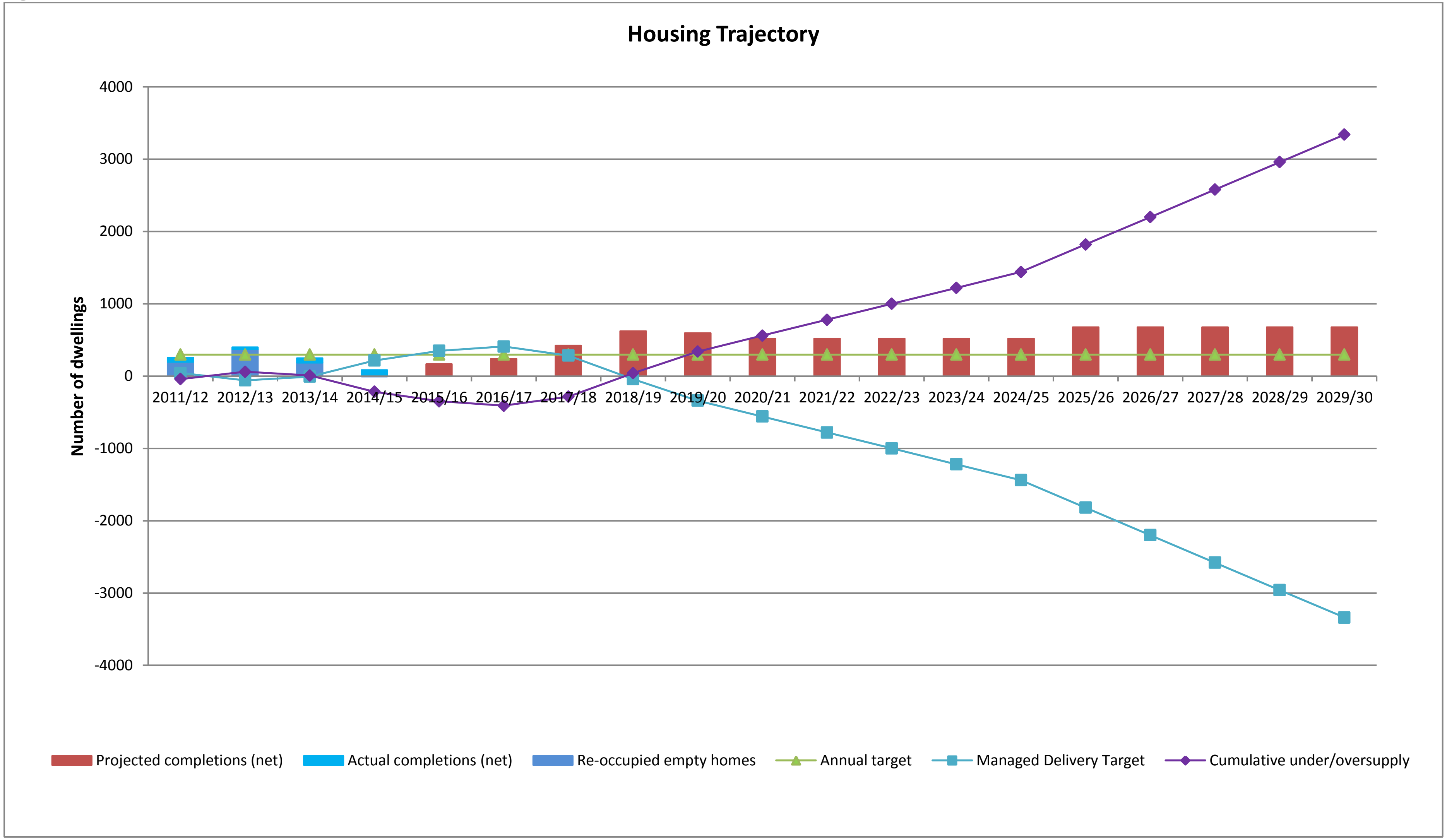
Table HS02a

	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30
Actual net Completions	61	30	63	83															
Reoccupation of Long-term empty homes	195	369	184																
Total housing provision	256	399	247																
Projected net Completions (Potential)					165	238	423	623	596	518	518	518	518	518	678	678	678	678	678
Plan Target	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298
Cumulative under/over supply	-42	59	8	-216	-349	-409	-284	41	339	559	779	999	1219	1439	1819	2199	2579	2959	3339

Table HS02b

Year	Core Strategy annual requirement	Pendle (net) completions including reoccupied empty homes	Annual deviation	Cumulative requirement	Cumulative deviation
2011/12	298	256	-42	298	-42
2012/13	298	399	+101	596	+59
2013/14	298	247	-51	894	+8
2014/15	298	74	-224	1,192	-216
Totals	**1,192**	**976**	**-216**	**1,192**	**-216**

Figure HS02


Housing Trajectory
Number of dwellings
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
-1000
-2000
-3000
-4000
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
2016/17
2017/18
2018/19
2019/20
2020/21
2021/22
2022/23
2023/24
2024/25
2025/26
2026/27
2027/28
2028/29
2029/30
Projected completions (net)
Actual completions (net)
Re-occupied empty homes
Annual target
Managed Delivery Target
Cumulative under/oversupply

HS03: Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning consent

Table HS03

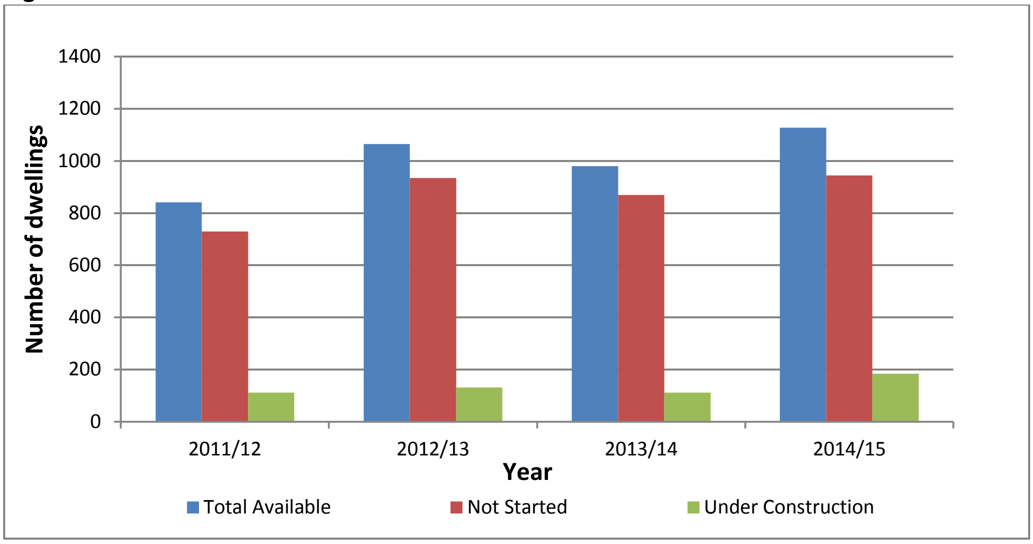
Settlement	Planning permission granted (2014/15)		Overall number of dwellings with an extant planning consent		
	Number of dwellings	Number of sites	Not Started	Under Construction	Total
Nelson	68	12	238	33	271
Colne	66	13	183	29	212
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	4	2	212	12	224
Barrowford	13	5	22	10	32
M65 Corridor	**151**	**32**	**655**	**84**	**(66%) 739**
Barnoldswick	71	8	83	71	154
Earby	10	3	45	4	49
West Craven Towns	**81**	**11**	**128**	**75**	**(18%) 203**
Fence	24	3	31	0	31
Foulridge	3	3	7	3	10
Kelbrook	0	0	1	0	1
Trawden	6	4	18	6	24
Rural Service Centres	**33**	**10**	**57**	**9**	**66**
Barley	1	1	1	7	8
Blacko	2	2	4	2	6
Higham	1	1	0	1	1
Laneshawbridge	2	1	2	0	2
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	28	2	30
Roughlee and Crow Trees	1	1	0	1	1
Salterforth	0	0	66	3	69
Sough	2	1	3	0	3
Rural Villages	**9**	**7**	**104**	**16**	**120**
Rural Pendle	**42**	**17**	**161**	**25**	**(16%) 186**
Totals	**274**	**60**	**944**	**184**	**1,128**

Table HS03 looks at the number of new planning permissions granted for housing development during the 2014/15 monitoring period. It shows that permissions for 274 new dwellings were granted on 60 sites. This is a slightly higher figure than in the preceding monitoring period and possibly indicates that the market is starting to improve.

The table also provides information on the total number of dwellings with an extant planning permission. It shows that planning permission has been granted for 1,128 dwellings, which have yet to be completed. Of these, work has not yet started on 944 units, whilst 184 units are classed as under construction.

Figure HS03 below shows the trends over time in terms of the available stock of dwellings with planning consent. It indicates that there has been a general rise in the number of dwellings granted planning permission and that in the last year there has been a notable rise in the number of dwellings under construction. This may suggest that the economic conditions in the borough are improving slightly as build rates pick up.

Figure HS03



HS04: Number of new dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

Table HS04 – Gross housing completions by land classification (2014/15)

	Greenfield	Barn Conversions	Garden Land (PDG)	PDL	Totals
Completions	7	1	1	74	83
Percentage	8	1	1	89	100

Table HS04 shows that out of the 83 gross new dwelling units completed in 2014/15, 74 (89%) were on previously developed land. This indicates that a large proportion of new housing development in Pendle is still being achieved through the development of brownfield sites. Although some caution must be applied to the percentage figures as they are presented in the context of low overall levels of housing delivery. In addition, the figure for PDL development includes conversions and change-of-use permissions.

The Core Strategy follows the approach in the NPPF, which encourages the effective use of land be reusing land that has been previously developed (Brownfield land). The monitoring of this indicator in the future will help to show whether this policy approach is being followed in the decision making process.

Figure HS04

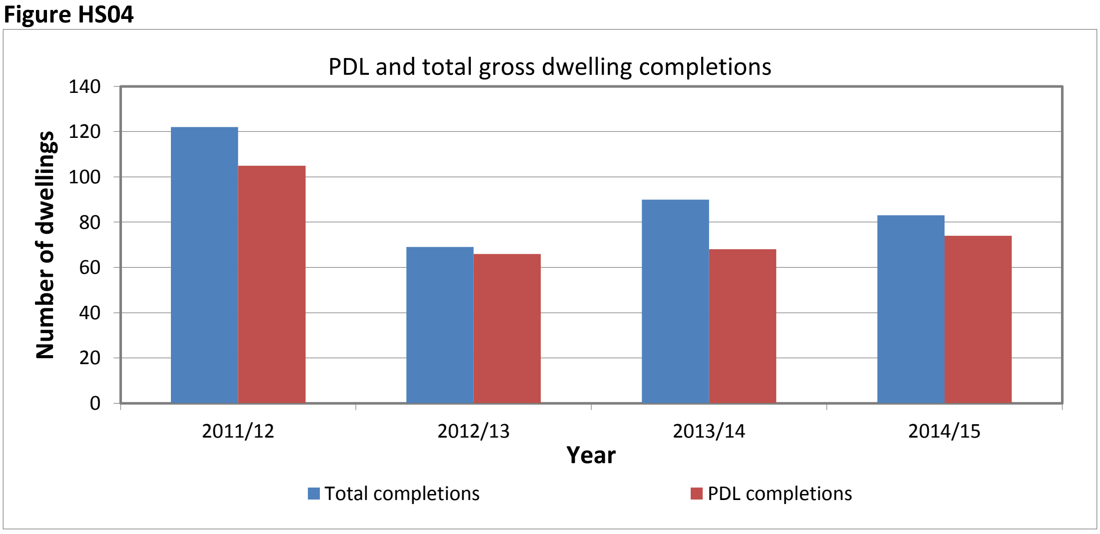


Figure HS04 shows that over the last four years Pendle has consistently provided the majority of new housing on previously developed land (PDL). This suggests that Pendle has continued to recycle land, helping the regeneration and sustainable development of the borough. Previous monitoring prior to 2011/12 also shows a good track record of development on PDL.

The percentage of new housing completed in 2014/15 on PDL is similar to previous years and since 2011/12 the average has been around 86%. This is well above the previous national and regional target of 65%, indicating good performance in helping to regenerate Brownfield sites.

Future monitoring will be important to show whether this trend continues. The Development Viability Study indicates that Brownfield sites in Pendle are often more expensive to develop than Greenfield sites and the Council has seen an increase in the number of planning applications for new housing on Greenfield land over the past two years. Furthermore the evidence in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment shows that some Greenfield land will need to be developed to meet the housing requirement set in the Core Strategy as there is insufficient Brownfield land available.

HS05: Number of affordable homes completed

Table HS05

Settlement	Completed dwellings (2014/15)							
	Total	Market Housing	Specialist	Affordable Housing				
				Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Inter-mediate	Total	%
Nelson	18	3	1	0	10	4	14	78
Colne	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrowford	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
M65 Corridor	**60**	**45**	**1**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**14**	**23**
Barnoldswick	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earby	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Craven Towns	**13**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fence	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**10**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Pendle	**10**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**83**	**68**	**1**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**14**	**17**

Settlement	Completed dwellings (2014/15)							
	Total	Market Housing	Specialist	Affordable Housing				
				Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Inter-mediate	Total	%
Other locations								
Conservation areas	30	16	0	0	10	4	14	47
Bradley AAP Area	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table HS05 shows that 17% of the new dwellings completed in the 2014/15 monitoring period were of an affordable tenure. These 14 dwellings were provided as part of a development by Great Places Housing Association at land bounded by Mosley Street, Every Street and Macleod Street, Nelson (13/13/0101P).

In terms of meeting the required levels of affordable housing shown to be needed in the borough, performance is still poor. This has partly been due to poor site viability and the reduction in funding available to include affordable homes within general market housing schemes.

Figure HS05

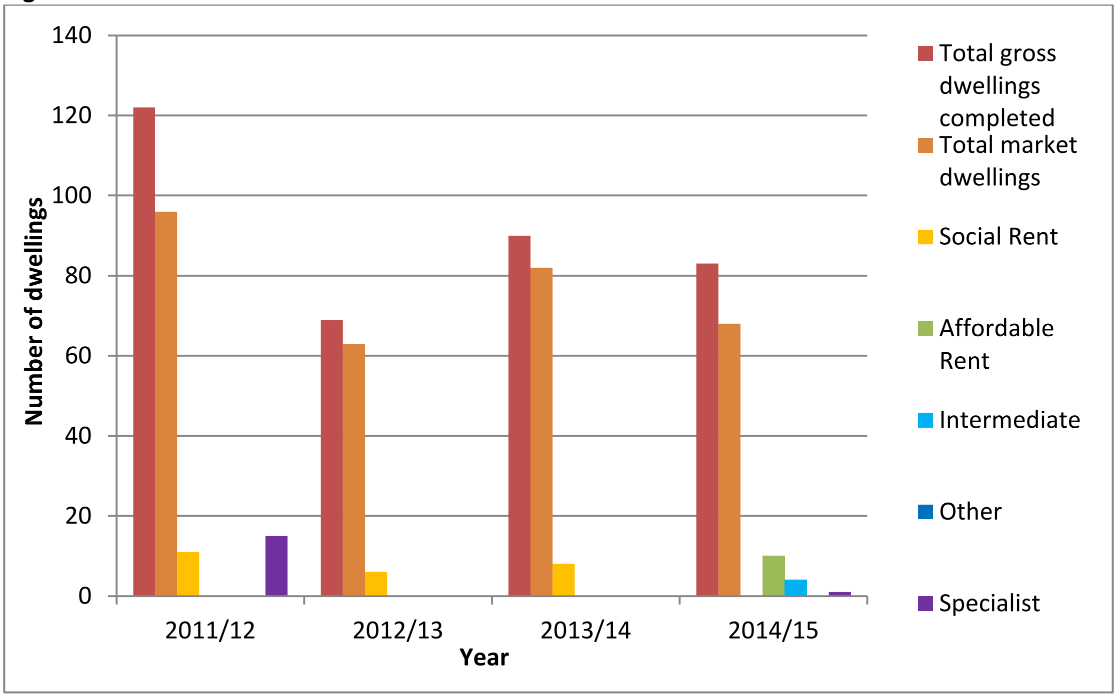


Figure HS05 provides the annual totals for the different tenures of housing developed in the borough. It shows that over the last four years the amount of affordable housing completed is low, with an annual average of around 11% of the total amount of new housing developed in the borough. The graph also shows the changes in provision of different tenures and reflects changes in government policy. This is particularly notable for the provision of social rented and affordable rented dwellings between 2013/14 and 2014/15. The provision of new social rented dwellings is limited to Housing Associations' capital programmes, whereas new affordable rented dwellings can be funded through grants from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA).

However, this data does not provide the whole picture with regard to affordable housing provision as it does not account for the acquisition of existing properties for affordable housing. This data is not recorded as part of the AMR as it is not linked to plan monitoring and is not counted as new affordable housing provision against the affordable housing targets set in the Core Strategy.

Future monitoring will be important to establish whether the provision of affordable housing is in line with the targets set out in the Core Strategy. The evidence base indicates that the current viability of sites in Pendle is restricting the amount of affordable housing that can be incorporated into housing schemes.

Table HS05 also indicates that out of the 30 dwellings completed within a conservation area during the 2014/15 monitoring period nearly half were of an affordable tenure. No affordable housing has been completed in the Bradley AAP area during the 2014/15 monitoring period.

HS06: Number of affordable homes granted planning permission

Table HS06a

Settlement	Number of dwellings granted planning permission in 2014/15 by tenure								
	Total	Market Housing	Specialist	Affordable Housing					
				Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Inter-mediate	Other	Total	%
Nelson	68	45	0	0	23	0	0	23	34
Colne	66	33	22	11	0	0	0	11	17
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrowford	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M65 Corridor	**151**	**95**	**22**	**11**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**34**	**23**
Barnoldswick	71	42	1	0	28	0	0	28	39
Earby	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Craven Towns	**81**	**52**	**1**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**35**
Fence	24	21	0	0	3	0	0	3	13
Foulridge	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**33**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**9**
Barley	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**9**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Rural Pendle	**42**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**7**
Totals	**274**	**186**	**23**	**11**	**54**	**0**	**0**	**65**	**24**

Other locations									
Conservation areas	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table HS06b

Settlement	Total number of dwellings with an extant planning permission by tenure								
	Total	Market Housing	Specialist	Affordable Housing					
				Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Inter-mediate	Other	Total	%
Nelson	271	248	0	0	23	0	0	23	8
Colne	212	161	22	11	15	3	0	29	14
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	224	218	0	0	0	0	6	6	3
Barrowford	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M65 Corridor	**739**	**659**	**22**	**11**	**38**	**3**	**6**	**58**	**8**
Barnoldswick	154	79	1	0	74	0	0	74	48
Earby	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Craven Towns	**203**	**128**	**1**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**36**
Fence	31	28	0	0	3	0	0	3	10
Foulridge	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**66**	**63**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**5**
Barley	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	30	29	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Roughlee and Crow Trees	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**120**	**119**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Rural Pendle	**186**	**182**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2**
Totals	**1,128**	**969**	**23**	**11**	**116**	**3**	**6**	**136**	**12**

Other locations									
Conservation areas	157	156	0	0	1	0	0	1	1

Tables HS06a and HS06b give an indication of the current situation with regard to the number of affordable homes that were granted planning permission in the 2014/15 monitoring period and the overall stock of available planning permissions for affordable housing.

Table HS06a shows that in 2014/15, 65 additional affordable units were granted planning permission. This brings the overall total of affordable units with planning permission to 136, which represents 12% of the total stock of planning permissions for housing (see Table HS06b). This represents a significant increase compared to previous years. A number of key sites have been brought forward with HCA funding and this has helped to increase the delivery of affordable housing across the borough.

The Core Strategy sets out the approach to the provision of affordable housing in Pendle. The requirement for affordable housing is based on the evidence contained in the Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), and indicates that, subject to viability considerations, an affordable housing target of 40% is required to help meet the affordable housing need in Pendle.

The Development Viability Study (DVS) suggests that in the current market conditions a 40% affordable housing target would not be economically viable. The evidence from the DVS has been used in the Core Strategy to set out variable affordable housing targets. These targets take account of the likely viability of different sites in different areas of the borough.

Future monitoring will be used to show the levels of affordable housing delivery across the borough and progress towards meeting the targets and housing need.

Table HS06b shows that there is only one affordable dwelling with planning permission located within a Conservation Area.

HS07: Total number of empty homes

Table HS07

Location	**Number of empty homes: Long-term (6 months or more)**			
	2011/12	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Pendle	1,575	1,206	1,022	1,031

(Source: DCLG Live Table 615: All vacant dwellings by local authority district. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants)

Other locations				
Bradley AAP area	123	No data	No data	No data
Railway Street (Brierfield) area	62	No data	No data	No data
Brierfield Canal Corridor area	6	No data	No data	No data

Table HS07 provides data relating to the number of long-term vacant dwellings in the borough as of 1st April 2015. It shows that a total of 1,031 dwellings had been vacant for over 6 months. This represents around 2.6% of the total housing stock in Pendle.

The data shows that over three years between 2011/12 and 2013/14 the number of long-term vacant dwellings has reduced. This reduction is in part due to the success of the Empty Homes Strategy and action plan, with targeted intervention being carried out on a number of properties to help bring them back into use. However, there has been a slight rise in the number of long-term empty properties during 2014/15. The reasons for this are unclear, however, it will be important to keep monitoring the situation to help identify if additional action is required.

Data for the three regeneration areas is not currently available for the 2014/15 monitoring period.

HS08: Sustainability of new housing

This indicator looks at the different housing standards met by those dwellings completed in the 2014/15 monitoring period. There have been a number of recent changes made to housing standards at the national level.

The Government published its review of housing standards in March 2015 identifying those standards that are to be retained and those that are to be removed or replaced. The Code for Sustainable Homes will be discontinued and essentially be replaced by changes to the building regulations. Councils can still make reference to Building for Life (BfL) standards but they should not be mandatory requirements.

The monitoring of housing standards through the application process can be difficult as applicants do not always provide details of the standards they intend to meet. Table HS08 provides details of the standards met during the 2014/15 monitoring period. It makes reference to the Code for Sustainable Homes for this year as there are still permissions which are required to meet these standards.

	Code Level 3	BfL	Building Regs only	No information	Other
No. dwellings	23	0	22	37	1

The data shows that only 23 dwellings met a specific housing standard with the remaining 60 dwellings only being built to meet the requirements in the building regulations. Once the Core Strategy policies are adopted future monitoring will show whether standards such as BfL are being used by developers to improve the quality and sustainability of new housing.

HS09: Housing density of fully completed housing sites

Table HS09

Number of dwellings completed*	Total	Less than 30dph	Between 30-50dph	Greater than 50dph
M65 Corridor	27	15	3	9
West Craven Towns	11	6	0	5
Rural Pendle	5	0	0	5
Total	**43**	**21**	**3**	**19**
Percentage		49	7	44

*Table HS09 only considers new-build dwellings and does not look at conversions. The data also only includes dwellings on fully completed sites.

Table HS09 shows that of the sites that were fully completed in 2014/15 the majority of dwellings (21) were built at a density lower than the 30dph threshold. The density of these developments ranged from 11dph to 27dph and they were in locations where a lower density was appropriate taking account of their setting.

Of the remaining completed dwellings, three were on sites developed at a density between 30 and 50dph and 19 were on sites developed at over 50dph. The Core Strategy indicates that the density of new housing developments should take account of, and have regard to, adjoining sites. The provision of lower density schemes will help to provide a more balanced housing offer in the borough. However, higher density schemes may be appropriate in certain locations. Time-series data will be used in future monitoring reports to show the trends in the density of new development.

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

The data for this indicator was previously provided by Lancashire County Council (LCC). However, this data is no longer available and a new method of determining the accessibility of new housing to services will be considered in future monitoring reports.

HS11: Types and sizes of completed dwellings by location

Table HS11a

Settlement	Detached				Semi-detached				Terraced/Townhouse				Other			
	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+
Nelson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0
Colne	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	0
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Barrowford	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
M65 Corridor	**0**	**0**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**1**	**9**	**6**	**0**	**0**
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	0
Earby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
West Craven Towns	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Total	**0**	**0**	**1**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**42**	**2**	**10**	**6**	**2**	**1**

Table HS11b Summary

Type	Number of bedrooms				Totals	Percentage
	1	2	3	4+		
Detached	0	0	1	10	**11**	**13**
Semi-detached	0	0	6	0	**6**	**7**
Terraced/Townhouse	3	1	42	2	**48**	**57**
Flats / Other (incl. Bungalow)	10	6	2	1	**19**	**23**
Totals	**13**	**7**	**51**	**13**	**84**	**100**
Percentage	**15.5**	**8**	**61**	**15.5**	**100**	

In terms of the type of housing provided during the 2014/15 monitoring period Tables HS11a and HS11b show that the majority of newly completed homes were terraced properties or townhouses, accounting for 48% of all completions. In terms of size, 61% of all completions were homes of three bedrooms and over 76% had three or more bedrooms.

Policy LIV5 in the Core Strategy uses information from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment to set out a profile for the different types and sizes of housing needed in Pendle.

The size/type profile suggests that higher proportions of detached (25%) and semi-detached (35%) properties are required. It also indicates that less terraced housing is needed (10%). The amount of terraced housing developed during this monitoring period is notably higher than the proportion required and is also more than that developed in the previous monitoring period. New terraced housing is a markedly different product from the older terraced housing stock and there is a proven place for them in the local housing market. However, it will be important to monitor the situation closely to ensure that a suitably balanced mix of property types is being provided in the borough.

Figure HS11a and Figure HS11b below show the trends over the last four years for both sizes and types of completed dwellings in the borough.

Figure HS11a

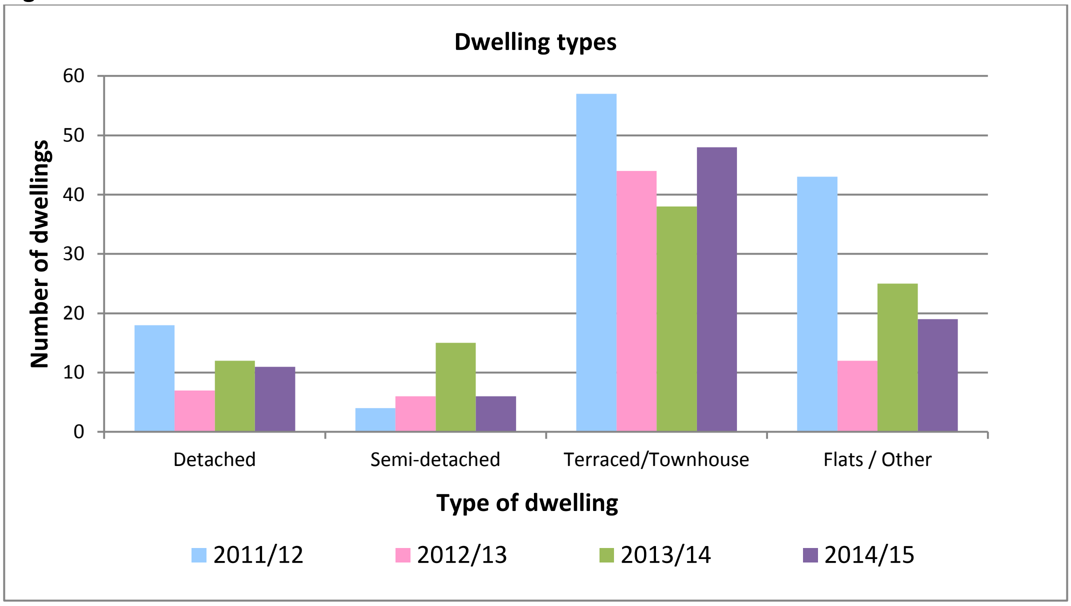


Figure HS11b

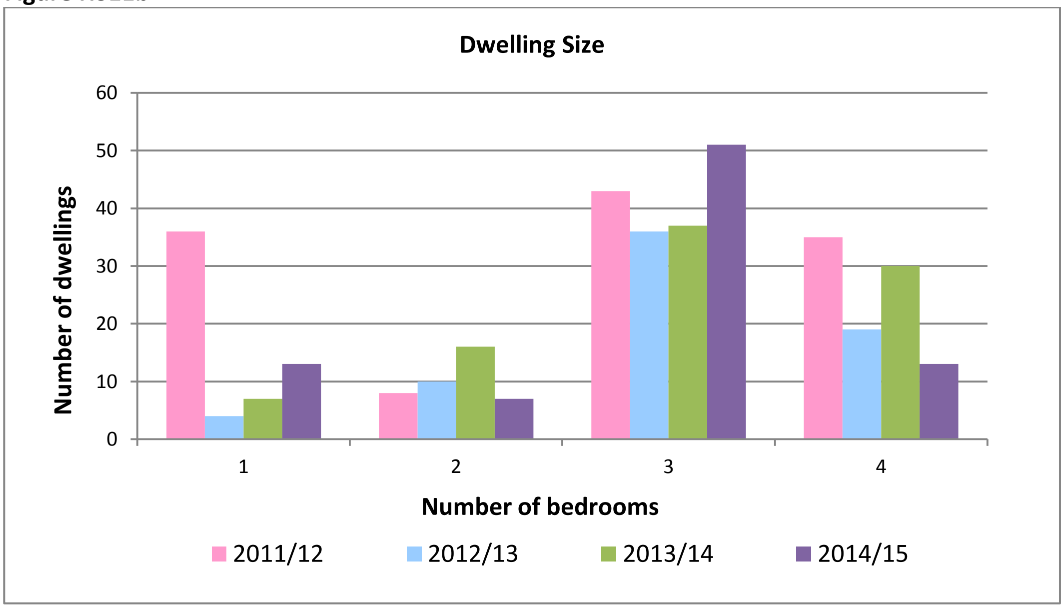


Figure HS11a shows that in the last four monitoring periods the most popular house type to be developed was the terraced/townhouse. In 2014/15 the number of semi-detached properties developed was notably lower than in the previous monitoring period. The number of detached dwellings was of a similar level. However, the current trends indicate that the terraced/townhouse property type is still dominating the supply of new dwellings. The Core Strategy sets out the type profile which should be used to help provide a more balance dwelling stock. Developers will need to have regard to this type profile when designing their schemes in order to meet the housing needs of the community.

Figure HS11b shows that three bedroom dwellings have been the most popular house size completed over the last four years. In the latest monitoring period 3-bed properties have been the dominant property size. The provision of this size of dwelling will help to meet the needs for family housing. However, the percentage provided is higher than that set out in the size profile in the Core Strategy. Again, future monitoring will be necessary to show whether the dwellings being developed in the borough are meeting the requirements of the Core Strategy and developers will need to consider the size of dwellings being provided.

Table HS11c

Settlement	Detached				Semi-detached				Terraced/Townhouse				Other (flats etc)			
	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+
Nelson	0	0	16	22	0	35	77	12	0	23	12	3	27	43	1	0
Colne	1	1	5	8	0	1	29	2	11	5	22	8	22	78	17	2
Brierfield	0	0	4	39	0	4	21	4	0	6	65	19	2	45	14	1
Barrowford	1	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	2	3	0	3
M65 Corridor	**2**	**2**	**26**	**82**	**0**	**40**	**127**	**18**	**12**	**38**	**102**	**30**	**53**	**169**	**32**	**6**
Barnoldswick	0	1	7	16	0	14	22	4	0	19	29	16	9	14	2	1
Earby	0	1	4	1	0	0	4	4	0	2	1	0	26	3	2	1
West Craven Towns	**0**	**2**	**11**	**17**	**0**	**14**	**26**	**8**	**0**	**21**	**30**	**16**	**35**	**17**	**4**	**2**
Fence	0	0	1	5	1	16	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
Foulridge	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Trawden	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	0	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**6**	**10**	**1**	**16**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**3**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Blacko	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Higham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	1
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	7	19	0	0	15	9	0	0	3	0	4	10	2	0
Sough	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**1**	**1**	**9**	**40**	**0**	**1**	**17**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**4**	**10**	**11**	**4**
Rural Pendle	**1**	**1**	**15**	**50**	**1**	**17**	**25**	**9**	**1**	**3**	**19**	**1**	**6**	**16**	**14**	**7**
Total	**3**	**5**	**52**	**149**	**1**	**71**	**178**	**35**	**13**	**62**	**151**	**47**	**94**	**202**	**50**	**15**

Table HS11d Summary

Type	Number of bedrooms				Totals	Percentage
	1	2	3	4+		
Detached	3	5	52	149	**209**	**19**
Semi-detached	1	71	178	35	**285**	**25**
Terraced/Townhouse	13	62	151	47	**273**	**24**
Flats / Other (incl. Bungalow)	94	202	50	15	**361**	**32**
Totals	**111**	**340**	**431**	**246**	**1,128**	**100**
Percentage	**10**	**30**	**38**	**22**	**100**	

Tables HS11c and HS11d provide data on the different types and sizes of dwellings with an extant planning consent. The findings show that the type/size of property with the highest number of planning consents is the 2-bedroom flat/other type. However, this is closely followed by the 3-bedroom semi-detached, 3-bedroom terraced/townhouse and 4+ bedroom detached property types. The high number of flats/other type with permission may be explained by the increase in the number of conversions of commercial buildings to flats, due to the change in permitted development rights.

The supply of permissions is moving closer to the type profile set out in the Core Strategy, which recommends a preference for detached (25%) and semi-detached (35%) housing. However, the number of permissions for terraced/townhouse properties is still relatively high. Future monitoring will help to show whether this trend continues and what action may need to be taken.

In terms of size, the Core Strategy profile recommends that 45% of new housing should be two bedroom properties and 35% should be three bedroom properties. The current stock of permissions is slightly out-of-step with this profile, with the majority of properties having three bedrooms or more. Clearly there will need to be a shift in the sizes of dwellings being granted permission to better align with the needs of the population. Again, future monitoring will be useful to identify the trends going forward.

HS12: Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and Travelling Showpeople community

Table HS12a

2014/15	Extant consent		Completed	
	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch
Gypsy and Traveller Community	0	0	0	0
Travelling Showpeople Community	0	0	0	0

Table HS12b

Overall	Extant consent		Completed	
	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch	Permanent pitch	Transit pitch
Gypsy and Traveller Community	0	0	0	0
Travelling Showpeople Community	0	0	0	0

Table HS12a shows that no applications have been approved and no pitches have been completed during the 2014/15 monitoring period.

Table HS12b shows that currently there are no sites with an extant planning permission, which propose to provide pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople communities in Pendle, and that in previous years no pitches have been constructed.

The Burnley and Pendle Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation Assessment (2012) indicates that there is no overall need for the provision of pitches in Pendle. Monitoring will help to show if the demand for such accommodation increases in the future and whether there is a need to update the assessment.

HS13: Number of new dwellings completed that addresses a specific housing need

Monitoring the number of houses built specifically for different groups of the community is difficult as it is not always the case that new developments have been built to meet a specific need, but they may fulfil that role. Policy LIV3 of the Core Strategy used data from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment to indicate the household types which require new housing. However, this need is not provided as a quantified requirement, but as a priority level of need (i.e. high, medium, low).

The provision of new housing to address a specific need is often linked to the type and size of the dwelling. For example there is a need to provide larger homes for families and minority households. Indicator HS11 provides data on the size and type of dwellings and this information can be used to highlight whether a specific housing is being met.

Other specific needs such as agricultural or forestry workers dwellings are recorded as part of the monitoring of housing completions. During the 2014/15 monitoring period one agricultural workers dwelling was completed at Doughty Farm in Nelson. No other specific specialist accommodation was recorded as being completed during this period.

HS14: Number of homes in Council tax band A in the Brierfield Canal Corridor area

Table HS14

Council Tax Band	2005		2014/15	
	Number of dwellings	% of total dwellings in area	Number of dwellings	% of total dwellings in area
A	136	100%	0	0%
B	0	0%	0	0%
C	0	0%	3	25%
D	0	0%	3	25%
E	0	0%	0	0%
F	0	0%	1	8%
G	0	0%	0	0%
H	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown*	0	0%	5	42%
Total	136	100%	12	100%

*The dwellings in this category have only been completed relatively recently and therefore the council tax band information is not yet available.

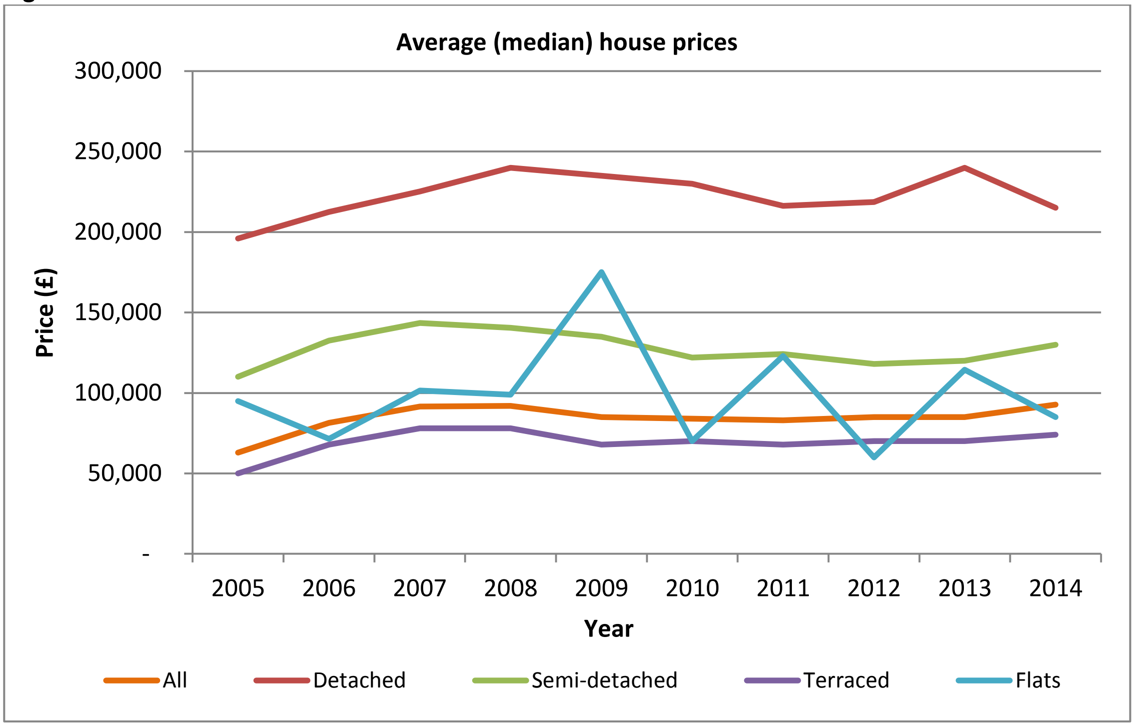
Table HS14 provides data on the number of properties in different council tax bands within the Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD area boundary. The table indicates that there has been a significant change in the council tax band profile of properties in the Canal Corridor area since the SPD was adopted in 2005. The data clearly shows that there are now no dwellings in council tax band A within the area boundary.

The changes are due to the large scale demolition of the terraced properties, which were present in this area in 2005 and the subsequent redevelopment of these sites with different types and sizes of dwellings. This regeneration work has resulted in an area which now contains a good mix of dwellings in a range of council tax bands. This has helped to improve the choice of housing in this area and consequentially the housing market.

There is still further regeneration work to be carried out in the Canal Corridor area. The large cleared site off Clitheroe Road is yet to be redeveloped. The Council is in the process of progressing a new scheme for this site, which will complement the regeneration activity that has already taken place. This will continue to help to rebalance the housing market in this part of Brierfield.

HS15: Average (median) property price

Figure HS15



(Source: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-406271)

Figure HS15 shows the average (median) house prices in Pendle between 2005 and 2014. The graph indicates that whilst house prices have varied there was a steady upward trend between 2005 and 2008. With the onset of the economic downturn prices fell reaching a low in 2011. Since then prices have remained reasonably constant although there has been a small rise in 2014. This may indicate that the housing market in Pendle is returning to a more buoyant position.

The prices of terraced housing have followed a similar trend to the overall average, reflecting the fact that a large proportion of Pendle's housing stock is made up of terraced properties. The prices of semi-detached and detached dwellings have also followed a similar trend although the prices of detached dwellings fell slightly in 2014.

The average price of flats has varied much more notably over the last 10 years with considerable peaks and troughs. This in part reflects the limited number and varied types of flat available in the borough.

House prices can provide a useful indicator to help to show the state of the housing market. Monitoring house price trends can be used to show whether there is growing demand in an area or whether the market is under performing or failing. Price data can also be used to show whether there is a growing affordability issue in the borough.

Data is not available for the Bradley AAP area or Brierfield Canal Corridor area. Specific house price information for these areas will therefore not be reported in future AMRs.

HS16: Number of households suffering from overcrowding in the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)

The 2011 Census provided an occupancy ratings measure for each ward. This looks at whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. The number of rooms required (based on a standard formula) is subtracted from the number of rooms present to obtain the occupancy rating. (An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one less room than required, whereas a rating of +1 implies that they have one more room than the standard requirement).

Table HS16 below provides the occupancy rating data for the Bradley Ward from the 2001 and 2011 Census'.

Table HS16

	All households	Occupancy rating of +2 or more	Occupancy rating of +1	Occupancy rating of 0	Occupancy rating of -1	Occupancy rating of -2
2001 Census	2,499	718	827	664	192	98
%		29%	33%	26%	8%	4%
2011 Census	2,451	737	713	699	220	82
%		30%	29%	29%	8%	3%

The data shows that there has been a slight reduction in the number of households which are considered to be overcrowded. However, the 2011 Census shows that 11% of households in the Bradley ward are still considered to live in overcrowded accommodation.

There is currently no up-to-date data available relating to household occupancy rating for the Bradley ward and it is unclear as to whether such data will become available in the next few years.

The issue of overcrowding is unlikely to change until the mix and choice of housing on offer in the Bradley area is rebalanced. The regeneration of Bradley is still ongoing, but has suffered a number of set-backs in the last few years, mainly due to the significant reduction in funding available to finance new housing schemes in the area. Work has continued on refurbishment projects and this will help improve housing standards, but there needs to be a shift in the house types/sizes available to provide choice to residents to combat overcrowding.

HS17: Number of movements in, out and within the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)

There is currently no reliable or up-to-date source of data available to monitor this indicator.

Population turnover at ward level was previously available by analysing data available from Neighbourhood Statistics. However, the most recent data is from 2010. This does not provide a reliable indication of current trends in terms of people moving in to, or out of, the area covered by the Bradley Area Action Plan.

It is unclear whether a new data set will become available to help monitor this indicator in future years.

A further review of this indicator will be carried out in the next AMR.

Economy (including Retailing and Town Centres)

This section provides an analysis of data relating to the local economy. This includes developments in the traditional employment use classes (B1 - Business, B2 – General Industry, B8 - Storage) but also looks at developments in the retail and leisure use classes (A1 - Shops, A2 – Financial and Professional, A3 – Restaurants and Cafes, A4 – Drinking Establishments, A5 – Hot Food Takeaways and D2 – Assembly and Leisure).

EC01: Amount of new employment floorspace (in m^2) completed

Table EC01a

Settlement	B1				Total B1	B2	B8	Totals
	B1a	B1b	B1c	No info				
Nelson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colne	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	128
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	588
Barrowford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M65 Corridor	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**128**	**588**	**716**
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
Earby	46	0	0	0	46	0	0	46
West Craven Towns	**46**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**85**	**0**	**131**
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	390
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**390**	**0**	**390**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**390**	**0**	**390**
Totals (Gross)	**46**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**603**	**588**	**1,237**
Losses	**-405**	**0**	**-135**	**0**	**-540**	**-1,508**	**-236**	**-2,284**
Totals (Net)	**-359**	**0**	**-135**	**0**	**-494**	**-905**	**352**	**-1,047**

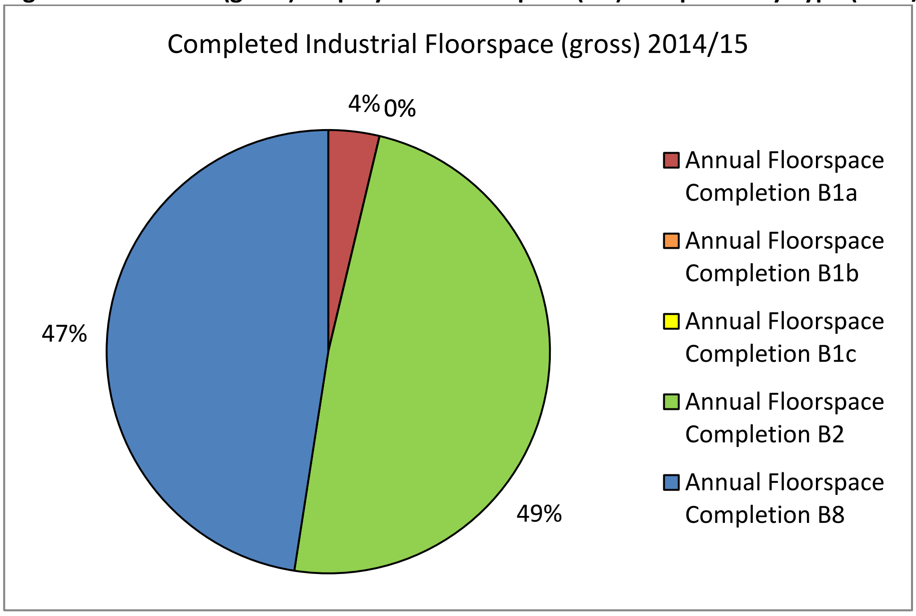
Table EC01a shows that a total of 1,237m^2 (gross) of new floorspace for employment uses was completed in Pendle during the 2014/15 monitoring period. This is significantly lower than any of the preceding ten monitoring periods. This provision required an estimated 0.57ha of land take-up.

There has also been a significant loss of employment floorspace, either to non-employment uses or between the employment 'B' use classes[3]. These losses result in a negative net floorspace figure of -1,047m^2. The losses recorded in this monitoring period include the redevelopment of the Vale Weavers site at Caldervale, Barrowford for housing. The site ceased to be used for employment purposes in 2005 but the loss is only recorded in this

[3] Losses are recorded for each use class. Changes between the employment use classes are recorded as a loss to one use class and a gain to another. The net overall provision takes into account both these figures.

monitoring period because the redevelopment of the site has only just been completed. This loss accounts for 1,486m^2.

Figure EC01a: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m^2) Completed by Type (2014/15)



Appendix J4 provides a full break down of the employment sites completed in the 2014/15 monitoring period.

Table EC01b

		11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	Totals
B1a	**m^2**	6,515	130	795	46	7,486
	ha	1.040	0.014	0.060	0.008	1.122
B1b	**m^2**	0	0	0	0	0
	ha	0	0	0	0	0
B1c	**m^2**	0	0	219	0	219
	ha	0	0	0.020	0	0.020
B1 no info	**m^2**	154	150	0	0	304
	ha	0.051	0.069	0	0	0.12
B1 Totals	**m^2**	6,669	280	1,014	46	8,009
	ha	1.09	0.08	0.08	0.008	1.258
B2	**m^2**	2,335	6,471	9,582	603	18,991
	ha	0.58	2.04	1.31	0.535	4.465
B8	**m^2**	6,826	1,097	4,192	588	12,703
	ha	0.76	0.34	0.53	0.027	1.657
Floorspace Totals		**15,830**	**7,848**	**14,788**	**1,237**	**33,703**
Site Area Totals		**2.43**	**2.46**	**1.92**	**0.57**	**7.38**

Figure EC01b: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m^2) Completed (2011-15)

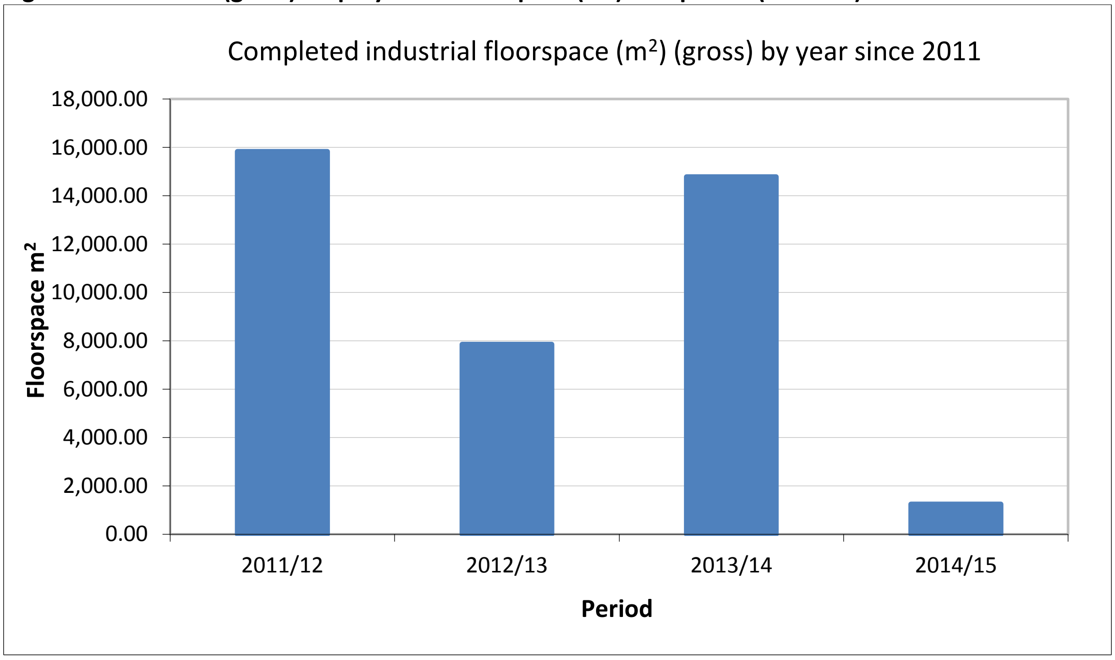


Table EC01b shows the historical completion rates for each employment use class since 2011/12, whilst Figure EC01b shows the overall completion rate for all employment uses over the same time period. The average annual take-up rate of employment land since 2011/12 is 1.85ha, which represents a notable decrease since the previous monitoring report where the figure was 2.27ha.

Data on completions is also used to show progress against the employment land requirement set-out in the Core Strategy and derived from the Employment Land Review (ELR) Update 2013.

Figure EC01c

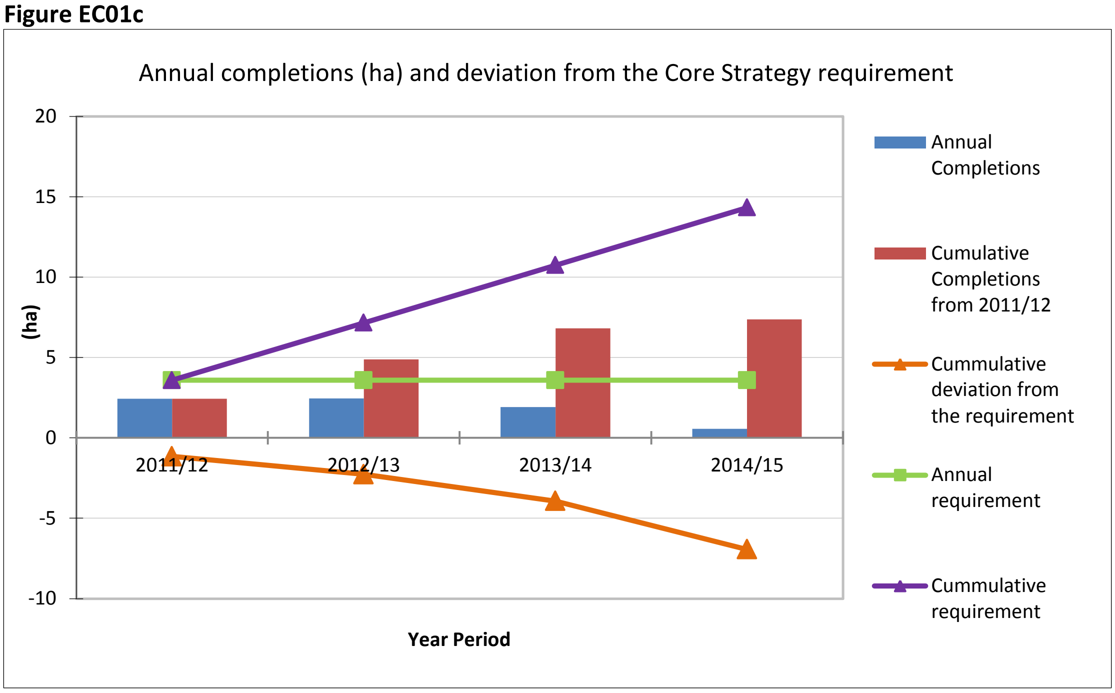


Figure EC01c shows that recent progress against the annual employment land requirement has been consistency below the long-term average, with completions in none of the years since 2011/12 meeting the target. Figure EC01c also shows that the gap between cumulative completions and the cumulative requirement is gradually increasing. This has led to an under delivery of 6.94ha of employment land in the borough since 2011/12. This is a significant deficit which will need to be rectified in future years if Pendle is to prosper.

The economic downturn and subsequent recession has clearly affected the delivery of new employment land. Businesses are being cautious in their investments and the restricted availability of finance has affected the viability of sites. Furthermore, in Pendle the limited choice of quality sites within the borough may also have had a negative impact on the amount of development coming forward.

Appendix F provides an update to the Employment Land Review showing the current position with regards to the employment land requirement and potential supply of employment land.

EC02: Amount of new employment floorspace (in m^2) completed on PDL

Table EC02

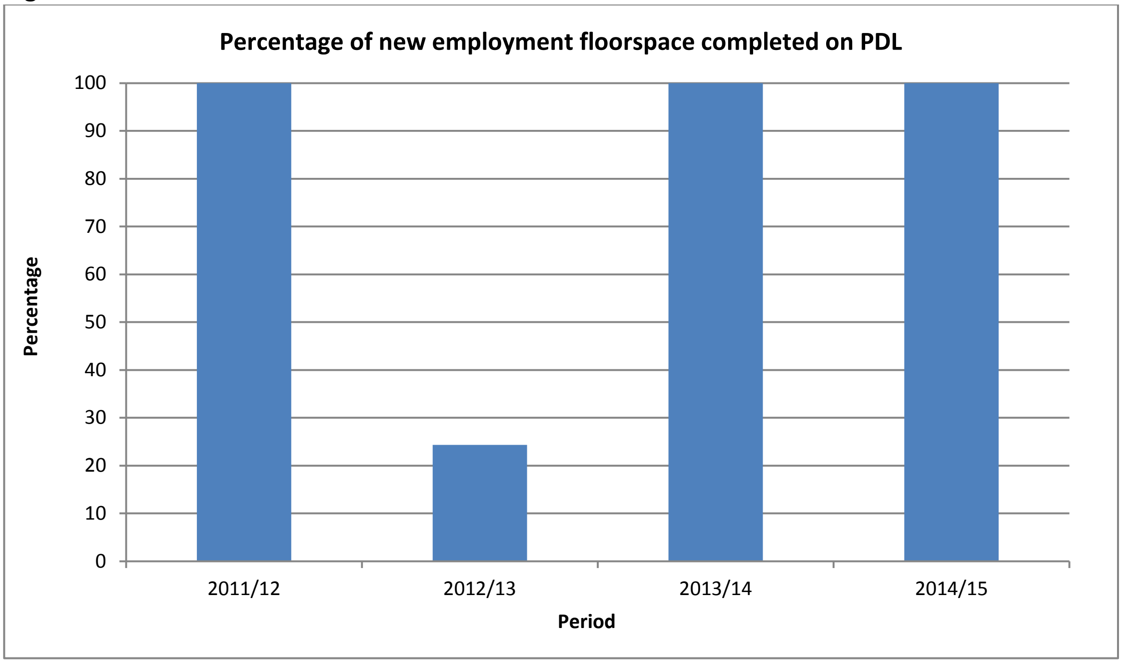
Settlement	B1				Total B1	B2	B8	Totals
	B1a	B1b	B1c	No info				
Nelson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colne	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	128
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	588
Barrowford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M65 Corridor	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**128**	**588**	**716**
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
Earby	46	0	0	0	46	0	0	46
West Craven Towns	**46**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**85**	**0**	**131**
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	390
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**390**	**0**	**390**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**390**	**0**	**390**
Total employment floorspace completed on PDL	**46**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**603**	**588**	**1,237**
Total employment floorspace completed	**46**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**603**	**588**	**1,237**
Percentage of completed employment floorspace on PDL	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table EC02 shows that of the 1,237m^2 of gross employment floorspace created in 2014/15 100% was on previously developed land (PDL).

A large proportion of the development of PDL sites is accounted for through the change of use of existing buildings or the addition of extensions onto existing premises.

Although there is no established target for employment development on PDL, Policy 23 of the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) sets-out a sequential test to direct the development of employment uses to established employment sites in the first instance.

Figure EC02



In three out of the last four monitoring periods all of the employment floorspace developed in Pendle has been on PPL. This shows that to some extent land is continuing to be recycled in the borough. The notable dip in the 2012/13 monitoring period was due to the completion of a large greenfield site at the West Craven Business Park for Senior Aerospace Weston.

It is likely that to improve the quality of the choice of employment sites in the borough additional greenfield sites will need to be developed in the future. The Core Strategy proposes the development of a Strategic Employment Site at Lomeshaye and the development of this site would result in the use of greenfield land.

EC03: Amount of new employment floorspace (in m^2) with an extant planning consent

Table EC03

Settlement	B1				Total B1	B2	B8	Totals
	B1a	B1b	B1c	No info				
Nelson	160	0	0	0	160	1,036	1,576	2,772
Colne	0	0	965	0	965	1,492	2,631	5,088
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	81	1,729	1,810
Barrowford	13,029	10,864	0	0	23,893	205	0	24,098
M65 Corridor	**13,189**	**10,864**	**965**	**0**	**25,018**	**2,814**	**5,936**	**33,768**
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	1,398	2,622	4,020
Earby	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,012	3,012
West Craven Towns	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,398**	**5,634**	**7,032**
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	825	0	825
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**825**	**0**	**825**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**825**	**0**	**825**
Totals	**13,189**	**10,864**	**965**	**0**	**25,018**	**5,037**	**11,570**	**41,625**

Table EC03 provides details of the total amount of floorspace that has been granted planning permission for employment use, which is either yet to be developed or under construction. It shows that over half the available floorspace is for B1 use and only 12% is for B2 uses. This suggests that the economy in Pendle is still restructuring with a larger proportion of B1 (office and light industry) developments proposed to come forward.

Figure EC03

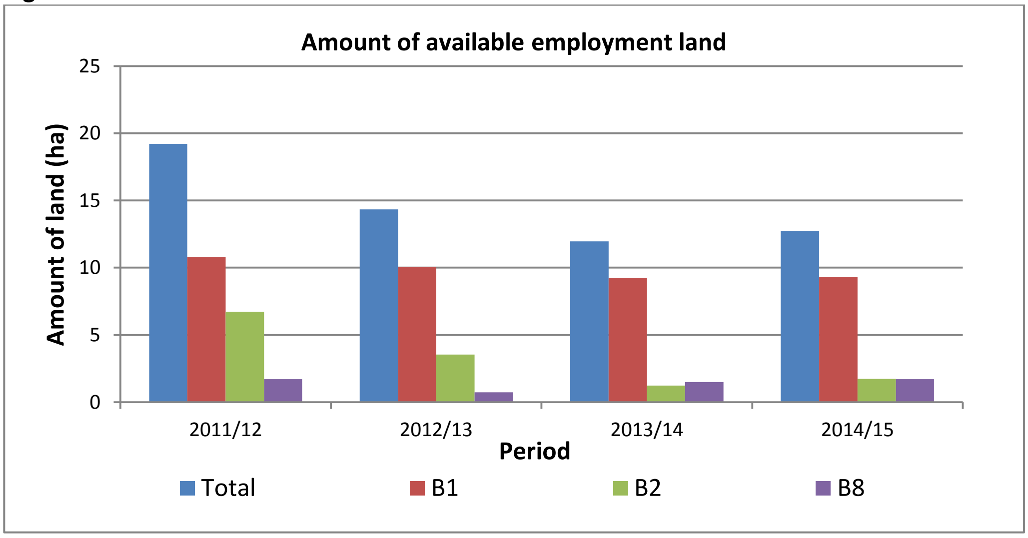


Figure EC03 shows the trends over the last few years in the amount land available for employment use. It shows that prior to the 2014/15 monitoring the overall amount of land with planning permission for employment was decreasing. However, there has been a slight increase in the last monitoring period, with the total amount of available land standing at 12.74ha.

This figure can be broken down in to 3.73ha of land with planning permission allowing for immediate development (Full or Reserved Matters) and 9.01ha with outline permission only, thereby requiring a further planning application to be made and approved before any development can take place. Collectively, these permissions provide for 41,625m^2 of new employment floorspace.

EC04: Amount of employment land / floorspace (in m^2) lost to alternative uses

Table EC04

Settlement	B1				Total B1	B2	B8	Totals
	B1a	B1b	B1c	No info				
Nelson	-75	0	0	0	-75	-22	0	-97
Colne	-155	0	0	0	-155	0	0	-155
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	-236	-236
Barrowford	-130	0	0	0	-130	-1486	0	-1616
M65 Corridor	**-360**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-360**	**-1,508**	**-236**	**-2,104**
Barnoldswick	-45	0	0	0	-45	0	0	-45
Earby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Craven Towns	**-45**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-45**	**0**	**0**	**-45**
Fence	0	0	-135	0	-135	0	0	-135
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**-135**	**0**	**-135**	**0**	**0**	**-135**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**-135**	**0**	**-135**	**0**	**0**	**-135**
Totals	**-405**	**0**	**-135**	**0**	**-540**	**-1,508**	**-236**	**-2,284**

Table EC04 shows that there has been a total of 2,284m^2 of employment floorspace lost to other uses during the 2014/15 monitoring period. A significant proportion of the lost floorspace is due to the redevelopment of sites for housing. In particular the site at Caldervale Shed in Barrowford accounts for the loss of 1,486m^2 of employment floorspace.

The monitoring information indicates that in 2014/15 none of the employment losses were due to the transfer of premises/land between the different employment use classes.

The latest monitoring data indicates that there are a number of industrial premises, consisting mainly of mills, which have planning permission for residential development. Five of these mills have been demolished or partly demolished: Westfield Mill, Barnoldswick

(BK055), Coates New Mill, Barnoldswick (BK098), Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield (BR029), Oak Mill, Colne (CE078) and Spen Brook Mill, Spen Brook (NH008). These sites are now in various states of redevelopment, although work at Westfield Mill and Oak Mill has stalled.

Two other mills have permission for residential development: Spring Mill, Fence (FE017) and Salterforth Mill, Salterforth (SH013), however, these premises are still occupied and work has therefore not started on their redevelopment.

There are also three other employment sites where residential planning permission has been granted: Salterforth Shed, Salterforth (SH018) and Wardle Storeys' office buildings, Earby (EY066 and EY069).

Future monitoring will indicate the progress being made with the redevelopment of these sites and the additional loss of employment land which results.

EC05: Unemployment levels

Table EC05

	Pendle		Bradley AAP		Burnley	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Official unemployment*	3,100	2,500	n/a	n/a	3,800	3,200
Percentage	8.1%	6.1%	n/a	n/a	9.9%	8.3%
Claimant Count #	1,499	790	152	95	2,035	1,176
Percentage	2.7%	1.4%	3.8%	2.3%	3.8%	2.2%

(Sources: http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx and http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?Unemployment/40402
* Numbers are of those aged 16-64 and the percentage expresses this as a proportion of all economically active.
# The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work.)

Table EC05 shows that in 2015 2,500 people were unemployed; equivalent to 6.1% of the economically active population. The figures show that the number of people unemployed in Pendle has fallen since 2014. Table EC05 also provides similar data for neighbouring Burnley as a comparison. It shows that similarly to Pendle the actual number of people unemployed in Burnley has fallen in 2014.

As a further indication of unemployment, Table EC05 also shows the number of people claiming jobseeker's allowance. In both Pendle and Burnley the numbers have decreased between 2014 and 2015. This data could indicate that the economy is starting to recover and more jobs are becoming available.

There are no specific unemployment figures available at the Bradley ward level, however, the number of people claiming jobseeker's allowance can give an indication of the levels of worklessness in this area. 95 residents claimed jobseeker's allowance in the Bradley ward in 2015 compared to 152 in 2014. Bradley is following the trends shown by the rest of the borough

EC06: Number and change in VAT and PAYE registered businesses

Table EC06

	Number of VAT registered businesses					Change in VAT registered businesses between 2010 and 2015	
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	Number	Percentage
Borough-wide	2,975	2,465	2,460	2,505	2,730	-245	-8%
Bradley AAP area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

(Source: ONS UK Business: Activity, Size and-Location
Accessed at: http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6235&pageid=38068&e=e)

Monitoring the number of VAT and PAYE registered businesses over time provides an effective indicator for monitoring the state and health of the local economy. The 2015 release marks the eighth year of publication for this data set.

Table EC06 shows that between 2010 and 2012 there was a significant reduction in the number of VAT registered and PAYE businesses in Pendle. This reduction slowed markedly in the following year and has risen steadily since 2013. The 11% growth between 2014 and 2015 is in-line with the Lancashire (12-district) average, but behind that for the North West (14.1%) and Great Britain (13.4%).

The allocation of a new strategic employment site at Lomeshaye in the Core Strategy offers the opportunity to create a high quality business location in the M65 Corridor, thereby helping to attract inward investment from high growth businesses and facilitate the relocation and expansion of successful businesses already situated within the borough.

EC07: Employment levels

Table EC07a – overall employment

	Pendle totals	Percentage
Economically Active	41,500	72.1
In employment	39,000	67.5

(http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx#tabempunemp)

Table EC07b – employment by sector

Sector	Number employed	Percentage
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	#	#
2. Professional occupations	4,200	10.8
3. Associate professional & technical	#	#
Total for sectors 1-3	11,400	29.2
4. Administrative & secretarial	#	#
5. Skilled trades occupations	5,100	13.0
Total for sectors 4-5	6,600	17.0
6. Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	5,500	14.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	4,600	11.8
Total for sectors 6-7	10,10	25.9
8. Process plant & machine operatives	7,500	19.1
9. Elementary occupations	#	#
Total for sectors 8-9	10,900	27.9

(http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx#tabempunemp
Sample size too small for a reliable estimate)

Tables EC07a and EC07b show the labour supply statistics from the ONS for the period April 2014 to March 2015. Table EC07a shows that just over 67% of the economically active population were in employment during this period.

Table EC07b shows employment by occupation. It indicates that 29% of the economically active population work in one of the professional or technical sectors. This is closely followed by those working as process plant and machine operatives who account for nearly 28% of the workforce. The service sector sees around 26% of the workforce. These findings indicate a shift back towards manufacturing compared to the 2012/13 monitoring period. Overall, however, the figures indicate that there is now a more balanced economy with each sector having similar levels of employees.

EC08: Median gross weekly and annual earnings and hours of work

Table EC08a: Median gross weekly earnings, April 2014

Area	Gross Weekly Earnings		Total Hours Worked
	Residence-based	Workplace-based	Median
Pendle	£390.50	£372.20	37.4
Lancashire (12-districts)	£385.50	£378.50	37.0

Table EC08b: Median gross annual earnings, April 2014

Area	All males	All females	All people
Pendle	£25,746	£13,384	£19,863
Lancashire (12-districts)	£24,650	£16,350	£20,000

(Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)
Accessed at: http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6236&pageid=36487&e=e)

Table EC08a shows that those people working in Pendle earn slightly less than those who live in the borough. In general terms, this means that Pendle benefits from commuter flows, with a number of the borough's residents (especially those in full-time employment) being able to travel outside the borough to access higher value employment opportunities.

Weekly earnings for employees resident in Pendle at £390.50 are £5.00 higher than the Lancashire (12-district) average. In contrast, by place of work they are £6.30 lower at £372.20. However, the overall the growth of 3.7% between 2013 and 2014 is significantly higher than the county, regional and national rates which are all under 1.0%.

There is a significant difference between the median gross annual earnings for female employees in Pendle and those in the county, equivalent to £2,966 per annum. The median earnings figures highlight the middle value for each area, and are not influenced by the very large salaries earned by a relatively small number of high fliers at the top of their professions.

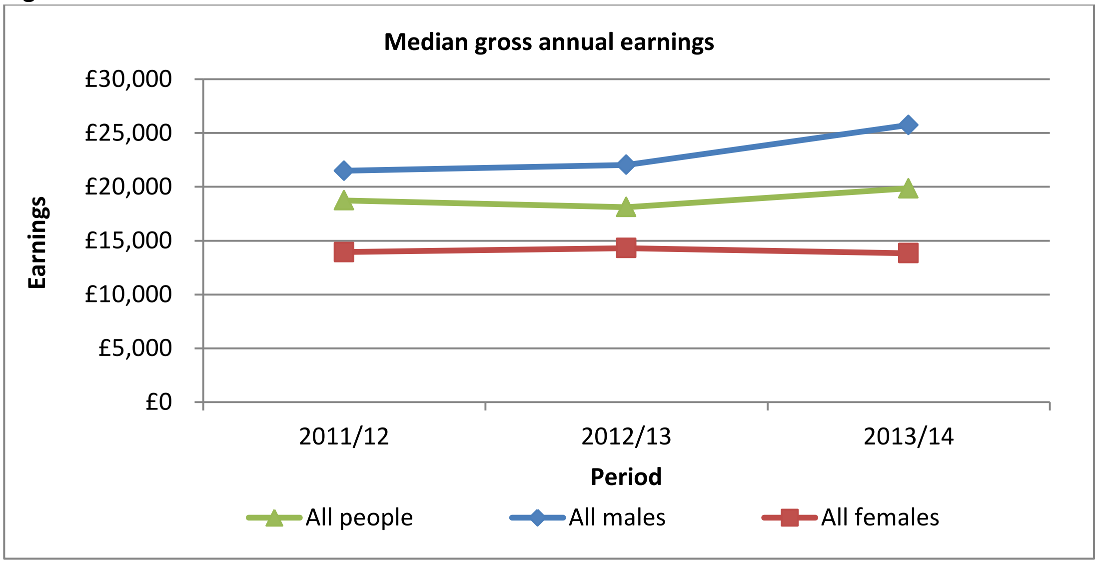
At 37.4 hours per week, the median total hours worked by all employees in Pendle (i.e. all people who work in the borough regardless of where they live) is higher than the Lancashire (12-district), North West and National averages which are all equivalent to 37.0 hours per week. It is the only district in the county to record a figure higher than the national average.

Table EC08b illustrates that in Pendle males earn on average £12,362 more than their female counterparts, which is significantly more than the comparable figure for 2012/13 (£7,728).

This 35% pay differential is approximately 10% greater than that found on a county-wide basis.

Figure EC08 shows the trends in median gross annual earnings over the three year period between 2011/12 and 2013/14. It indicates that the earnings for all males is increasing steadily, whereas for all females the picture is more varied with a slight decrease between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Figure EC08



EC09: Estimates of household earnings

Household income data for the Lancashire districts was previously taken from the PayCheck dataset. This is a modelled index of annual household income, developed by consumer and market analysis company CACI; using data from lifestyle surveys, the Census, and other market research. Lancashire County Council no longer pays for this data so it cannot be used as an indicator going forward.

The best available measure is the ONS Regional Household Income dataset. Unfortunately, this is not available below the East Lancashire NUTSs 3 area.

Between 1997 and 2013, the Gross Domestic Household Income (GDHI) per head figure for the 14-authority Lancashire area has shown a pattern of slow overall decline relative to the UK average. From a percentage of 88.8% of the UK average in 1997, the proportion fell to 85.2% in 2013

In 2013 the figure for the 14-authority Lancashire sub-region was estimated at £14,964. This level was the fourth lowest of the five North West sub-regions and only 85.2% of the UK average (£17,559). For East Lancashire the position was slightly healthier, but still below the regional average (see Table EC09a).

Table EC09a: Gross Disposable Household Income (at current prices), 2013

Area	GDHI per head	
	Total	Index (UK=100)
East Lancashire	£15,166	86.4
Lancashire (14-districts)	£14,964	85.2
North West	£15,412	87.8
UK	£17,559	100.0

(Source: ONS, Regional Household Income
Accessed via: http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6236&pageid=36479&e=e)

The continued value of this indicator will be reviewed prior to the publication of the next AMR.

Perhaps more useful are the estimates of personal incomes, which are available down to district level (Table EC09b). The latest data for 2012/13 reveals that the median or "typical" personal income in Pendle at £18,600 is just 88.6% of the UK figure. It is also lower than the comparable figures for the Lancashire County Council (12-district) area – £19,400 and 92.4% respectively.

The breakdown of these results reveals that in comparison to employment income (£17,800), the figures for self-employment are much lower (£10,100), meaning that it is not a lucrative option for many. Within the self-employed results there is a very large differential between the mean (average) and the median (typical) figures (£17,100 and £10,100 respectively); the much higher average figure being underpinned by a relatively small number of highly-paid individuals. That said Pendle was one of only four Lancashire districts to record a median figure for self-employment above £10,000.

Median employment and pension figures for Pendle are both below the county, regional and national comparators.

Table EC09b: Gross Disposable Household Income (at current prices), 2013

Area	Total Personal Income		Self Employed	Employees	Pension
	Mean Income (before tax)	Median Income (before tax)	Median Income (before tax)	Median Income (before tax	Median Income (before tax
Pendle	£22,900	£18,600	£10,100	£17,800	£11,800
Lancashire (12-districts)	£25,400	£19,400	£9,680	£18,400	£12,900
North West	£26,000	£19,700	£10,200	£19,000	£12,900
UK	£29,600	£21,000	£11,000	£20,100	£13,000

(Source: HM Revenues & Customs, Personal Income Statistics
Accessed via: http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6236&pageid=36484&e=e)

EC10: Development of Bradley AAP Employment Allocation

The employment allocation in the Bradley AAP is located on Bradley Hall Road at the former Vulcan Works site. The site previously had a planning permission in place for an employment use, however, this expired in the 2011/12 monitoring period. There is currently no valid planning permission for employment development at this site.

EC11: Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations

Table EC11

	Total	Town Centre*	Transport Hub	Accessibility Corridor#
Number of employment developments completed	5	0	1	1
Amount of employment floorspace developed (m^2)	1,237	0	588	588
Amount of employment land developed (ha)	0.57	0	0.027	0.027

(*This includes designated town and local shopping centres as defined in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016)
#The Accessibility Corridor includes those developments within the town centres of Nelson and Colne, and local shopping centre of Brierfield. It also covers parts of the transport hubs.)

Accessibility to employment is an important part of sustainable development. The policies in the Core Strategy look to promote new development in accessible locations to reduce the need to travel. Future monitoring of this indicator will help to show whether new employment development is being located in easily accessible locations.

Table EC11 shows that only one out of the five employment developments completed in the 2014/15 monitoring period was within a high accessibility corridor. This means that the development was within 400m of a main road with a high frequency bus route. This development was also within 400m of an identified transport hub.

The data also shows that none of the employment developments completed in 2014/15 were within a town or local shopping centre.

Nearly all of the employment developments completed in the 2014/15 monitoring period were within locations not considered to be highly accessible by public transport. Future monitoring will show whether future employment developments are being provided in accessible locations.

EC12: Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace (in m^2) completed

Table EC12a

Settlement	Floorspace (m^2)								
	A1 Con	A1 Comp	A1 Total	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Total
Nelson	16	0	16	0	120	0	142	817	1,095
Colne	120	214	334	0	0	50	92	257	733
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	236
Barrowford	1,164	156	1,320	77	265	51	0	130	1,843
M65 Corridor	**1,300**	**370**	**1,670**	**77**	**385**	**101**	**234**	**1,440**	**3,907**
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	44
Earby	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
West Craven Towns	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**95**
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	135
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Settlement	Floorspace (m^2)								
	A1 Con	A1 Comp	A1 Total	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Total
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**135**	**0**	**0**	**135**
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**135**	**0**	**0**	**135**
Totals (gross)	**1,300**	**370**	**1,670**	**77**	**436**	**280**	**234**	**1,440**	**4,137**
Losses	**-444**	**-51**	**-495**	**-245**	**0**	**-425**	**-280**	**-127**	**-1,572**
Total (net)	**856**	**319**	**1,175**	**-168**	**436**	**-145**	**-46**	**1,313**	**2,565**

Table EC12a shows that during the 2014/15 monitoring period a gross total of 1,670m^2 of A1 retail floorspace was completed. A large part of this retail space consisted of the new Booths supermarket in Barrowford. There was also a loss of 495m^2 of A1 retail floorspace, with a number of smaller A1 units being converted to alternative uses. This means that during the 2014/15 monitoring period there has been a net gain of A1 retail floorspace.

The provision of leisure uses (D2 use class) was the next largest contributor to the overall amount of new retail and leisure floorspace completed in the 2014/15 monitoring period accounting for 1,440m^2. A large proportion of this was from the creation of a new public play area at Cliffe Street, Nelson.

Appendix G provides information relating to the Retail Capacity Study and provides an assessment of the new retail completions against the retail capacity figures in the study. This will provide information on the take-up and demand for retail premises, which in turn will help to indicate the health of the borough's town and local shopping centres. Indicator EC13 below provides the current data relating to the occupancy levels of units within the borough's town and local shopping centres.

Table EC12b

Use Class	Gross Floorspace (m^2)				
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	Total
A1	586	216	674	1,670	**3,146**
A2	203	122	608	77	**1,010**
A3	35	0	0	436	**471**
A4	0	340	0	280	**620**
A5	249	0	139	234	**622**
D2	1,081	2,662	1,248	1,440	**6,431**
Total	**2,154**	**3,340**	**2,669**	**4,137**	**12,300**

Table EC12b provides historical data on the gross retail and leisure floorspace completions to show trends over time. It reveals that the amount of gross A1 retail floorspace completed in 2014/15 is notably higher than the preceding monitoring periods. This is mainly due to the completion of the new Booths supermarket in Barrowford.

The data also shows that there is significant variation amongst the other 'A' use classes over the last four years, with no additional floorspace being provided in some instances.

The amount of leisure land completed in 2014/15 is of a similar level to the previous four years.

EC13: Town centre occupancy levels (including vacancy levels)

Table EC13a

Settlement	Total number of units	Occupied units		Change since 2014	Vacant units		Change since 2014
		Number	%		Number	%	
Nelson	**382**	**326**	**85.3**	**-0.6**	**56**	**14.7**	**+0.6**
Colne	**262**	**235**	**89.7**	**-0.7**	**27**	**10.3**	**+0.7**
Barnoldswick	**206**	**199**	**96.6**	**+1.5**	**7**	**3.4**	**-1.5**
Town Centres	**850**	**760**	**89.4**		**90**	**10.6**	
Brierfield	**59**	**53**	**89.8**	**+5.1**	**6**	**10.2**	**-5.1**
Barrowford	**69**	**62**	**89.9**	**-5.6**	**7**	**10.1**	**+5.6**
Earby	**78**	**74**	**94.9**	**+2.6**	**4**	**5.1**	**-2.6**
Local Shopping Centres	**206**	**189**	**91.7**		**17**	**8.3**	
Total	**1,056**	**949**	**89.9**	**+0.4**	**107**	**10.1**	**-0.4**

Table EC13a indicates that three of the six main settlements have seen an increase in the number of vacant units in the last monitoring period.

Barrowford has seen the largest rise with an increase of 5.6%. This equates to 7 vacant units which is 4 more than the previous year. There is always an element of natural turnover of retail units in any town or local shopping centre. However it is unclear whether the opening of two new stores (Booths and M Local) have had an impact on other retailers in Barrowford. The SPAR store has closed along with another food store/delicatessen.

Nelson and Colne have also seen a very slight rise in the number of vacant units. In Nelson two additional units are now vacant bringing the total to 56 units in the town centre. Over the last three years the number of vacant units has fluctuated between 55 and 60 units. This indicates that the number of vacant premises in Nelson is still an issue, however, the problem has not significantly worsened over the last year. Further intervention in Nelson town centre will be required to help reduce the number of vacancies and improve the vitality of the area. The monitoring of retail and leisure planning permissions indicates that there is some development activity underway in Nelson which may help to reduce the number of vacancies in the coming years. Similarly in Colne the number of vacant units has only risen by 2 bringing the total to 27. This level of vacancy is manageable compared to a previous high of 42 units in 2010.

The total number of vacancies across the borough however, has remained constant at 107 units. Brierfield, Barnoldswick and Earby have all seen a reduction in the number of vacancies which suggests that the vitality of these areas has improved. In percentage terms, Barnoldswick and Earby have the lowest vacancy rates.

Table EC13b

Settlement	Number of units							
	Total	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Vacant
Nelson	382	117	43	8	2	18	8	56
Colne	262	93	28	12	11	10	5	27
Barnoldswick	206	75	17	6	4	11	4	7
Town Centres	850	285	88	26	17	39	17	90
Brierfield	59	33	3	0	0	6	4	6
Barrowford	69	24	5	5	1	0	2	7
Earby	78	28	3	3	0	3	0	4
Local Shopping Centres	206	85	11	8	1	9	6	17
Total	1056	370	99	34	18	48	23	107

Figure EC13

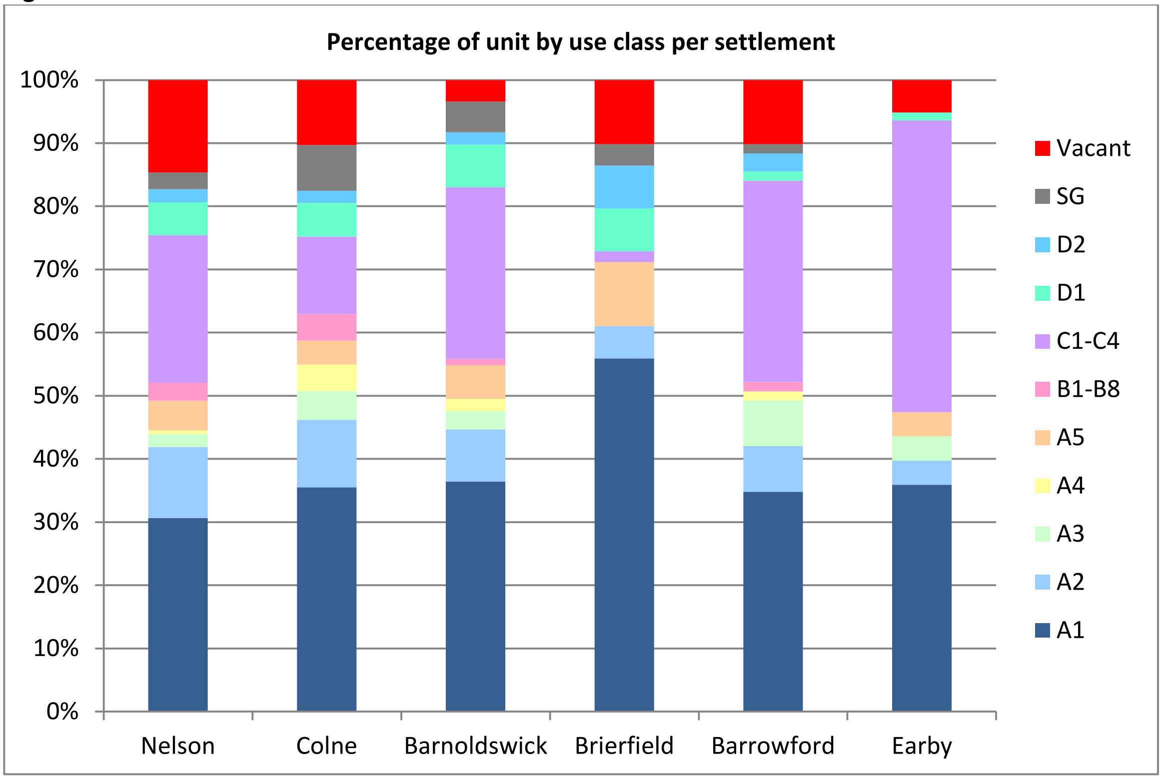


Table EC13b provides occupancy data for the main types of town centre uses. Figure EC13 shows the percentage of units in each use class by settlement.

The main town centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick have similar levels of representation in the main 'A' use classes. Between 50-60% of units in each of the town centres falls in to one of the 'A' use class categories.

Figure EC13 shows that over half of the units surveyed in the Local Shopping Centre of Brierfield are within the A1 retail use class. This may reflect the convenience retailing nature of this centre. Figure EC13 also shows that Brierfield has a higher proportion of A5 hot food takeaways within its centre compared to all the other centres. Earby has a significant proportion of units in residential use. These trends have not changed significantly over the last two years. It may be necessary to look at reviewing the extent of the town and local shopping centre boundaries as part of the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 in order to ensure the boundaries remain relevant and reflect the changing nature of retailing in Pendle and across the country.

EC14: Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre / leisure uses with an extant planning consent

Table EC14

Settlement	Floorspace (m^2)								
	A1 Con	A1 Comp	A1 Total	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Total
Nelson	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44
Colne	4,208	4,530	8,738	0	60	690	17	10,836	21,041
Brierfield	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	19,839	20,347
Barrowford	0	0	0	0	768	0	0	0	768
M65 Corridor	**4,208**	**4,530**	**9,101**	**0**	**828**	**690**	**61**	**30,675**	**42,200**
Barnoldswick	3,362	0	3,362	0	343	0	0	8,056	11,761
Earby	0	0	0	0	20	0	48	0	68
West Craven Towns	**3,362**	**0**	**3,362**	**0**	**363**	**0**	**48**	**8,056**	**11,829**
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	148
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	428
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**576**	**576**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**576**	**576**
Totals	**7,570**	**4,530**	**12,463**	**0**	**1,191**	**690**	**109**	**39,307**	**54,605**

Table EC14 shows that sites with an extant planning permission have the potential to create 54,605m^2 of new floorspace for retail and/or leisure use. The majority of these permissions are located within the M65 Corridor.

The largest A1 permission (6,149m^2) is for a garden centre and farm shop to be built at Junction 14 of the M65 in Colne. There is also permission for a supermarket (Lidl) at the former Glen Mill site on North Valley Road in Colne.

In West Craven there is an outline permission for a supermarket (3,348m^2) in Barnoldswick which was granted in October 2012. A reserved matters application will need to be approved before work at this site can commence.

Table EC14 shows that there is a substantial amount of land which has planning permission for D2 leisure use (39,307m^2). The largest of these permissions is associated with the provision of a new pavilion and the reinstatement of the cricket and football pitches (15,145m^2) at the former Lucas Sport Ground in Brierfield. Although work has started on the housing development at this site, work on the sports facilities is yet to begin. An outline permission was granted in January 2015 for the formation of a grass sports pitch at St John Fisher and Thomas More RC High School totalling 10,836m^2 and in Barnoldswick permission has been granted for the provision of a cycle track (8,056m^2) at the Hope Technology site.

EC15: Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL

Table EC15

Settlement	Floorspace (m²)								
	A1 Con	A1 Comp	A1 Total	A2	A3	A4	A5	D2	Total
Nelson	16	0	16	0	120	0	142	817	1,095
Colne	120	214	334	0	0	50	92	257	733
Brierfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	236
Barrowford	1,164	156	1,320	77	265	51	0	130	1,843
M65 Corridor	**1,300**	**370**	**1,670**	**77**	**385**	**101**	**234**	**1,440**	**3,907**
Barnoldswick	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	44
Earby	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
West Craven Towns	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**95**
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foulridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	135
Blacko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**135**	**0**	**0**	**135**
Rural Pendle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**135**	**0**	**0**	**135**
Totals	**1,300**	**370**	**1,670**	**77**	**436**	**280**	**234**	**1,440**	**4,137**

Table EC15 shows that a total of 4,137m² of retail and leisure floorspace was provided on previously developed land (PDL) in the 2014/15 monitoring period. This equates to 100% of the total gross retail and leisure floorspace.

Figure EC15

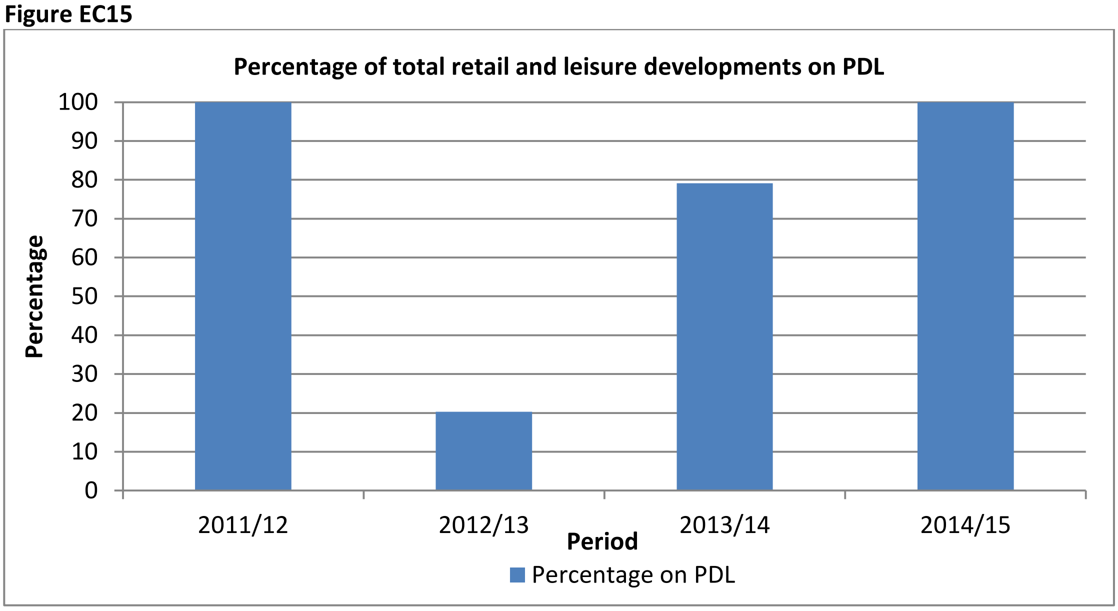


Figure EC15 shows that there has been differing levels of development of retail and leisure uses on PDL, with the proportion developed in 2012/13 being particularly low. However, this was due to the completion of a number of leisure developments including two new pavilions at Barrowford and Colne. Both of these have been partly built on land designated as open space and classified as Greenfield land. There was also a significant development at a farm visitor's centre which is also classified as a Greenfield site. Higher levels of PDL development have been seen in the other three years with 2011/12 and 2014/15 seeing all retail and leisure developments being completed on PDL.

The new developments within the retail use classes have all been completed on PDL and this can largely be attributed to the fact that they all consisted of changes of use of existing premises.

These results suggest that, similar to new employment development, existing premises and PDL are being recycled and reused. This is likely to be in part due to the requirement in Policy 25 of the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) to locate new retail development within a town or local shopping as a first priority.

EC16: Amount of floorspace completed for Tourism, Leisure and Culture

The monitoring regime for this indicator has not yet been established as it relates to a Core Strategy policy which is not yet in place. D2 leisure developments are currently monitored as part of EC12.

Community

This section provides data and information on issues relating to development associated with the provision of new community facilities, the loss of existing community facilities and the number of developments meeting design standards to help reduce crime levels.

A number of the indicators included in this section are proposed indicators in the Core Strategy and the data collection regimes have not yet been put in place to capture this information. As such they have not been monitored during the 2014/15 monitoring period. Once the Core Strategy has been adopted, data will be collected to allow these indicators to be monitored annually and to show the progress attributable, in part, to the implementation of the community policies within the plan.

Where data is already available from secondary sources, this information is presented below to provide a useful baseline for future monitoring reports.

CM01: Number of schemes granted permission and completed with a Secured by Design award

Table CM01

Location	Number of completed developments	No. mentioning crime prevention in Design and Access Statement	No. stating intention to meet Secured by Design Standards
Nelson	9	4	1
Colne	15	4	1
Brierfield (incl. Reedley)	2	1	0
Barrowford	7	3	1
M65 Corridor	**33**	**12**	**3**
Barnoldswick	8	2	0
Earby	3	1	0
West Craven Towns	**11**	**3**	**0**
Fence	1	1	0
Foulridge	2	0	0
Kelbrook	1	0	0
Trawden	2	0	0
Rural Service Centres	**6**	**1**	**0**
Barley	1	0	0
Blacko	0	0	0
Higham	0	0	0
Laneshawbridge	0	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	0	0	0
Roughlee and Crow Trees	0	0	0
Salterforth	0	0	0
Sough	0	0	0
Rural Villages	**1**	**0**	**0**
Rural Pendle	**7**	**1**	**0**
Total	**51**	**16**	**3**
Railway Street Area	0	0	0

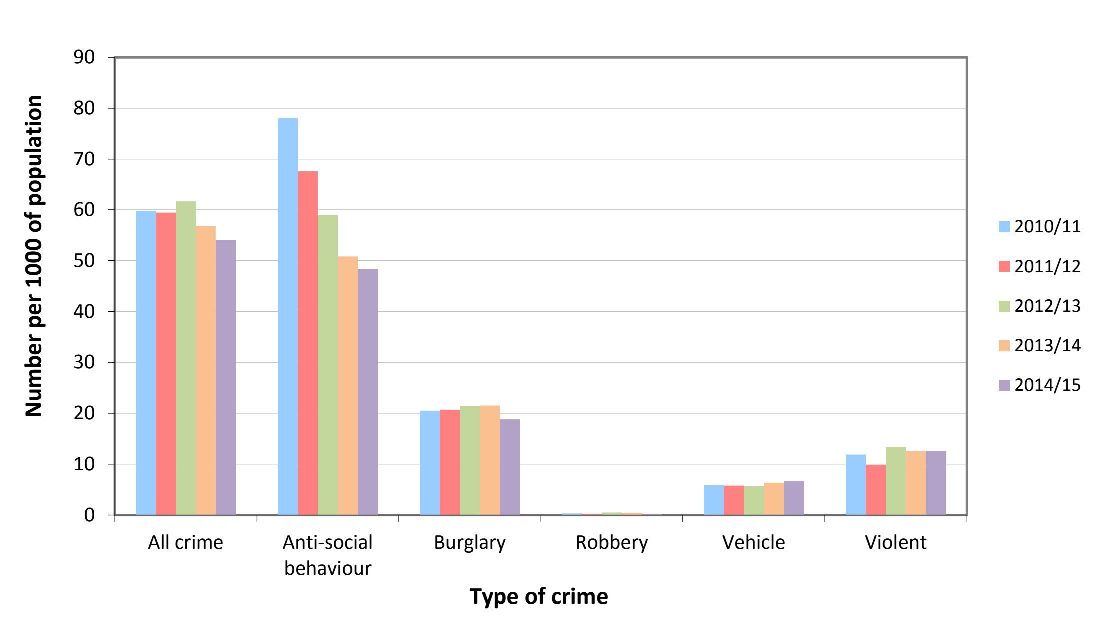
This indicator looks at whether newly completed developments included details of crime prevention measures or the use of Secured by Design standards in their planning applications.

Table CM01 shows that 16 of the 51 developments fully completed in the 2014/15 monitoring period mentioned crime prevention measures within their Design and Access Statement, but only three indicated that they were to meet the Secured by Design standards.

This data does not identify the number of schemes which eventually obtained a Secured by Design award.

CM02: Crime levels

Figure CM02



(Source: www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/crime/index.asp Note: monitoring period runs from 1st August to 31st July).

Monitoring the levels of crime provides contextual information and can help to show indirectly whether policies on community developments and design are having a positive influence.

Figure CM02 shows that over the last two years the overall crime rate in Pendle has fallen from a high of 61.69 crimes per 1,000 people in 2012/13 to 54.07 crimes per 1,000 people in 2014/15. The crime rate for Pendle is below the Lancashire average of 63.25 crimes per 1,000 people.

There have been small increases in the number of robberies, vehicle and violent crime over the last monitoring period. However, the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour has fallen, continuing the trend set over the last five years. There has also been a drop in the number of burglaries.

CM03: Number of extant planning consents for community facilities

This indicator was not monitored during the 2014/15 monitoring period as it is a proposed indicator in the Core Strategy. Measures are being put in place to ensure that when the Core Strategy is adopted data can be collected to help to assess the impact of Policies SUP1-SUP3.

CM04: Number of completed community facility developments

This indicator has not been monitored during the 2014/15 monitoring period as it is a proposed indicator within the Core Strategy. Once the Core Strategy is adopted data will be collected to allow this indicator to be monitored and to show the impact of Policies SUP1-SUP3.

CM05: Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses

This indicator has not been monitored during the 2014/15 monitoring period as it is a proposed indicator within the Core Strategy. Once the Core Strategy is adopted data will be collected to allow this indicator to be monitored and to show the impact of Policies SUP1-SUP3.

CM06: Changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation in the Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) area

Table CM06a – Index of Deprivation, Bradley 2010 and 2015

LSOA	2007	2010	2015		
	Rank	Rank	Rank	2010-2015	Decile
E01025181	2,046	2,296	1,828	+468	1
E01025182	497	919	1,928	-1,009	1
E01025183	2,494	2,494	2,265	+229	1
E01025184	804	649	1,890	-1,241	1

Decile: Ranking of LSOAs out of 32,482 nationally, where 1 equals worst 10% and 10 equals best 10%

Table CM06b – Indices of Deprivation: Barriers to Housing and Services

LSOA	2007	2010	2015		
	Rank	Rank	Rank	2010-2015	Decile
E01025181	31,535	31,065	19,211	+11,854	6
E01025182	32,360	31,268	22,578	+8,690	7
E01025183	32,206	31,560	27,519	+4,041	9
E01025184	32,377	31,529	25,892	+5,637	8

Decile: Ranking of LSOAs out of 32,482 nationally, where 1 equals worst 10% and 10 equals best 10%

Table CM06c – Indices of Deprivation: Living Environment

LSOA	2007	2010	2015		
	Rank	Rank	Rank	2010-2015	Decile
E01025181	10,930	18,430	17,234	+1,196	6
E01025182	231	273	612	-339	1
E01025183	452	390	839	-449	1
E01025184	123	49	382	-333	1

Decile: Ranking of LSOAs out of 32,482 nationally, where 1 equals worst 10% and 10 equals best 10%

The Indices of Deprivation have previously been published by the government in 2000, 2004, 2007 and 2010. A new set of data for the indices was published in September 2015.

The overall score is derived from the assessment of 37 separate indicators ordered across seven domains (income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services; and the living environment), which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The indices provide a measure of the relative deprivation of a particular area and do not reflect the affluence of the individuals within it. Not every person living in a deprived area will themselves be deprived and likewise there will be some deprived people living in areas that are considered to be the least deprived.

The comprehensive nature of the analysis makes the IMD the most useful indicator of whether the overall fortunes of an area are considered to be improving or declining. Observing changes over time will help to reveal if the actions being carried out in Bradley, are having a positive effect on the area.

Four LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) make up the Bradley AAP area. One of the key aims of the action plan is to improve housing conditions and the overall living environment.

Table CM06a shows that in 2007 and 2010 there was considerable variation between the four LSOAs in terms of their overall ranking. Whilst these disparities have reduced, the 2015 figures clearly demonstrate that Bradley remains amongst the 10% most deprived areas in the country.

Table CM06b considers the indices relating to barriers to housing and services. These look at geographic barriers, such as road distances to key services (GPs, general store, primary school etc.) and wider barriers such as the affordability of housing. The data reveals that the Bradley AAP area has relatively good access to housing and services, due in large part to its proximity to Nelson town centre.

Table CM06c considers the indices relating to the living environment. These take into account living conditions in terms of the quality of housing and factors influencing the external environment, such as air quality and road traffic accidents. The results once again show that things are far from uniform across the Bradley AAP area.

CM07: Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together

This indicator is used as an indirect measure of how new community facilities and other communal developments help to change the perceptions of people living in the area.

The answers provided in response to Question 25 of the Pendle Perception Survey reveal that in 2014 almost half of all respondents (46%) felt that people from different backgrounds living in Pendle get on well together. This is lower than the 55% figure recorded in 2012, but is comparable with the 47% figure recorded in 2010.

In contrast approximately one-quarter (26%) indicated that they disagreed with the statement that people of different backgrounds get on well together, which is far lower than the 34% figure recorded in 2012.

The results are markedly different across Pendle (Table CM07). Passing from the west of the borough at Brierfield through Nelson and Barrowford towards Colne and Barnoldswick, the results reveal that the perception of community cohesion improves significantly, whilst the impression that people from different background do not get on well together recedes.

There are no direct comparators with any other parts of the county.

Table CM07 – People from different backgrounds get on well together, 2014

Area	Agree	Disagree
Brierfield & Reedley	34%	34%
Nelson	40%	32%
Barrowford & Western Parishes	49%	25%
Colne & District	49%	15%
West Craven	63%	12%
Pendle	**46%**	**24%**

Source: Pendle Perception Survey, 2014

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اردو

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آپ کے لئے زیادہ مُفید ہو تو براۓ مہربانی ہمیں ٹیلیفون کریں۔