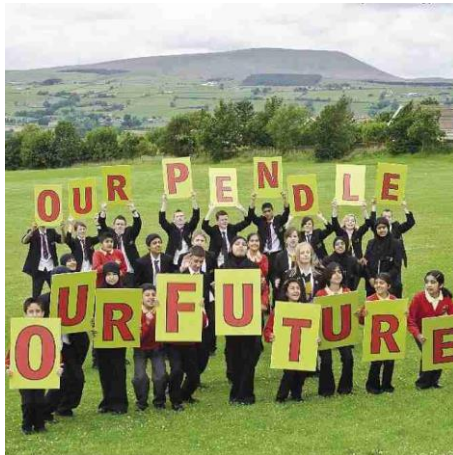


Local Plan for Pendle



Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)

1st April 2015
to 31st March 2016



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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 2015 to 31st March 2016, although events taking place outside this twelve month period may be referred to, in order to provide context.

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 Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) and where appropriate the Core Strategy.
- 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 policies.

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.

In this AMR we have tried to include more visual representation of the data through charts and graphs, and have moved the data tables into the appendices. Each indicator starts on a new page to allow for easy referencing.

2. Spatial Portrait

Where Is Pendle?

The Borough of Pendle (population 90,000) is situated in north-west England on the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The borough covers an area of 169.4 km² and is one of twelve district councils in the county of Lancashire. Together with Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley and Rossendale it forms part of the Pennine Lancashire sub-region.



Pendle was created in 1974 by combining the former municipal boroughs of Colne and Nelson and the former urban districts of Barnoldswick, Barrowford, Brierfield, Earby and Trawden, with various parishes previously administered by Burnley Rural District and Skipton Rural District. Within its boundaries there are four town and 15 parish councils, with 49 local councillors representing the 20 electoral wards.

In terms of planning three spatial areas, each with its own locally distinctive character, can be clearly distinguished:

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.

What is it like?

The Borough takes its name from the imposing Pendle Hill which dominates the skyline for miles around. It overlooks an area of sharp contrasts. Whilst approximately two-thirds of the population live in the densely populated former mill towns found in the south of the borough, two-thirds of the area is characterised by attractive rural landscapes, which contain some of the most beautiful and unspoilt countryside in northern England.

In the south of the borough the desolate, heather clad, South Pennine Moors were once the inspiration for novels written by the Brontë sisters. Designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) the slopes of Boulsworth Hill host a mosaic of habitats, which support breeding colonies for a diverse range of upland birds. To the west, in the shadow of Pendle Hill, dark tales of witchcraft and picturesque villages attract tourists to the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Moving north east, Weets Hill overlooks the attractive market town of Barnoldswick and sparsely populated West Craven, once part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Offering one of the lowest crossings of the Pennine hills, which form the backbone of England, Pendle has been an important gateway between Lancashire and Yorkshire for several generations. In the late 18th century the Leeds and Liverpool Canal carved its way through an unspoilt landscape, 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 once quiet villages rapidly evolved into industrial towns. The local populace increased from just 10,000 to over 70,000, giving rise to the great cultural diversity still found within the local community to this day.

The area retains a significant industrial role, although it is no longer based on textiles. Today a network of advanced engineering businesses supports one of the largest aerospace manufacturing clusters in Europe. At its heart is Rolls-Royce in Barnoldswick, where Frank Whittle produced the first turbojet engines in 1940. This facility has led on the development and manufacture of the wide chord fan blades used in the RB211 and Trent engines, which have powered many of the passenger aircraft built since the early 1970s.

Pendle has embraced the move from manufacturing to service based employment, as exemplified by the success of several relatively new businesses. Boundary Mill Stores, founded in 1983, is now the borough's largest employer, whilst Daisy Communications and Barnfield Construction are also amongst the fastest growing companies in their respective fields. In a joint venture with Pendle Council – Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL) – Barnfield Construction is helping to transform both the appearance and fortunes of the area. We remain immensely proud of the important role the area played in the growth of our nation. You can go back in time by visiting the magnificent Pendle Heritage Centre, a collection of Grade II Listed farm buildings and historic gardens in Barrowford, whilst Bancroft Mill in Barnoldswick recalls the significant role that the textile industry played in the development of Pendle.

But it is the magnificent unspoilt countryside, traditional villages and historic hamlets that are the area's major attraction. The arrival of the M65 motorway in the mid-1980s opened up the area for both business and tourism. Pendle and its beautiful countryside are only an hours' drive from the cities of Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool, each with an international airport serving destinations across the world. Northern Rail operates an hourly train service from Colne and Nelson, connecting with long-distance services on the West Coast Mainline from London and Scotland at Preston. Those attracted by the bright lights of the city should change train at Rose Grove, or hop on the high-quality high-frequency Witch Way bus service, to reach the heart of Manchester.

What are its main characteristics?

Some of the most affluent localities in the North West can be found in the rural areas of Pendle, yet the former Lancashire mill 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 seek out designer clothing.

Barnoldswick won High Street of the Year in 2014 and Colne was a finalist in 2015. Designer clothing stores in the village of Barrowford count well-known footballers amongst their regular clients, whilst the large Boundary Mill Stores outlet on the edge of Colne attracts discerning shoppers in large numbers from across the North of England.

Our historic towns and villages are also great places to visit for leisure, sports, culture and good food. The ACE Centre in Nelson; The Muni, Hippodrome and Little theatres in Colne and the Rainhall Centre in Barnoldswick all host a wide range of exhibitions and events. The Wavelengths leisure pool in Nelson is just one of several modern and award winning facilities for sports and recreation. Colne, in particular, has established an excellent reputation for good food with specialist shops, restaurants and cafes lining the high street; but there are good quality dining and accommodation to be found throughout the borough.

The latest estimates predict that the population will rise to almost 92,000 by 2039. The current make-up of the population reveals that 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 community colleges has seen GCSE results improve significantly over recent years and levels of absence have fallen. However, 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 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 66 jobs for every 100 people compared to 78 in Lancashire and 82 nationally (ONS, 2014).

The continued strength of the local economy derives enormous benefit from the aerospace sector which is a source of high value employment. Average earnings in Pendle remain below comparable county and national figures, but 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). This subdues average house prices and contributes to high rates of unfit housing. It also masks more positive aspects of the local housing market. For example, in 2012 the Halifax Quality of Rural Life survey recognised Pendle as the most affordable rural location to buy a home in Britain.

Of the 39,380 dwellings in Pendle, 88% are owner occupied or private rented. The new UK House Price Index (April 2016) reveals that the average house price (mean) in Pendle was £86,796, equivalent to just 41.6% of the UK average (£208,705). As in many other Pennine Lancashire authorities, where terraced housing predominates, 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 5.2% in 2015 remains relatively high. Targeted action has seen the number of long-term vacant dwellings fall dramatically in recent years.

Creating a safe and healthy environment helps to maximise the positive contribution people can make to society. Influenced by poor housing conditions, Pendle's health records are generally worse than their national equivalent, as are levels of worklessness and 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 the urban areas. Approximately one-third of all households are in postcodes with internet connection speeds over 8Mbps. Just 10% of households do not receive broadband speeds of at least 2Mbps.

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 2015 and 31st March 2016.

Progress on Local Plan preparation and an explanation for any 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 this monitoring period. Only the latest stage is identified (i.e. the last stage timetabled to occur in the 2015/16 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 2015/16 monitoring period.

Table 3.1 Summary of completed documents

Document	Type	Date Adopted
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief	SPD	October 2005
Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016)	Local Plan	May 2006
Pendle Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance	SPD	August 2008
Design Principles	SPD	December 2009
Railway Street Neighbourhood (Brierfield)	SPD	December 2010
Bradley AAP	DPD	June 2011
Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy	DPD	December 2015
Statement of Community Involvement (First Review)	Process Document	March 2016

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

Document	Progress at 31 st March 2016			Explanation / Comment
	LDS target stage and date	Actual stage and date	On target?	
Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies DPD	Local Plan Preparation (Reg. 18) Other site allocation consultation February 2016	Initial scoping work carried out at the end of the monitoring period. No official stage reached.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 is out-of-step with the informal target set in the LDS. This is in part due to the delay in adopting the Core Strategy. The need to prepare additional evidence base documents, including the Green Belt Assessment, Green Infrastructure Strategy etc, has also delayed the start of preparing the Part 2 plan. Work on a Scoping Report and Methodology has now started (August – October 2016). Further details will be presented in the 2016/17 AMR. Reflecting this position the Council will look to review the timetable for the preparation of this DPD in the Local Development Scheme during 2017.
Development in the Open Countryside and AONB SPA	N/A	N/A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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Existing Policies

The policies in the recently adopted Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, together with the extant policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan (2001-2016) (RPLP), which were saved following a direction from the Secretary of State¹, make up the Development Plan for Pendle.

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

¹ In line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the 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 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.

Planning decisions are now being made using the policies in both the Core Strategy and those relevant policies in the RPLP. However, the Core Strategy was only adopted in December 2015, so several decisions made in the 2015/16 monitoring period were made only using the RPLP policies. Moving forward the Council is now in the process of preparing the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies which will replace the remainder of the extant policies in the RPLP.

Policy Usage

The Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and RPLP provide the current planning policy base for Pendle. There are a total of 28 policies in the Core Strategy and 29 extant policies in the RPLP which are currently being used in decision making. These policies cover a range of topics including spatial development principles, environment, housing, employment, retail and community.

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) and highlights the number of times each policy has been used in determining a planning application during the 2015/16 monitoring period and the previous period (2014/15). Table 3.4 lists the policies in the Core Strategy and shows how many times they have been used since the plan was adopted in December 2015.

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

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2014/15	2015/16
1	Development in the Open Countryside	115	80
2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	26	19
3	Green Belt	26	18
3A	Protected Areas	4	2
4A	Natural Heritage – International Sites	3	1
4B	Natural Heritage – National Sites	4	1
4C	Natural Heritage – County and District Designated Sites	6	4
4D	Natural Heritage – Wildlife Corridors, Species Protection and Biodiversity	51	36
5	Renewable Energy Sources	10	3
6	Development and Flood Risk	31	22
7	Water Resource Protection	2	1
8	Contamination and Pollution	42	43
9	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	35	32
10	Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	129	92
11	Archaeology	0	0
12	Maintaining Settlement Character	3	2
13	Quality and Design in New Development	490	375
14	Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	49	35
16	Landscaping in New Developments	58	47
17	Location of New Housing Development	0	3
18	Housing Market Renewal	1	0

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2014/15	2015/16
20	Quality Housing Provision	70	56
21	Provision of Open Space in New Housing Development	13	12
22	Protected Employment Areas	8	8
23	Location of New Employment Development	7	6
24	Employment in Rural Areas	4	1
25	Location of Service and Retail Development	40	27
26	Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres and Local Shopping Areas	6	7
27	Retail and Service Land Provision	9	2
28	Retail and Service Provision in Villages	0	0
29	Creating an Improved Transport Network	0	0
30	Sustainable Transport Modes	6	6
31	Parking	155	143
32	New Community Facilities	11	9
33	Existing Open Space	7	3
34	Improved Open Space Provision	0	1
35	Countryside Access	0	0
36	Leeds-Liverpool Canal Corridor	1	0
37	East Lancashire Regional Park	0	0
38	Telecommunications	3	7
39	Equestrian Development	5	6
40	Tourism	9	3

Table 3.3 indicates that the overall policy usage in 2015/16 is of a similar level to that recorded for the 2014/15 monitoring period. Some of the policies most used in 2014/15 have seen their usage reduced, whereas the use of other policies has increased. The reasons for this are explained below.

The table reveals that seven out of the 42 policies in the RPLP were not used to assess applications in 2015/16. It also shows a decrease in the usage of other policies. This is likely to be due to the adoption of the Core Strategy which has seen a number of RPLP policies being replaced and therefore their usage will have ceased. It may also reflect a decrease in the number of applications of certain types of development. For example the number of applications for renewable energy schemes has decreased in the last year and therefore the number of times Policy 5 has been used has decreased. 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.

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

Table 3.4 Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy policies

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2015/16	
SDP1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	26	
SDP2	Spatial Development Principles	12	
SDP3	Housing Distribution	9	
SDP4	Employment Distribution	4	
SDP5	Retail Distribution	5	
SDP6	Future Infrastructure Requirements	0	
ENV1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments	77	
ENV2	Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	100	
ENV3	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	0	
ENV4	Promoting Sustainable Travel	4	
ENV5	Pollution and Unstable Land	6	
ENV6	Waste Management	0	
ENV7	Water Management	6	
LIV1	Housing Provision and Delivery	19	
LIV2	Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe	0	
LIV3	Housing Needs	3	
LIV4	Affordable Housing	4	
LIV5	Designing Better Places to Live	18	
WRK1	Strengthening the Local Economy	4	
WRK2	Employment Land Supply	3	
WRK3	Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye	0	
WRK4	Retailing and Town Centres	5	
WRK5	Tourism, Leisure and Culture	2	
WRK6	Designing Better Places to Work	1	
SUP1	Community Facilities	3	
SUP2	Health and Well-being	0	
SUP3	Education and Training	2	
SUP4	Designing Better Public Places	0	

Table 3.4 shows that only 7 of the 28 policies in the Core Strategy have not been used since its adoption in December 2015. This is unsurprising given the short period of time that the plan has been in place. Furthermore, looking at the policies which have not been used, it is likely to be due to the fact that applications for the type of development covered by these policies have not been received.

Tables 3.5 and 3.6 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 3.5 Bradley Area Action Plan

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2014/1	2015/16
BAAP1	New Housing Site	1	0
BAAP2	Flood Risk	0	0
BAAP3	Property Improvement	1	0
BAAP4	Areas of Environmental Improvement	1	0
BAAP5	New and Existing Employment Sites and Retailing	0	0

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2014/1	2015/16
BAAP6	Design Quality	1	1
BAAP7	Movement and Safety	0	0

Table 3.6 Supplementary Planning Guidance and Documents

Document Title	Number of times used?	
	2014/15	2015/16
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief SPD	0	0
Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD	39	21
Design Principles SPD	207	188
Development in the Open Countryside SPG	28	13
Control of Telecom Equipment SPG	1	0

The Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) has been a formal part of the statutory Development Plan for Pendle for five years. In the previous monitoring period (2014/15) four of the policies in the Action Plan were used to help determine applications in the Bradley AAP area. During this monitoring period (2015/16) only one policy was used and this related to design quality.

The usage of the policies in the Bradley AAP over the five years since its adoption, have been significant low. This is in part due to the low number of applications made in the Bradley area. The reduction in funding to deliver projects in this regeneration area has also had an impact on the number of applications being submitted and therefore the policies in the plan are not being implemented.

A number of the indicators in Section 5 provide an analysis of data at the Bradley AAP area level, where it is relevant.

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 one SPG have been used during the 2015/16 monitoring period.

The most frequently used document is the Design Principles SPD, which has been used 188 times during the 2015/16 monitoring period. In comparison its parent policy, Policy 13 (Quality and Design in New Development) in the RPLP, has been used 375 times and its associated policy in the Core Strategy, Policy ENV2, has been used 100 times.

The Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD has been used 21 times. Its associated policy in the RPLP – Policy 10 (Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest) has been used 92 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 13 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 80 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 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 and places 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.

With the independent examination of the Core Strategy taking place during the 2015/16 monitoring period, joint working and face-to-face meetings with neighbouring authorities were less frequent than in previous years. Table 4.1 provides a brief summary of the work carried out to comply with the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate.

The regular meetings listed below are normally attended by representatives from each of the 14 local planning authorities in Lancashire and the County Council.

1. Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG)	Four per annum
2. Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG)	Four per annum
3. Lancashire Conservation Officer Group (LCOG)	Four per annum
4. Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum	One per annum
5. Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG)	Four per annum
6. South Pennine Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group	Two per annum

The Lancashire Enterprise Partnership sends a representative to the DPOG and PL-POG meetings.

The South Pennine Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group has commissioned joint studies to address potential capacity and landscape impact. The group also jointly maintains a GIS mapping database to help assess the cumulative impact of wind energy schemes. The South Pennine Moors cover a large part of northern England. As such the group has an extensive list of members including: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, Bradford Metropolitan District Council, Burnley Borough Council, Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Craven District Council, High Peak Borough Council, Hyndburn Borough Council, Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council, Pendle Borough Council, Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council and Rossendale Borough Council.

With the proposal to prepare a supplementary planning document (SPD) for the whole of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) under consideration, planning officers from Lancashire County Council, Lancaster City Council, North Yorkshire County Council, Pendle Borough Council, Preston City Council, Ribble Valley Borough Council, Wyre Borough Council and Natural England regularly attended meetings of the Joint Advisory Committee, where this proposal was considered.

Discussions with Lancashire County Council regarding primary and secondary school places were ongoing throughout the year

Table 4.1 Duty to Cooperate summary

Body	Action	Outcome
1. Neighbouring Authorities		
Burnley BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Playing Pitch Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint evidence base document, prepared by the Councils in Pendle, Burnley and Rossendale with support from Sport England. Draft report published in early 2016.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burnley Green Belt Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle submitted a written response to an outline of the draft methodology circulated by consultants LUC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder group meeting in February 2016 to help establish the scope of the document.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty to Cooperate Meeting (19.06.15) 	<p>Discussions focussed on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main Modifications to Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy. The value of advice from counsel ahead of the Hearing Sessions. Upcoming work on Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations & Development Policies. Progress towards Burnley Local Plan (Preferred Options). The contribution of long-term empty homes to the housing requirement. The scrutiny of Strategic Housing Market Assessments. Responsibilities under the Duty to Cooperate. Growth Corridor funding to support the provision of new infrastructure to facilitate economic growth. The likely need for a joint Green Belt Assessment, if timescales permit, or separate assessments for both boroughs. Approaches to viability assessment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above

Body	Action	Outcome
Bradford MBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder group meeting in February 2016 to help establish the scope of the document.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
Craven DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PBC submitted formal comments in response to a formal public consultation on the Local Plan, supporting revisions that had been made in response to earlier comments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty to Cooperate Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Duty to Cooperate meeting with Craven DC was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period. The nearest meetings were held on 27.02.15 and 16.05.16.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest of Bowland AONB JAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB. Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape & Biodiversity Land Management Access & Recreation Climate Change Education Sustainable Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder group meeting in February 2016 to help establish the scope of the document.
Calderdale MBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder group meeting in February 2016 to help establish the scope of the document.
Ribble Valley BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest of Bowland AONB JAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB. Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape & Biodiversity

Body	Action	Outcome
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
Lancashire CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest of Bowland AONB JAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB. • Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder group meeting in February 2016 to help establish the scope of the document.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
North Yorkshire CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest of Bowland AONB JAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB.

Body	Action	Outcome
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder group meeting in February 2016 to help establish the scope of the document.
2. Other Pennine Lancashire Planning Authorities		
Blackburn-with Darwen BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
Hyndburn BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
Rossendale BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Playing Pitch Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint evidence base document, prepared by the Councils in Pendle, Burnley and Rossendale with support from Sport England. Draft report published in early 2016.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning

Body	Action	Outcome
		consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
3. Other Lancashire Planning Authorities		
Blackpool BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
Chorley BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
Fylde BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
Lancaster CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest of Bowland AONB JAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB. Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities,

Body	Action	Outcome
		<p>particularly through the six themed working groups :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
Preston CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest of Bowland AONB JAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB. • Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
South Ribble BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above

Body	Action	Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
West Lancashire BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
Wyre BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest of Bowland AONB JAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB. Discuss management of the AONB and potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Green Belt Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Development Control Officer Group (DCOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Conservation Officer Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancashire Gypsy & Traveller Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting of the Forum was not convened during the 2015/16 monitoring period.

All of the local planning authorities identified in Table 4.1 were consulted on the Main Modifications to the Core Strategy (July 2015) and notified of its adoption, following the expiry of the six-week period for judicial review (February 2016). They were also kept up-to-date with planning policy in Pendle via the award-winning Framework newsletter; with five issues published in 2015/16.

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.

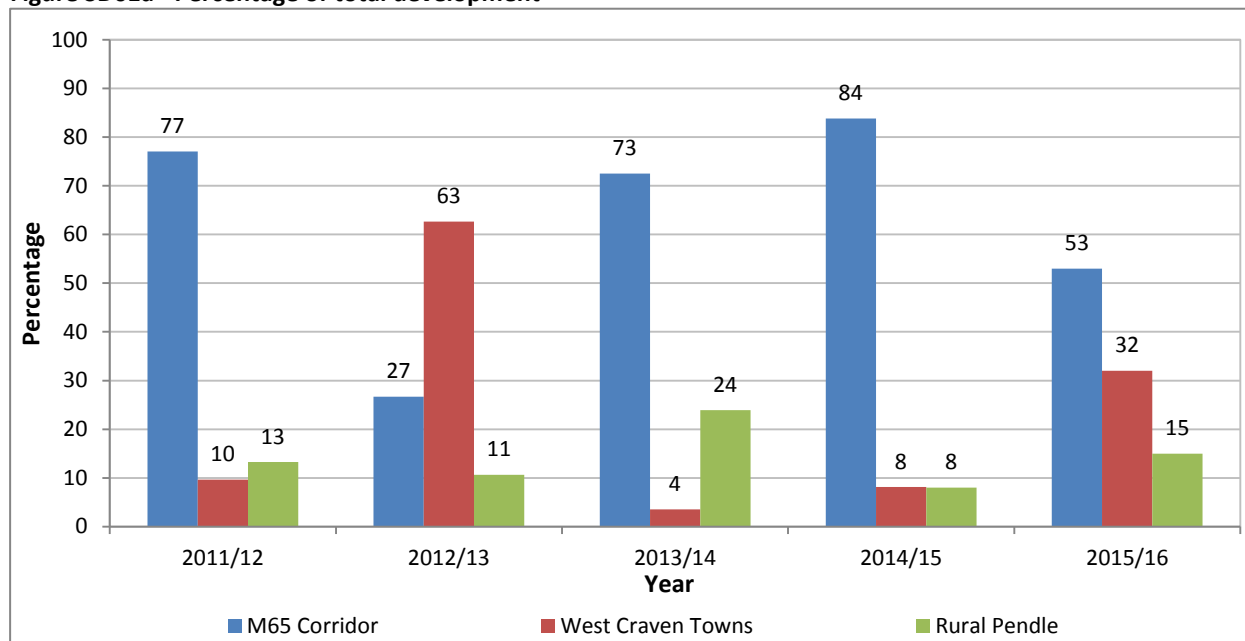
The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover the Spatial Development Principles. These are set out in Table 5a below. The commentary for each indicator will provide details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

Table 5a

Policy	Targets	Triggers
SDP2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver development in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy. • Increase the amount of development on previously developed land (PDL). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns (combined) by 2020 and 2025. • 80% or less of new employment development has occurred in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns (combined) by 2020 and 2025. • 50% or less of new development has occurred on PDL by 2020 and 2025.
SDP5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver retail provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% or more of approved major retail developments are located outside the three main town centres by 2020 and 2025.
SDP6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver the necessary infrastructure to support proposed development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes essential to plan delivery, as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, are not progressing in line with the proposed timetable.

Indicator:	SD01	Amount of new development completed in each settlement
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Policy Links:	SDP2
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Data:
Figure SD01a - Percentage of total development

Comment:

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.

Figure SD01a shows that 53% of development which occurred in the 2015/16 monitoring period was in the M65 Corridor. This is significantly less than the proportion completed in this area in the previous monitoring period. In contrast the amount of development occurring in the West Craven Towns was significantly greater than in the previous period. This is partly due to a number of larger housing developments which have been completed in Barnoldswick, specifically the affordable housing developments at Valley Road and at the former Hope Mill site on Skipton Road.

There has been a slight increase in the proportion of development occurring in Rural Pendle during this monitoring period. However, it is still in line with the locational approach set out in the Core Strategy.

Looking at trends over time, Figure SD01a shows that there has been a certain degree of fluctuation between the proportions of development occurring in each spatial area. In general the majority of development has taken place in the M65 Corridor and reflects the higher levels of sustainability which are found in the settlements in this Spatial Area. Since the start of the plan period 60% of all development has taken place in the M65 Corridor, 25% in the West Craven Towns and 15% in Rural Pendle. This suggests that new development is following the hierarchical approach and the spatial development principles set out in Policies SDP1-SDP6 of the Core Strategy.

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.

Indicator:	SD02	Amount of new development completed in specific locations
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Policy Links:	SDP2, SDP5
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Data:
Table SD02a

Location	Settlement Boundary	Open Countryside	Total	Town and Local Shopping Centres
Amount (ha)	5.65	1.53	7.18	0.12
Percentage	79	21		2

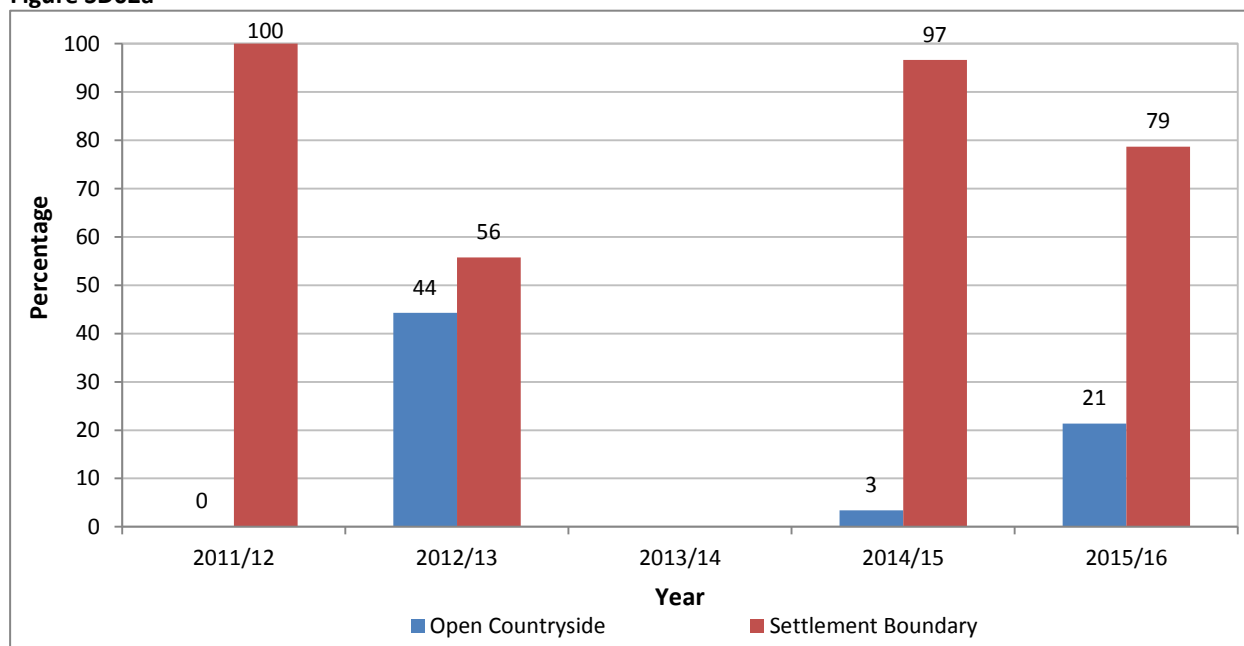
Figure SD02a

Comment:

Table SD02a shows that during the 2015/16 monitoring period the majority of the development completed was within a defined settlement boundary. This indicates that the policies requiring development to be located within a settlement boundary (RPLP Policy 1 and Core Strategy Policy SDP2) are being successfully implemented.

Those developments located in the open countryside have met the exceptions allowed by policies in the development plan. They include two barn conversions, the sub-division of two dwellings to create four dwellings, the change of use of land to form a cycle track and the change of use of an office building to a café.

Figure SD02a presents the trends over time and shows that in all years the majority of development has been delivered within a settlement boundary. The chart shows that in 2012/13 and to some extent in 2015/16 there has been an increased amount of development in the open countryside. But in both years this development has met the exceptions set out in policies in the Development Plan and usually consists of countryside compatible uses.

Indicator:	SD03	Amount of new development completed on Greenfield and Previously Developed Land (PDL)
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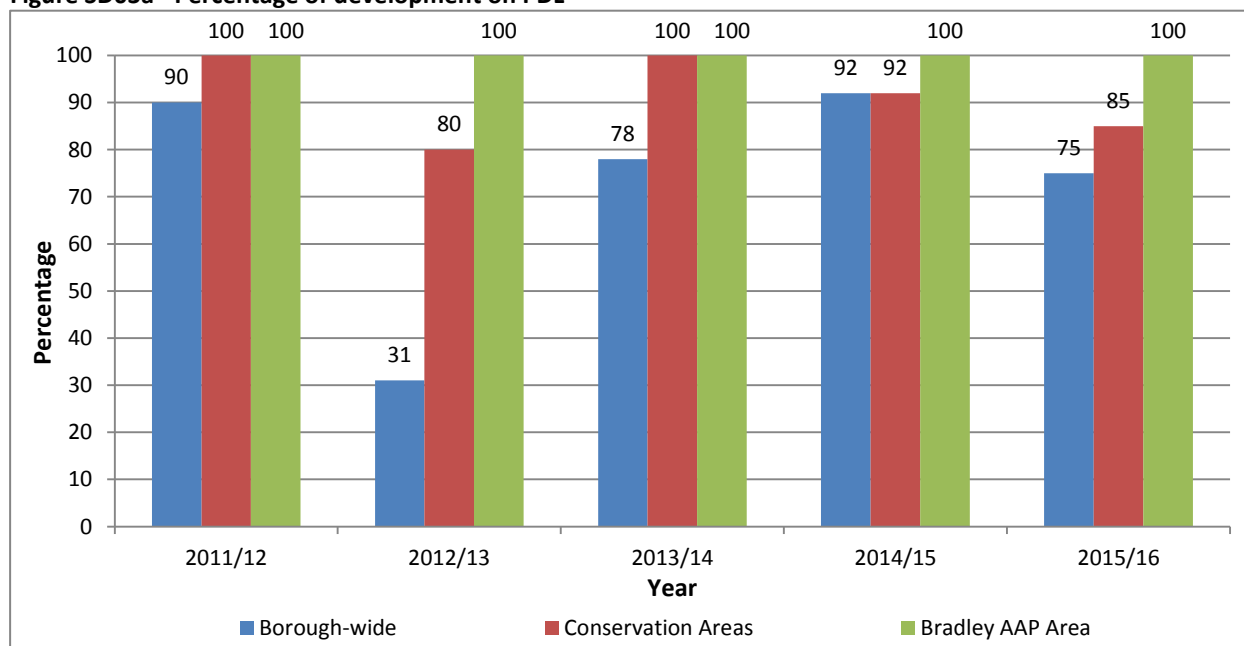
Policy Links:	SDP2
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Data:

Table SD03a – Amount of development on Greenfield/PDL

Location	Borough-wide	Conservation Areas	Bradley AAP Area
Amount of new development on Greenfield (ha)	1.82	1.38	0
Amount of new development on PDL (ha)	5.37	0.24	0.03

Figure SD03a - Percentage of development on PDL



Comment:

Table SD03a shows that the majority (75%) of all new development completed in the borough during the 2015/16 monitoring period was on previously developed land (PDL) (often referred to as Brownfield land). This is a positive sign and suggests that Brownfield sites are still being regenerated in the borough. However, some caution must be applied to these figures as they include the change of use/conversions of existing buildings as PDL development as well as new build development on brownfield land.

85% 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 regeneration and recycling of land and accords with Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF approach of encouraging the reuse of land which has been previously developed.

Figure SD03a shows the percentage of development which has occurred on PDL in each of the last five monitoring periods. It shows that in four out of the five years 75% or more of new development has been on PDL. This indicates a continued trend of good performance in terms of redeveloping and reusing existing land and buildings. In 2012/13 there was a larger proportion of Greenfield development. However, this was due to the provision of new sporting facilities and therefore although deemed as development the land essentially remains classed as Greenfield.

Indicator:	SD04	Progress against the Infrastructure Strategy
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Policy Links:	SDP6
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Data:
Table SD04a – Infrastructure Delivery Progress

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	✓	Work is now underway on making the improvements to Junction 13. Funding for the work has been provided by the Lancashire LEP (Local Enterprise Partnership) as part of a wider series of improvements along the Burnley/Pendle Growth Corridor. The work is due for completion in early 2017 and will ensure that there is sufficient capacity to allow for future development of the Strategic Employment (Lomeshaye) and Housing (Trough Laithe) sites.
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.

Comment:

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 SD04a 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.

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

Indicator:	SD05	Number of times the Design Principles SPD has been used as a reason for refusal of a development
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Policy Links:	Design Principles SPD, ENV2, LIV5, WRK6, SUP4
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Data:

Table SD05 – Use of the Design Principles SPD

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
188	15	10

Comment:

The Design Principles SPD was a consideration in 188 planning decisions during the 2015/16 monitoring period. Of these applications 15 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, as those applications approved would have needed to be in conformity with the requirements of the SPD (where applicable).

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.

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover the Environment. These are set out in Table 5b below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

Table 5b

Policy	Targets	Triggers
ENV1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of locally designated sites. • Increase the amount of woodland planted in the borough. • No net loss of s41 Priority Habitat and an increase in the overall extent of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species. • Increase the provision of open space in new developments. • Increase the quality of existing open space. • Resist the loss of heritage assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional local sites identified and designated by 2025. • 5% or less increase in woodland cover by 2025. • 10% or less increase in open space provision associated with new development by 2025. • 5% reduction or less in the number of sites achieving a low quality score in each of the relevant open space typologies recorded in the Open Space Audit/Green Infrastructure Strategy by 2020 and 2025. • An increase in the number of designated heritage assets at risk by 2020.
ENV2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve the highest possible standards of design and conservation in new developments. • To deliver developments which have a minimal impact on the environment and are resilient to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% or less of new dwellings meet BfL standards by 2020 and 2025.
ENV3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase renewable and low carbon energy generation in the borough, towards the aspirational targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy generation targets are not met by 2020.
ENV4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of development built in accessible locations. • All developments to comply with parking standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% or less of new employment development is within an accessible location. • 80% or less of new housing development is not within 30 minutes travel time of four out of six key services. • 90% or less of new developments do not comply with the parking standards.
ENV5 ENV6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the levels of carbon emissions. • Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle. • Reduce number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ emissions from all sources show an increase in two out of any three consecutive monitoring periods. • The amount of waste not recycled has failed to decrease by 2020 and 2025. • No improvement in the number of rivers achieving good or moderate overall status

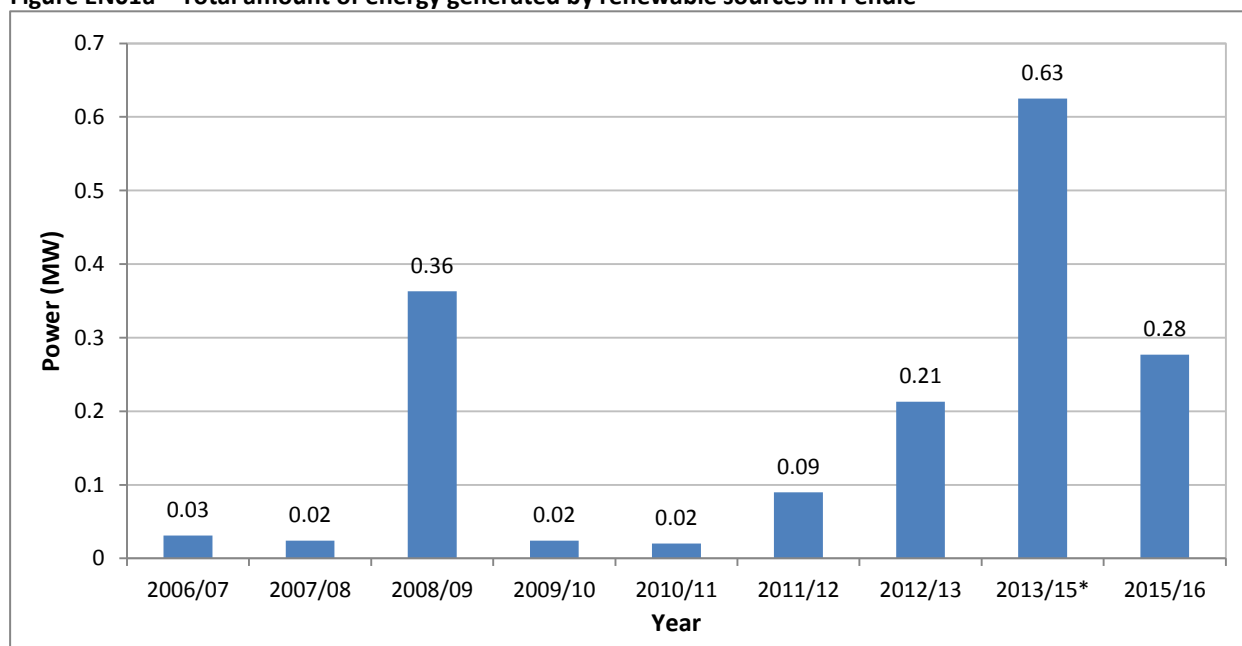
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase recycling rates. • Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality.
ENV7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle. • Reduce number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality. • Increase the number of flood risk management plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No improvement in the number of rivers achieving good or moderate overall status by 2021 or 2027. • Increase in the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality.

Indicator:	EN01	Amount of energy generated (or potential to generate) by renewable sources for completed developments and those with planning permission
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Policy Links:	ENV3
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Data:

Figure EN01a – Total amount of energy generated by renewable sources in Pendle



*The data for the 2013/14 period was not recorded at the time and so forms part of a joint 2013/14-2014/15 entry.

Comment:

Appendix J3 provides a breakdown of the amount of renewable energy generated by each type of renewable energy source. It also shows the number of new permissions for renewable energy schemes granted and refused in the past year and the total number of extant renewable energy permissions. 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

Figure EN01a shows the amount of additional energy generated each year from newly completed renewable schemes. The graph shows that in 2015/16 an additional 0.28MW of energy is being generated through three newly completed renewable energy schemes. This is a lower amount than in the previous couple of years but still provides a significant contribution to the overall amount being generated in the borough.

The monitoring of completed schemes suggests that the borough is now generating 1.67MW of renewable energy. However, this is still significantly less than the amount needed to be generated if the

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.

borough is to meet the aspirations of the UK Renewable Energy Strategy. Policy ENV3 of the Core Strategy suggests that Pendle would need to generate 15.4MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020 if it is to meet such aspirations.

There were no applications granted planning permission for renewable technologies in 2015/16. Whereas four applications were refused planning permission, all of which were for wind energy developments.

There is one RLC scheme with an extant (live) planning permission, which has either not been started or is yet to be completed. This is a relatively minor scheme for solar photovoltaic panels and would contribute a further 0.004MW of renewable energy to the overall supply in the borough.

The lack of new permissions is of particular concern, as unless there is a step change in the amount of renewable energy provided in the borough, it is 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 ten years, up to and including this monitoring period, is subtracted from this, the requirement lowers to 25.53MW. If those consents that are still available and able to be implemented are taken away it reduces further to 25.526MW. 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. However, the amount of energy generated from these sources could provide a notable addition to the overall supply and therefore help to meet the generation targets.

More recent changes introduced by the government relating to the provision of on-shore wind turbines has seen a drop in the number of applications for wind turbines in the borough and the approval of such schemes.

This change in policy is likely to have a detrimental impact on the borough in terms of achieving the generation targets set out in the Core Strategy, as the majority of that energy would have come from commercial wind development.

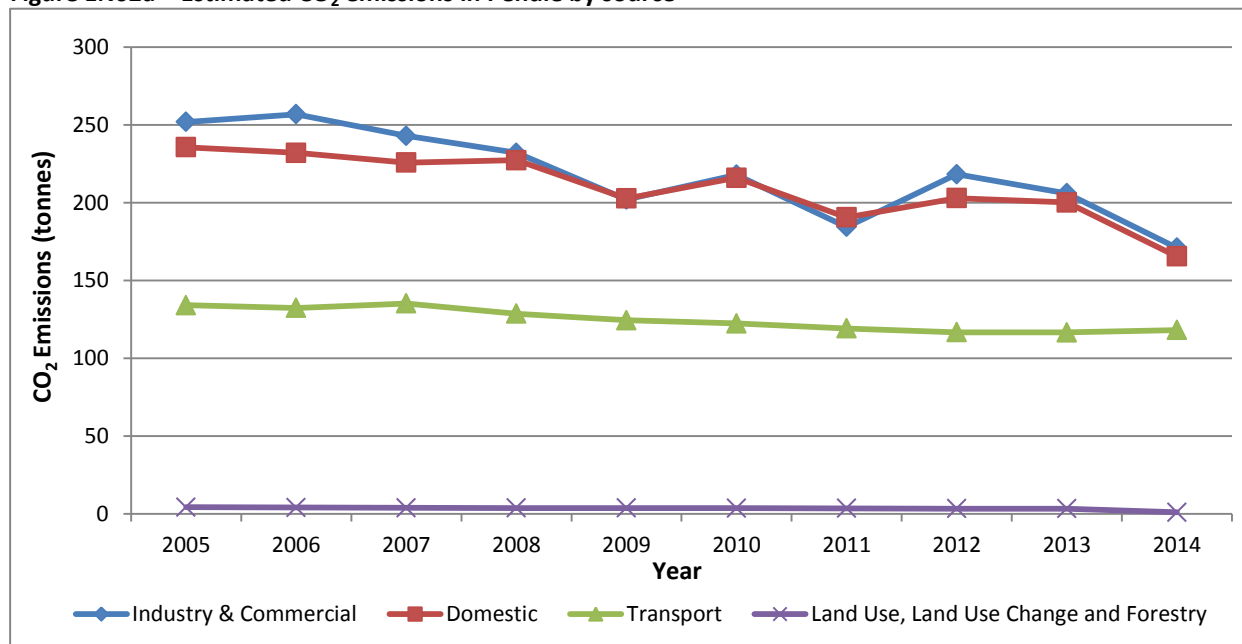
The Local Plan Part 2 will need to consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and look at possible alternatives to wind energy.

Indicator:	EN02	Estimated Amount of CO ₂ emissions in Pendle by source
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Policy Links:	ENV5
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Data:

Figure EN02a – Estimated CO₂ emissions in Pendle by source



(Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014>). (Data is only currently available up to 2014).

Comment:

Figure EN02a provides the latest published data available from the Government relating to the estimated amount of CO₂ emissions in Pendle. The data shows that over the nine year period from 2005-2014 the general trend has been one of falling CO₂ emissions from a high of 626.0 tonnes in 2005 to 455.9 tonnes in 2014. Cumulatively across all sources, CO₂ emissions in Pendle have decreased by 170.1 tonnes.

Both the domestic and industrial sectors have seen a trend of decreasing emissions with some fluctuations particularly in 2011/12 and 2012/13 where there was a reduction followed by a notable increase. However, since 2012 emissions have again been falling in these sectors.

In terms of the transport sector, the general trend has been one of falling emissions, although there was a slight rise in 2014. This may be due to economic growth with more vehicles being on the roads therefore creating increased emissions.

Emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (including CO₂ removals from the atmosphere) saw a further reduction in 2014. The figures show that there has been a steady year on year decrease in the emission levels from this category.

Policy ENV2 requires new developments to be designed in a way that helps to reduce CO₂ emissions. Future monitoring of this indicator will show whether emission levels continue to fall as new development is completed, thereby indicating whether the policy is being effective.

Indicator:	EN05	Amount of land designated for biodiversity importance and its condition
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Policy Links:	ENV1
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Data:
Table EN05a – Amount of land with a nature or geological conservation designation

Status of Site		Total Sites and Area		2015/16		
				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	17.67	1.34	0	+1.34
Total	All	77	3139.02*	1.34	0	+1.34

*The SSSI and SAC/SPA cover the same land area and therefore are only counted once in the total site area.

Comment:

Monitoring the spatial distribution, coverage and condition of valued nature sites helps to assess if the implementation of an adaptive approach to ecosystem management has been successful. It helps to identify gains and losses of habitat, potential gaps in existing provision and future priorities for species and habitat protection. There are a total of 77 sites designated for either their biodiversity or geological diversity covering an area of 3,139.02ha.

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. Appendix J4 provides details of the latest assessment of the part of the South Pennine Moors SSSI located in Pendle. This area is divided up into smaller units for assessment. The overall condition of this part of the SSSI is one of unfavourable but recovering³. Provided that the management actions continue to be applied then the condition of this area will become favourable in time.

The Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN) is responsible for assessing the BHSs and LGSs on behalf of the County Council. 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).

The Council has not been informed of any changes during the 2015/16 monitoring period. Obtaining data from LERN/LCC on the number and condition of BHSs is becoming more difficult with reduced council budgets. Access to this data source is crucial to the monitoring of this indicator and this issue

³ Natural England define this as: often known simply as 'recovering'. Units/features are not yet fully conserved but all the necessary management mechanisms are in place. At least one of the designated feature(s) mandatory attributes are not meeting their targets (as set out in the site specific FCT). Provided that the recovery work is sustained, the unit/feature will reach favourable condition in time.

needs to be resolved going forward to ensure accurate information regarding the amount and condition of land designated for its biodiversity importance is reported.

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.

The 2015/16 monitoring period saw an increase in the amount of land designated a Local Nature Reserve. This was due to the extension of 1.34ha at the Alkincoats Woodland LNR, which was designated in January 2016. This followed a previous extension to the LNR made in March 2015 which was not reported in the 2014/15 monitoring report.

The overall amount of land designated as a LNR now stands at 17.67ha. A new area of woodland has recently been planted at the Alkincoats LNR extension. This is a positive step to help increase the amount of woodland in the borough and provide gains in biodiversity. There have been no new LNRs or LNIs designated in the 2015/16 monitoring period.

Indicator:	EN05a	Net change in area of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species
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Policy Links:	ENV1
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Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

Policy ENV1 of the Core Strategy aims to ensure that priority habitats and species are protected from the effects of new development. One way to monitor this is to look at the changes in the amount of land which supports these habitats and species.

The Core Strategy was only adopted in December 2015 and the procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established. This indicator was therefore not monitored in the 2015/16 period.

The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.

Indicator:	EN06	Number of new developments completed which incorporate beneficial biodiversity features
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Policy Links:	ENV1
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Data:
No data collected for this indicator.
Comment:
<p>Policy ENV1 in the Core Strategy seeks to encourage new developments to incorporate features that are beneficial to biodiversity. The provision of sites to act as stepping stones and wildlife corridors within the urban environment is seen as a key component 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.</p> <p>However, the Core Strategy was only adopted in December 2015 and the procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established. This indicator was therefore not monitored in the 2015/16 period.</p> <p>The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.</p>

Indicator: EN07 Quality of open space

Policy Links: ENV1

Data:

Table EN07a – Amount and quality of open space by typology

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	34.85	23	127.39	18	3.29	7	0.86	13	1.18
Medium	12	37.48	54	127.99	189	26.69	14	3.43	27	2.06
High	6	6.99	5	4.95	37	11.53	2	0.27	6	0.37

(Summarised data from the Open Space Audit 2008)

Table EN07b – Parks with Green Flag Awards

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

Comment:

Table EN07a provides a summary of the amount, type and quality of open space in the borough. This data is taken from the Open Space Audit (2008). This data is now eight years old and is in the process of being updated through the new Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy.

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 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.

Work on the GI Strategy was started at the beginning of 2016 but progress has been slow due to resource issues. New data should be available for the 2016/17 monitoring report. However, there have been some recent successes within the parks and equipped areas for play typologies with the provision and/or improvement of facilities obtained through 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.

The Green Flag Award Scheme is the national standard for parks and green spaces across England and Wales. 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.

The provision of open space is an important issue in the borough, particularly within the densely populated urban areas. Policies LIV5 and WRK6 of the Core Strategy require open space 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.

Indicator:	EN08	Provision of open space
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Policy Links:	ENV1, LIV5, WRK6, SUP2
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Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

The Pendle Open Space Audit was adopted in November 2008 and is currently being review as part of a new Green Infrastructure Strategy. This review will provide up-to-date information on the amount of new open space that has been provided since 2008.

However, the monitoring regime for this indicator has not yet been established and no data has been collected during the 2015/16 monitoring period relating to the amount of new open space that has been provided through new development.

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 and new provision by location.

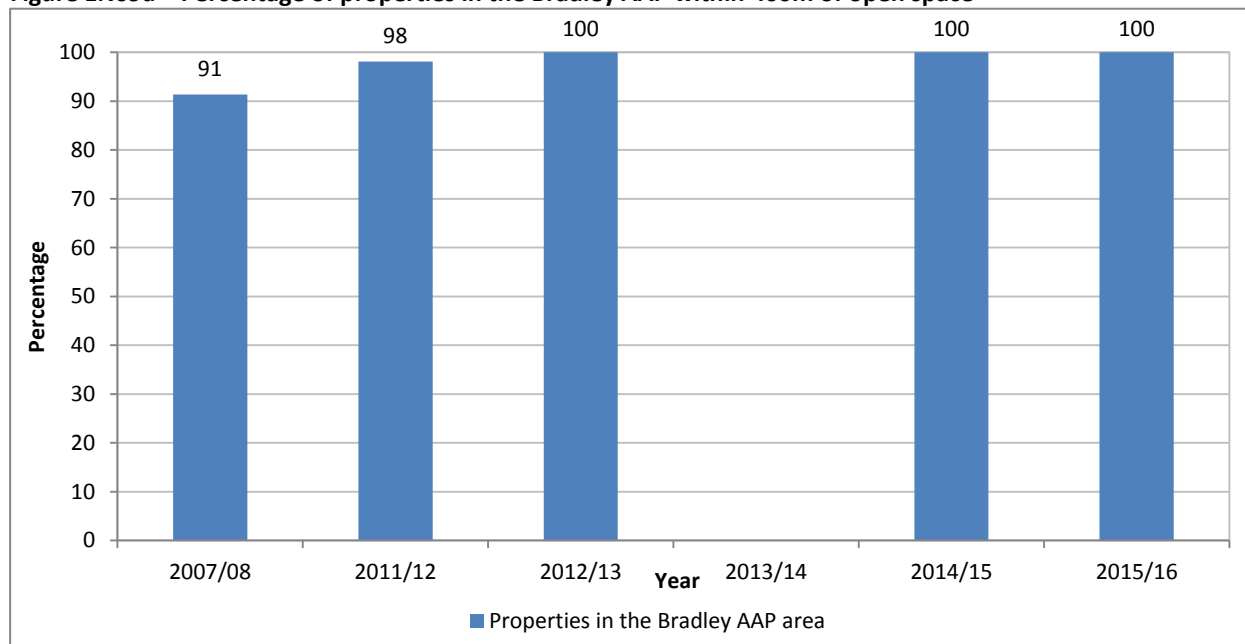
Policies ENV1, LIV5, WRK 6 and SUP2 of the Core Strategy are all concerned with the protection and provision of open space in new developments. A data collection methodology will need to be put in place to monitor new provision going forward. It is intended that this will be monitored in the 2016/17 period.

Indicator:	EN09	Number of properties within 400m of open space in the Bradley AAP area
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Policy Links:	BAAP4
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Data:

Figure EN09a – Percentage of properties in the Bradley AAP within 400m of open space



(Data for 2013/14 was not collected)

Comment:

Figure EN09a shows the percentage of properties in the Bradley AAP area that are within 400m of a designated open space site. It indicates that all properties now have good access to open space. The actual number of properties with access to open space has not changed in the last four years as there has been little new housing development completed in the area. However, there have been a number of new open spaces created including an Equipped Area for Play (EPA) and a Multi-use Games Area (MUGA) off Fleet Street and an EPA off Cliffe Street.

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. Future monitoring will show whether new open space is being created as part of new developments in the area, thereby further improving access and choice of open space to residents.

Indicator: EN10 Number and condition of designated heritage assets

Policy Links: ENV1

Data:

Table EN10a – Number of designated heritage assets in Pendle

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	27	1	2	24	0	3	0	0	0
Barrowford	34	0	2	32	0	4	0	1	0
Blacko	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bracewell and Brogden	11	1	0	10	0	0	0	2	0
Brierfield	7	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0
Colne	45	1	2	42	0	4	0	0	0
Earby	5	0	1	4	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
Kelbrook and Sough	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Laneshaw Bridge	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0
Nelson	35	0	1	34	0	5	0	1	0
Old Laund Booth	17	0	0	17	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	39	0	6	33	0	1	0	4	0
Total	324	3	21	300	1	23	1	11	0
Bradley AAP Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comment:

Table EN10a provides information on the number of designated heritage assets in each parish in the borough and identifies those that 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 has made six new listings during 2015/16 including the Parish Church of St John the Evangelist in Higham, Colne War Memorial and Brierfield Cenotaph.

Table EN10a shows there are now 324 listed buildings/structures in the borough. Three of these are the Grade I listed medieval churches of Bracewell, Colne and Barnoldswick. The majority of listed buildings and structures (300) are Grade II. One of these buildings; Brierfield Methodist Church is considered to be at risk (i.e. prone to deterioration), although management actions are in place to address these issues.

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 taken 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.

Indicator:	EN11	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of poor design
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Policy Links:	ENV2
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Data:
Table EN11a – Number of applications refused due to poor design

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Local Plan Policy 13	Applications refused using Local Plan Policy 13
721	375	23

Comment:

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.

Table EN11a provides data on the number of applications refused planning permission when assessed against Policy 13 of the Replacement Pendle Local Plan during the 2015/16 monitoring period. It shows that of the 375 applications assessed, 23 (6%) were refused (wholly or partly) on the grounds that the scheme was of poor design. This is a slightly lower figure than the previous year where 34 (7%) of schemes were refused on the grounds of poor design.

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.

A number of recent appeal decisions have reasserted the importance attached to good design in order to ensure sustainable development. The findings of the monitoring work show that officers are using the policy effectively to refuse applications which fall below the required standards.

Policy 13 has now been partly replaced by Policy ENV2 of the Core Strategy. This indicator will therefore use Policy ENV2 to measure whether schemes are being refused on the grounds of poor design in future monitoring periods.

Indicator:	EN12	Number of development schemes refused planning permission on the grounds of impact to a heritage asset
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Policy Links:	ENV2
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Data:
Table EN12a – Number of applications refused due to impact on a Listed Building

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
721	32	3	2

Table EN12b – Number of applications refused due to impact on a Conservation Area

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
721	92	10	10

Comment:

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.

Table EN12a provides data on the number of applications that have been assessed for their potential impact to a Listed Building. The data indicates that of the 32 applications assessed against Policy 9 during the monitoring period two were refused based on the likely adverse impact they would have to a Listed Building.

Table EN12b provides data on the number of applications that have been assessed for their potential impact to a Conservation Area. The data shows that of the 92 applications assessed against Policy 10 during the monitoring period 10 were refused due to their likely adverse impact on a Conservation Area.

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. However, it also indicates that officers are using the policies to refuse applications where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset.

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.

Policies 9 and 10 have been partly replaced by Policies ENV1 and ENV2 of the Core Strategy. These policies will be used in future monitoring reports to assess whether the heritage assets of the borough are being protected.

Indicator:	EN13	Total amount of (household) waste collected and amount sent for recycling/composting and that not recycled
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Policy Links:	ENV6
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Data:

Figure EN13a – Amount / percentage of waste recycled/not recycled

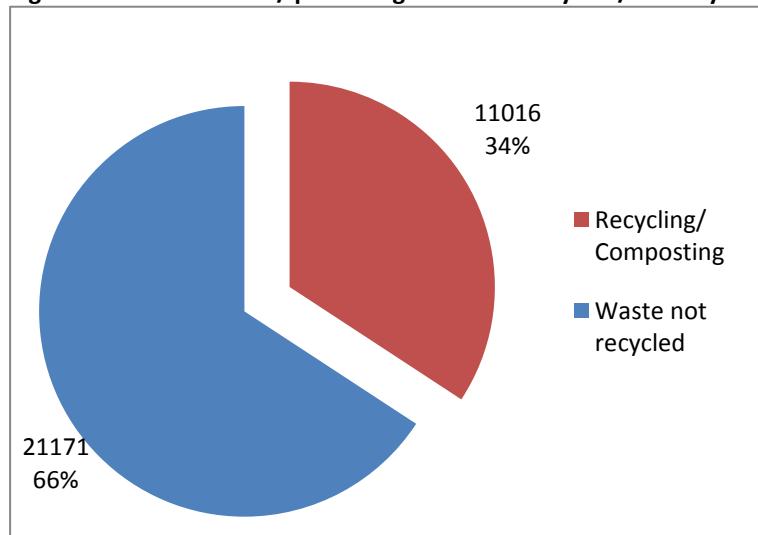
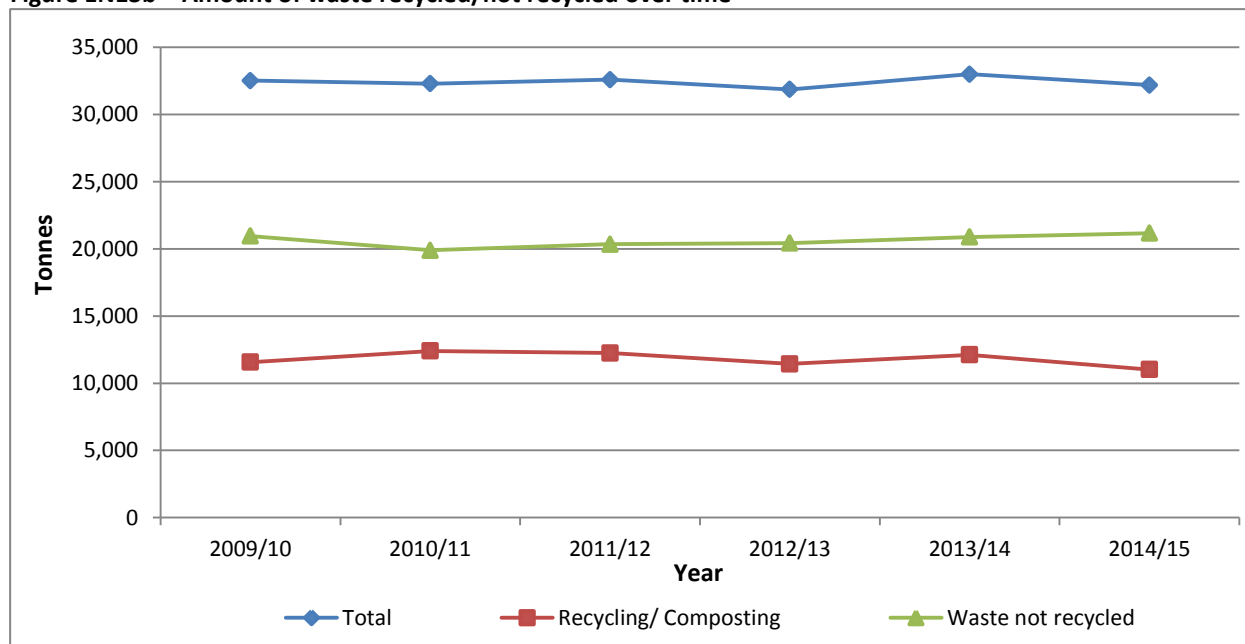


Figure EN13b – Amount of waste recycled/not recycled over time



(Data available from: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local_authority_collected_waste_management_statistics)
 (Data is only currently available up to 2014/15).

Comment:

Figure EN13a shows the split between the amount of household waste sent for recycling and the amount not recycled. The data shows that of the 32,186 tonnes of waste collected in Pendle in 2014/15, 34% (11,016 tonnes) was recycled or composted whilst 66% (21,171 tonnes) was not recycled.

This shows that a considerable amount of waste produced in the borough is still not being recycled. Furthermore, although the overall amount of waste produced in 2014/15 is less than in 2013/14 the proportion of this waste that was recycled was also lower. Figure EN13b shows that over the last four years the amount of waste not being recycled is steadily increasing. This is a worrying trend as it implies that communities are not engaged with the message regarding the importance of recycling to ensure a sustainable future. Future monitoring will ascertain whether this trend continues, however, the planning system cannot directly influence levels of recycling.

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 Figure EN13b and is taken from the government's official dataset.

Indicator:	EN14	Quality of rivers and streams in Pendle
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Policy Links:	ENV7
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Data:

Table EN14a - Number of Waterbodies (Rivers only) – Overall Ecological Status

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Good	4	4	3	4	5	4	4
Moderate	6	6	8	6	5	6	6
Poor	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

Comment:

Appendix J5 provides details of the quality of the main rivers 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 the main watercourses in Pendle varies considerably with five rated as good, three rated as moderate and two rated as poor. As in previous years it is sections of Colne Water which have poor biological status. Action will need to be taken to improve the water quality of this river as the trends show that little progress has been made in the last year.

The data also shows that six watercourses are rated good in terms of their physico-chemical quality and four are rated as moderate. In term of hydromorphology 10 watercourses were rated as 'supports good'.

Table EN14a provides time series data for the last seven years on the number of main rivers achieving good, moderate or poor ecological quality status. It indicates that in 2015, four out of the 11 waterbodies in Pendle were rated as having a good ecological status with six rated as moderate and one as poor. The data indicates that there has been no change in the status ratings since the previous monitoring period. However, when looking in more detail at the data it shows that some watercourses have improved from moderate to good status in 2015 where as other have deteriorated from good to moderate. It is unclear as to the reasons for these changes; however, there were a number of flood events which occurred in the winter of 2015 and these may have had an impact on the quality of the watercourses with potential pollutants affecting the ecology of the rivers.

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.

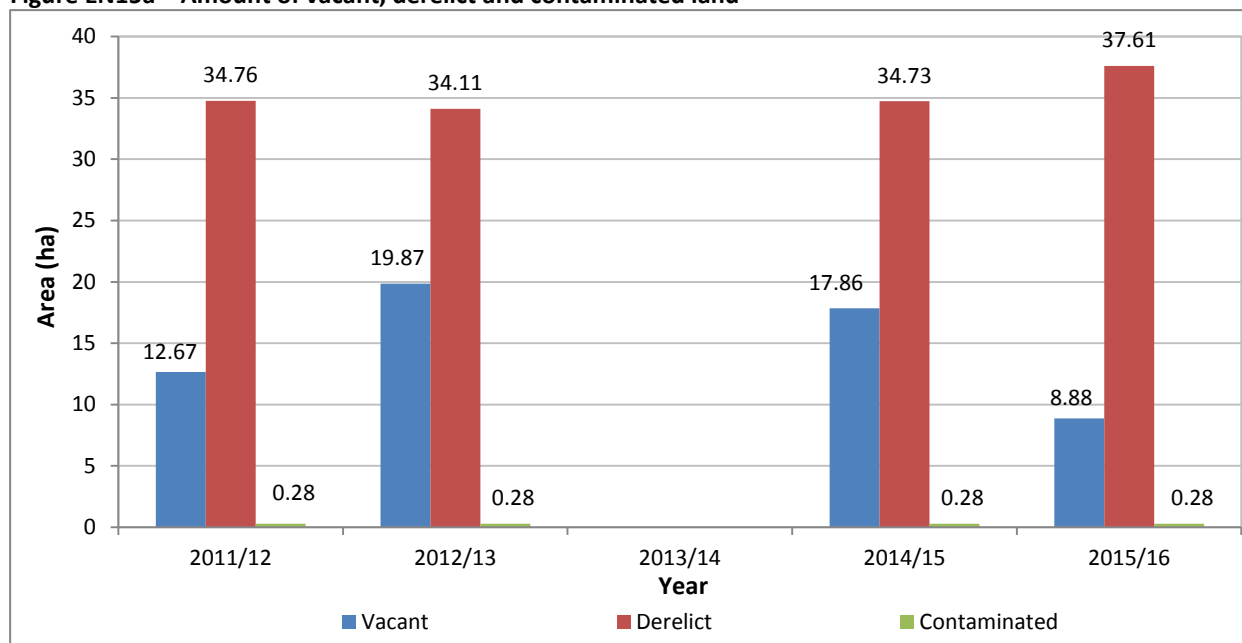
Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy sets a presumption against development where there is a potential for contaminants to enter the water supply and a requirement to install infiltration systems and other necessary mitigation measures where development is necessary. Monitoring of the river and stream quality in the borough helps to assess the success of the strategy. The data used to monitor this indicator is provided by the Environment Agency from their Water Framework Directive (WFD) database, which monitors a wide range of water quality indicators.

Indicator:	EN15	Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land
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Policy Links:	ENV5, ENV6
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Data:

Figure EN15a – Amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land



*Data was not collected during the 2013/14 monitoring period.

Comment:

Appendix J6 provides data on the amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land by settlement. It indicates that Nelson has the largest amount of derelict land (11.3ha) whereas Brierfield has the largest amount of vacant land (3.1ha). Colne and Barnoldswick have similar levels of derelict land but much lower amounts of vacant land. The majority of villages in Rural Pendle have no land currently classified as vacant or derelict. However there are small amounts in Fence and Foulridge.

The majority of vacant and derelict land in the borough is a result of the declining manufacturing industries, premises falling into disrepair, being unsuitable and in the wrong location for modern day employment purposes. Some of the larger sites which make up the portfolio of vacant and derelict land include (sites of the former): Oak Mill, Colne; Spring Gardens Mill, Colne; Fernbank Mill, Barnoldswick; Richard Street nurseries, Brierfield; Brook Shed, Earby; Reedyford Mill, Nelson; Riverside Mill, Nelson; Fort Vale Parkside Works, Nelson; Lamberts Timber Yard, Nelson.

There are also a number of cleared housing sites awaiting redevelopment which contribute to the stock of vacant and derelict land. These include: Giles Street, Nelson; Clitheroe Road, Brierfield.

Figure EN15a shows the amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land in each of the last five monitoring periods. In 2015/16 there was 37.61ha of derelict land, 8.88ha of vacant land and 0.28ha of contaminated land. The graph shows that since 2012/13 the amount of vacant land has been falling steadily, however, the amount of derelict land has been slowly increasing. This suggests the vacant land is being used for new development but additional older industrial premises are continuing to fall into disuse and not being redeveloped.

A number of the sites mentioned above now have planning permission for alternative uses. Future monitoring will show whether these sites are being brought back into use and whether there is a reduction in the amount of derelict land. In the last few years the economic viability of these sites has delayed them from being brought forward for redevelopment. This has often been due to the costs associated with remediating such sites. There have been some signs in this monitoring period that the markets are slowly improving and this may help make these sites more viable.

The effective use of previously developed land (PDL) in Pendle is particularly important where past industrial activity and coal mining has left a legacy of potentially contaminated and unstable land. In line with the NPPF, Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy encourages the reuse of PDL.

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 use. Although the HCA no longer collects this data, the Council has continued to monitor the amounts of vacant and derelict land in Pendle as it is considered to be an important measure in terms of the sustainable development of the borough.

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.

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. There has been no change in status of this site in the 2015/16 monitoring period and no additional sites have been designated.

Indicator:	EN16	Number of buildings achieving BREEAM rating
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Policy Links:	WRK6, SUP4
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Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2015/16 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.

The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports. However, as there is no specific requirement for planning applications to record this information it may prove difficult to obtain a complete picture of those developments which have used BREEAM standards.

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.

Indicator:	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
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Policy Links:	Conservation Area SPD, (ENV1, ENV2)
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Data:
Table EN17a – Applications refused for proposed used of poor materials

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
92	72	1	0

Comment:

Table EN17a shows that out of the 92 planning applications in conservation areas during the monitoring period, 72 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.

The data also shows that of the 20 applications that were refused only one was on the grounds of proposing the use of inappropriate materials. In this case it was for the use of concrete tiles which would have had a detrimental impact on the conservation area. None of the applications were refused on the grounds of proposing the 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.

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. Policies ENV1 and ENV2 of the Core Strategy provide the policy base for assessing applications in conservation areas. They require the use of appropriate materials and these should be of a high quality and be from natural sources.

Indicator: EN18 Number of properties in flood zones 2 and 3

Policy Links: ENV7

Data:

Table EN18a – Number of properties within a flood risk zone

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
2015/16**	959	1,545	2,413

*These properties will also be within Flood Zone 2

**A new address database has been used in the 2015/16 to calculate the number of addresses within flood zones. This has led to a notable change in the figures compared to previous years. The new address data includes non-residential and non-commercial properties (e.g. substations).

Comment:

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. Table EN18a provides details of the number of properties which are within an identified Flood Risk Zone.

There are currently 2,413 properties in Pendle that lie within Flood Zone 2, which means that they are at some risk of river flooding. A proportion of these (64%) also lie within Flood Zone 3 and have a higher risk of flooding. The figures show an increase in the number of properties in a Flood Risk Zone, however, this is partly due to the use of a new address database and the data cannot be compared accurately with the previous year.

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.

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 that may be due to new development or changes in flood zone modelling.

Indicator:	EN19	Number of planning permission granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds
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Policy Links:	ENV6, ENV7
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Data:

Table EN19a – Number of applications approved contrary to EA advice

Total no. of applications	No. applications where the EA were consulted	No. applications where EA provided a consultation response	No. applications where EA made a specific comment, recommendation or objection	No. application where EA made no comment or had no objection	No. applications approved contrary to advice from EA
721	75	66	27	39	3

Comment:

Table EN19a provides information relating to the number of planning applications that were approved during the 2015/16 monitoring period contrary to the advice received from the Environment Agency.

The data indicates that three applications were approved even with an objection being received from the Environment Agency. These objections all related to issues regarding flood risk.

However, the objection to one of these applications (13/15/0068P Reedyford Mill, Nelson) was resolved through the preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and the use of planning conditions. The objection to the second application (13/15/0178P Land off Knotts Lane, Colne) was not formally resolved before the decision was made, but the imposition of conditions was considered sufficient to deal with the issue. The objection to the third application (13/15/0454P Bridge Holme Laithe, Barnoldswick) only applied to a small part of the proposed scheme and this element of the scheme was withdrawn from the application. Therefore although objections were raised by the Environment Agency in all three cases a solution to the issues was found, effectively resolving the objection.

Table EN19a shows that Environment Agency was consulted on 75 applications. They provided a consultation response to 66 applications. The Agency made a specific comment, recommendation or objection 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 39 applications the Agency either had no objection to the proposal or made no specific comment.

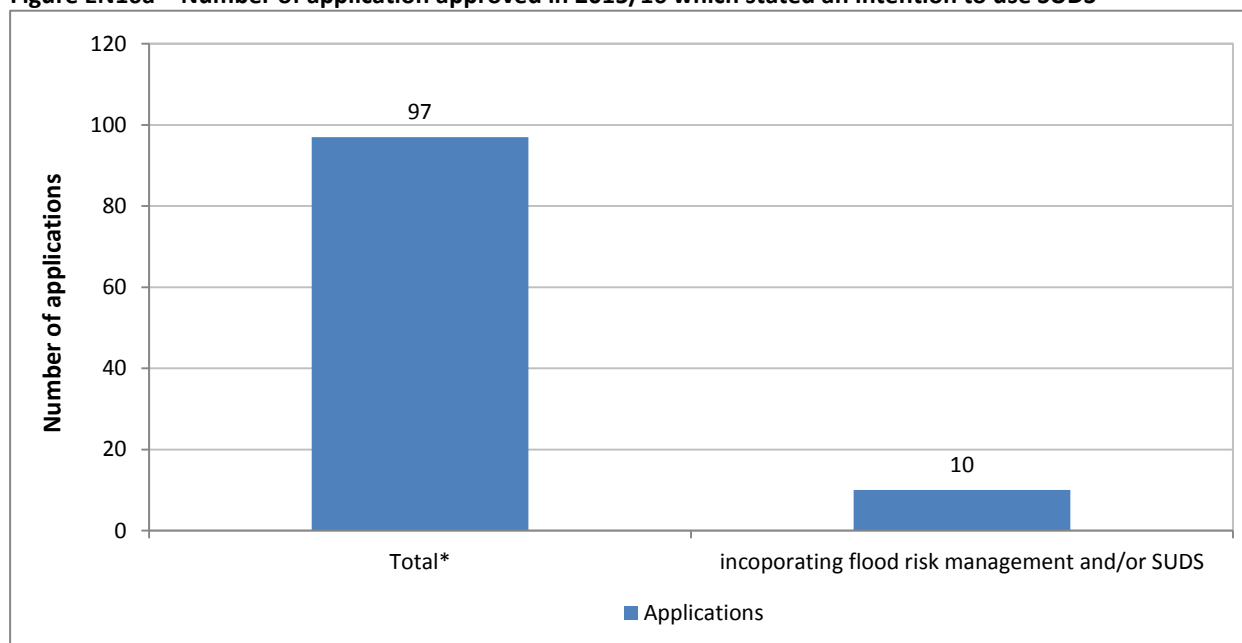
This data shows that the professional advice from the Environment Agency is being taken into account in the decision making process and is supported by the Policy ENV7 in the Core Strategy.

Indicator:	EN20	Number of developments incorporating flood risk management actions including the use of SUDS
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Policy Links:	ENV7
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Data:

Figure EN16a – Number of application approved in 2015/16 which stated an intention to use SUDS



*Refers to those applications approved for new housing, employment or retail developments.

Comment:

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. Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy goes further and requires that all new developments include the implementation of SUDS unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible, or viable.

Figure EN20a shows the total number of applications approved for new housing, employment and retail development in 2015/16 and the number of those which have indicated that flood risk management actions and/or SUDS will be incorporated into the scheme. A large number of the developments approved in the monitoring period were for a change of use of an existing building. These types of development often offer limited opportunities to include SUDS and many are not within a flood risk zone and therefore do not need to incorporate flood risk management actions.

The Local Lead Flood Authority (Lancashire County Council) is the statutory body which deals with SUDS. They are tasked with providing comments on new planning applications and requesting the inclusion of

SUDS within a scheme. More detailed analysis of the applications approved during the 2015/16 monitoring period shows that in several instances the LLFA and/or the Environment Agency raised concerns about a scheme and as a consequence a suitable condition was attached to the planning permission to ensure that drainage and flood issues were adequately addressed.

Policy ENV7 was only in place for three months during the 2015/16 monitoring period. Future monitoring reports will show whether the number of applications including SUDS is increasing and whether the policy is being successfully implemented.

Indicator:	EN21	Length of river corridor in the Bradley AAP area that has been improved
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Policy Links:	BAAP4
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Data:
No improvements made during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
Comment:
<p>One of the objectives of the Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) is to make improvements to the river corridor which runs through the area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There have been no improvement works to the river corridor carried out during the 2015/16 monitoring period. There has been little progress made in redeveloping the Riverside Mill site and therefore the opportunities to de-culvert parts of Walverden Water at that site have been limited.</p>

Indicator:	EN22	Length of new footpaths created along the rivers in the Bradley AAP area
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Policy Links:	BAAP4
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Data:
No improvements made during the 2015/16 monitoring period.
Comment:
<p>Walverden Water and the river corridor are a natural resource that are currently underused, even though they provide an excellent opportunity to improve movement and accessibility across the area.</p> <p>Due to the 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. Furthermore new funding streams may become available to help progress this project.</p>

Indicator:	EN23	Number of developments that fail to comply with car parking standards
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Policy Links:	ENV4
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Data:
Table EN23a – Number of developments failing to comply with parking standards

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
48	1	47

Comment:

Table EN23a provides data on the number of developments complying with parking standards. It shows that out of the 48 developments completed during the 2015/16 monitoring period 47 were classes as complying with the parking standards i.e. they did not provide more than the maximum number of spaces allowed. Not all developments necessarily achieved the maximum acceptable level, but in all these cases the level of provision was deemed acceptable in terms of highway safety. One development did not meet the maximum standards and there was concern relating to the limited amount of parking available for the proposed use class. However, as the proposed user did not require extensive car parking it was deemed acceptable.

Core Strategy Policy ENV4 indicates that new developments should comply with the maximum car and cycle parking standards until they are replaced. The preparation of the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies will review the parking standards.

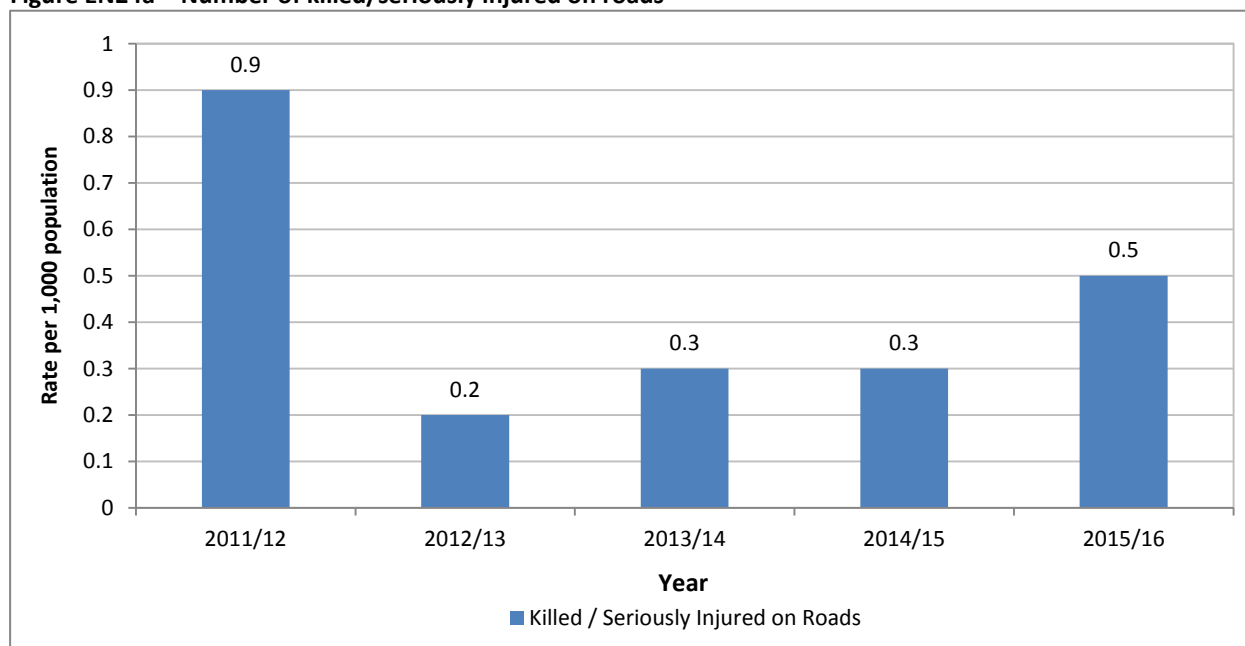
Parking standards are used by local authorities in the determination of planning applications to manage the number of parking spaces provided at new developments. Proposals affecting parking provision within existing developments will also be considered against such parking standards. Maximum parking 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.

Indicator:	EN24	Number of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury Bradley AAP Area
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Policy Links:	BAAP7
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Data:

Figure EN24a – Number of killed/seriously injured on roads



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

* The number of road accidents is not recorded at the Bradley AAP level. The closest level of monitoring is at ward level.

Comment:

Figure EN24a provides data on the number of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury in the Bradley Ward. It shows that during the 2015/16 monitoring period the rate of killed or seriously injured on the roads was 0.5 people per thousand of the population (equivalent to 3 incidents).

Figure EN24a also shows time series data for the last five years. It indicates that there was a significant drop in incidents between 2011/12 and 2012/13 but since then there has been an increase in such incidents, although the overall number is still relatively low.

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.

With reduced funding for projects as part of the regeneration of the Bradley AAP area it is unlikely that further improvements to the highways will be made in the near future.

Future monitoring will be important to show whether Policy BAAP7 is being implemented effectively and the number of road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious injury is decreasing.

Indicator: EN28 Number and total length of cycle tracks

Policy Links: ENV4

Data:

Table EN28a – Length of cycle track

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	-
2015/16	39.5km	-

Comment:

Cycling provides exercise and health benefits as well as being a sustainable and clean mode of personal transport. Providing opportunities for safe off-road cycling is an important objective of the Local Plan.

Table EN28a identifies that the total length of cycle track in the borough is 39.5km. This figure has not changed for several years, largely due to a lack of funding, but a number of projects are in the pipeline.

There are currently two national cycle routes passing through Pendle, together with a regional cycleway, which is also part of the Sustrans national network:

- Pennine Cycleway (NCN68) – A 305 mile route from Derby to Berwick-on-Tweed
- Pennine Bridleway – A 205 mile route from Derbyshire to Cumbria
- Lancashire Cycleway – Southern Loop (NCN91) – A 131 mile circuit linking Pendle with West Lancashire

Linking into these routes are a number of local cycleways:

- Lomeshaye Link, Nelson
- Nelson Link (Carr Road)
- Nelson Link (Scotland Road)
- College Link, Nelson
- Barrowford Link
- Schools Link, Nelson
- White Walls Link, Colne

Whilst not a cycleway as such, the Steven Burke Sports Hub, a new 1.1km all-weather closed road circuit located between Barrowford and Nelson, was opened in June 2014 and helps to promote cycling in the borough.

Core Strategy Policy ENV4 encourages new developments to exploit the opportunities for walking and cycling by connecting to existing routes. It also recommends that new links should be provided to help increase connectivity and close gaps in the network. Future monitoring will be important to demonstrate whether the policy is being effectively implemented and the length / number of cycle tracks is increasing.

Indicator:	EN29	Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) declared
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Policy Links:	(ENV4), ENV5
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Data:

Table EN29a – Number of AQMAs

Number of AQMAs declared in Pendle	1
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Comment:

Table EN29a shows that there is only one Air Quality Management Area declared in Pendle. This is located in Colne in the area between Windsor Street and Temple Street. 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, with two lanes merging into one stationary traffic builds up on this stretch of road. As a consequence an AQMA was designated in 2011 following the monitoring of emissions at this point on the highway.

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.

No additional AQMAs have been declared in Pendle during the 2015/16 monitoring period. The Council's Environmental Health Team regularly monitors emissions / air quality in key hotspots around the borough. Analysis of this data shows that no new AQMAs need to be declared at the present time although there may be a need for one in Brierfield in the future.

Policy ENV4 of the Core Strategy looks to promote more sustainable forms of transport and encourages development than aims to reduce the number of journeys. This may help to ensure that pollution from road transport is kept to a minimum. Policy ENV5 of the Core Strategy looks specifically at minimising pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution.

Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market

This section provides a wide range of 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.

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover new housing development. These are set out in Table 5c below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

Table 5c

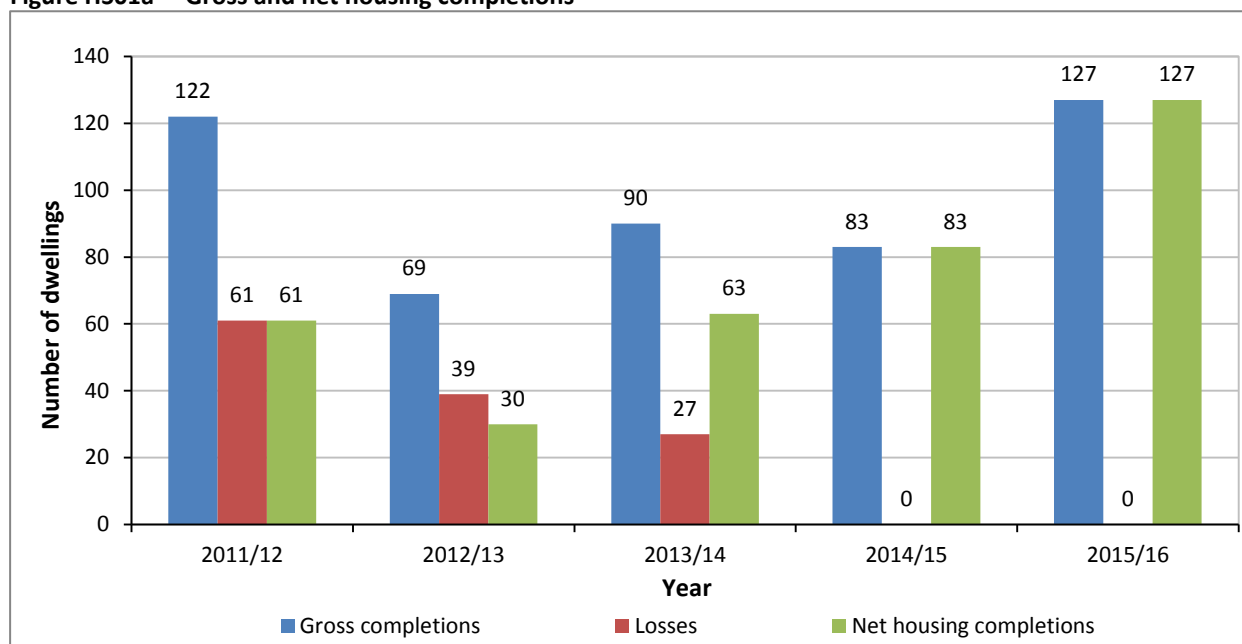
Policy	Targets	Triggers
SDP3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver housing provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by Spatial Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor by 2020. 60% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor by 2025. 10% or less of new housing development has occurred in the West Craven Towns by 2020. 15% or less of new housing development has occurred in the West Craven Towns by 2020. 8% or less of new housing development has occurred in the Rural Areas by 2020 and 2025.
LIV1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a minimum of 5,662 new dwellings by 2030. Deliver housing in accordance with the housing trajectory. Maintain the proportion of long-term empty homes below the national targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 1,500 dwellings have been delivered by 2020. Less than 2,800 dwellings have been delivered by 2025. The long term vacancy rate is higher than the national average in 2020 and 2025.
LIV2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of 50 dwellings per annum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% or less of the annual delivery rate of 50dpa.
LIV3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the housing needs of people in Pendle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development does not provide the types, sizes and tenures or new housing to meet the needs of the population.
LIV4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of affordable homes provided – work towards percentage targets set in the policy. Work towards the percentage tenure targets for new affordable housing development over the plan period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 200 affordable dwellings have been completed by 2020. Less than 500 affordable dwellings have been completed by 2025. 50% or less of new affordable housing completions are of an affordable/social rented tenure.
LIV5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building new dwellings to BfL standards. Providing a range of house types and sizes. Providing lower density developments. Open space created in new developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% or less of new dwellings meet BfL standards by 2020 and 2025. The overall delivery of new dwellings in not meeting the profile for size and type as set out in the policy by 2020 and 2025. 60% or less of new residential development is built at a density of 30 dwellings per hectare or below by 2020 and 2025. 80% or less of new residential development provide a form of open space in their scheme or have made a contribution where appropriate.

Indicator:	HS01	Number of new homes completed
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Policy Links:	SDP3, LIV1, LIV2
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Data:

Figure HS01a – Gross and net housing completions



Comment:

Figure HS01a shows that there have been 127 gross new dwellings completed in the 2015/16 monitoring period. There have been no losses during this period, so the net number of housing completions is also 127.

The graph provides details of the total number of housing completions and losses over the last five years. It shows that housing delivery rates have fluctuated over time and that the number of dwellings completed in 2015/16 is the highest since the start of the plan period. In the last two years there have been no recorded losses due to demolition or change of use to non-residential purposes.

The data indicates that net completions have been steadily rising, which may suggest an increased confidence in the Pendle housing market. However, in all years since the start of the plan period completions have been below the annual requirement of 298 as set out in Core Strategy (Policy LIV1). The current trend of rising completions will need to continue and accelerate if the overall housing requirement (5,662) is to be met over the plan period. Delivery is not currently in line with the housing trajectory and although the trigger point for management actions has not yet been reached it is important to continue to monitor progress to ensure that increased delivery levels are maintained.

Appendix K sets-out the site specific data for the monitoring of housing land. It identifies those sites which have been fully completed (Appendix K1) and those sites where development has not yet started or where work remains incomplete (Appendix K2).

In terms of the geographical distribution of new dwellings, Appendix K3 provides a summary of the completion data by settlement. This shows that the West Craven Towns had the highest number of

completions in 2015/16 with a total of 69 new dwellings, 66 being in Barnoldswick. The M65 Corridor saw 50 new dwellings completed, with 28 of these being in Colne. In Rural Pendle there were just 8 new dwellings completed during 2015/16. This is similar to the previous year, but notably lower than the three years prior to that.

Looking at the spatial distribution of new housing development since the start of the plan period, the settlements in the West Craven Towns (28%) and Rural Pendle (24%) have seen higher levels of development than the suggested distribution in Policy SDP3, whereas the M65 Corridor (48%) has seen significantly less development.

One of the likely reasons for this is that developments in the West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle are more viable, so developers have concentrated on bringing sites forward in these areas. Future monitoring will show whether such trends continue and whether action needs to be taken to ensure housing development is occurring in those areas most in need.

There have been no completions on the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe during the monitoring period. An outline application was considered during the monitoring period but a reserved matters application has not yet been received and no work has been started on the site.

Indicator:	HS02	Future predicted housing completions and revised delivery target
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Policy Links:	LIV1, LIV2
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Comment:

Table HS02a below provides data on the projected number of housing completions up to 2030. This information is used in the Housing Trajectory (Figure HS02a) 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 HS02a 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 five years significant actions have been taken to bring long-term empty homes back into use, bringing the overall rate down. The data shows that 870 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 1,234 dwellings have been provided between 2011/12 and 2015/16, with 364 coming from new dwelling completions and 870 from the reoccupation of long-term empty homes. The requirement for the same period is 1,490. 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 256 dwellings.

The number of new dwelling completions is slowly starting to increase as confidence in the housing market returns. However, it is unclear as to whether the trend in the reoccupation of long-term empty homes will continue and therefore without a further marked increase in the number of new dwelling completions it is likely that the under-delivery position will worsen.

The SHLAA has been updated as part of the AMR process⁴. 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 meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy. Appendix E provides the five year supply calculation. It indicates that there is a 5.1 year supply of housing land.

⁴ The SHLAA has been updated to 31st March 2016 in terms of sites granted planning permission. However, there have been a number of additional permissions granted and the outcome of recent appeals have also been factored into the figures. A more comprehensive update will be carried out in 2017.

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.

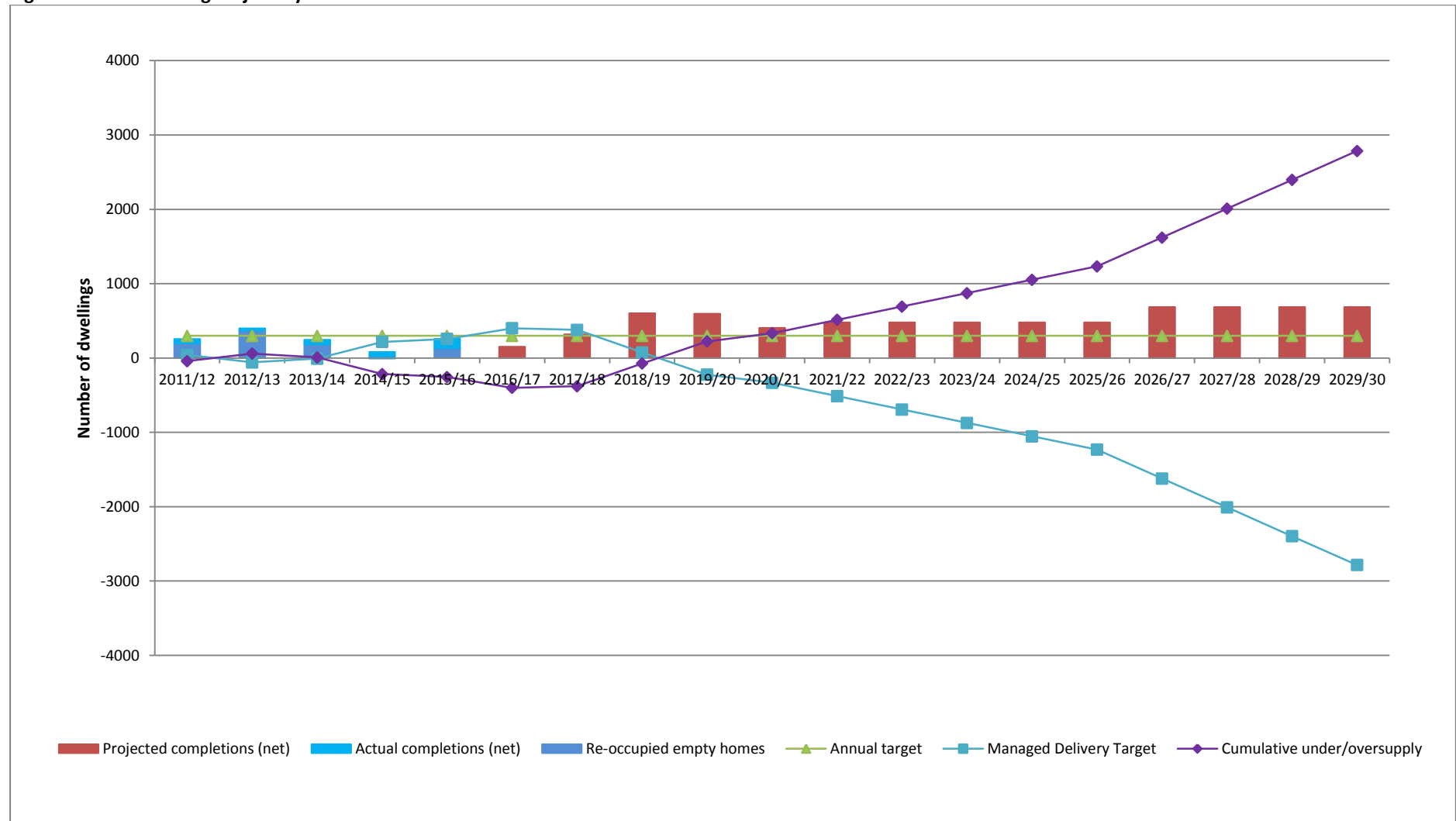
Table HS02a – Past completions and future potential completions

	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	127														
Reoccupation of Long-term empty homes	195	369	184	-9	131														
Total housing provision	256	399	247	74	258														
Projected net Completions (Potential)						153	320	603	596	407	478	478	478	478	478	686	686	686	686
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	-256	-401	-379	-74	224	333	513	693	873	1053	1233	1621	2009	2397	2785

Table HS02b – Performance against the housing requirement

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
2015/16	298	258	-40	1,490	-256
Totals	1,490	1,234	-256	1,490	-256

Figure HS02a – Housing Trajectory

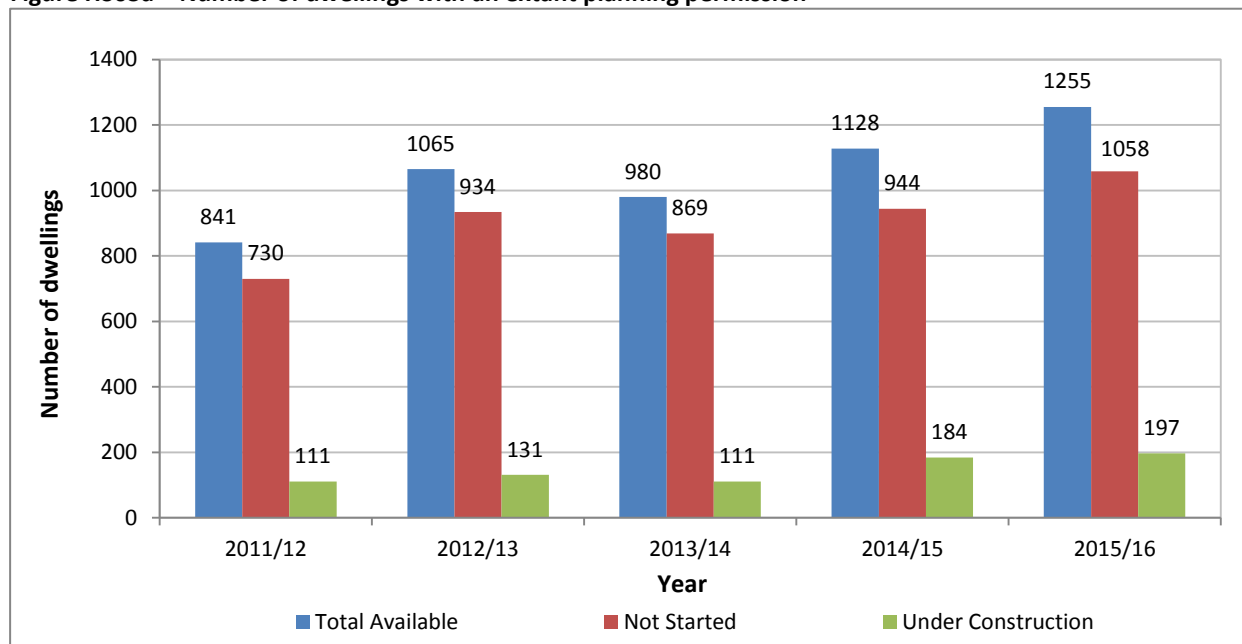


Indicator:	HS03	Number of new dwellings granted planning permission and total number of dwellings with an extant planning permission
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Policy Links:	SDP3, LIV1, LIV2
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Data:

Figure HS03a – Number of dwellings with an extant planning permission



Comment:

Figure HS03a shows the trends over time of the available stock of dwellings with planning permission since the start of the plan period. It indicates that there is a growing stock of consents for new dwellings, with 2015/16 showing the highest number of available permissions since the start of the plan period.

Appendix K4 provides a summary of the number of dwellings granted planning permission during the 2015/16 monitoring period and a summary of the number of dwellings with an extant planning permission by settlement. The data reveals that permissions for 446 new dwellings were granted on 63 sites. This is significantly higher than in the preceding years and indicates that confidence is growing in the area and that house-builders are looking to develop sites in Pendle.

The graph shows that 1,255 dwellings had an extant planning permission in 2015/16 but were yet to be completed. Of these work has not yet started on 1,058 units, whilst 197 were classed as under construction. The number of dwellings under construction is steadily increasing demonstrating that progress is being made in terms of delivering new housing in the borough. However, the rate of delivery will need to increase if the borough is to make-up the shortfall and meet the housing requirement.

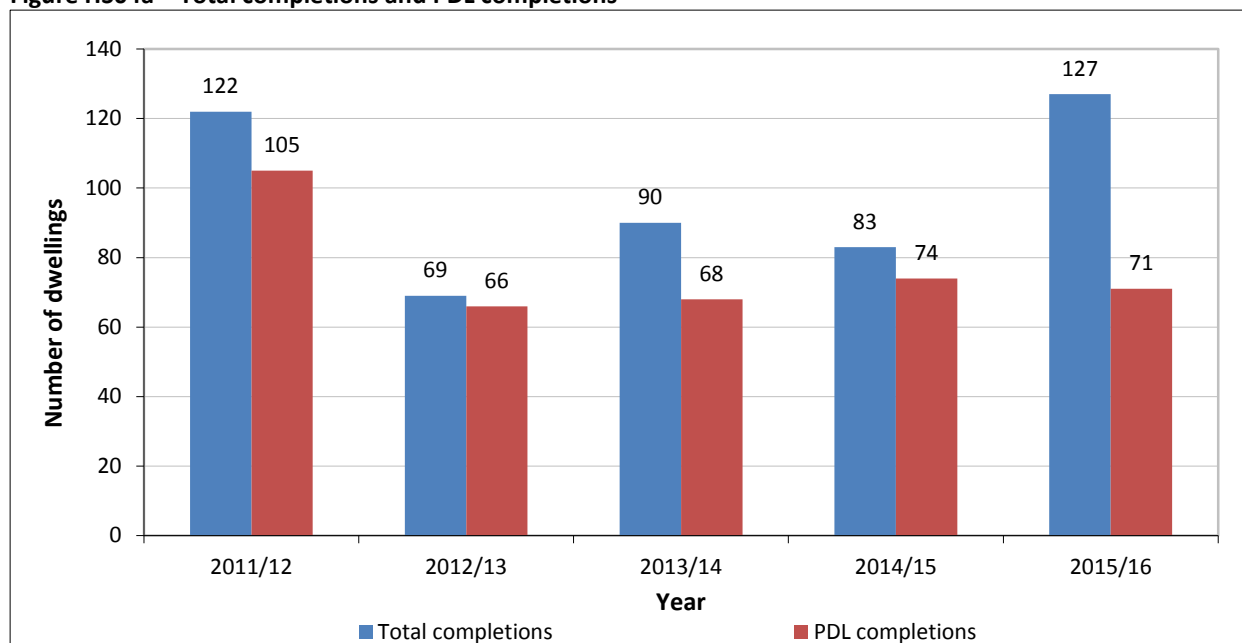
In terms of the distribution of dwellings with an extant planning permission, 71% are in the M65 Corridor, which is in line with the suggested distribution in Policy SDP3. However, the West Craven Towns have only 13%, which is less than the 18% suggested in Policy SDP3. Rural Pendle has a slightly higher amount (16%) than the suggested distribution (12%). The rural areas are more viable than other parts of the borough, which may explain why more applications have been made in these areas. Future monitoring will show whether permissions are being granted in line with the distribution in Policy SDP3.

Indicator:	HS04	Number of new dwellings completed on PDL
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Policy Links:	SDP2, LIV1
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Data:

Figure HS04a – Total completions and PDL completions



Comment:

Figure HS04a shows the number of new dwellings completed on previously developed land (PDL) compared to the total number of dwellings (gross) completed in each year since the start of the plan period.

It shows that in the last monitoring period only 56% of new dwellings were completed on PDL (Brownfield land). This is a significant decrease compared to the previous four years, all of which had PDL completion rates of 75% or above.

One of the reasons for this is likely to be due to the change in national planning policy, which removed the Brownfield first approach. Planning permission has been granted on a number of Greenfield sites over the past few years and these are now starting to come forward. Greenfield sites are often more viable to develop and tend to be in more attractive areas.

Policy SDP2 and LIV1 encourage the reuse of vacant buildings and PDL for new development. However, there is no sequential approach and a balance has to be made between regenerating Brownfield sites and ensuring timely delivery against the housing requirement. Future monitoring will be used to show whether the policy approach is being implemented effectively and whether Brownfield sites are being brought forward for development.

The introduction of the Brownfield Register is intended to help promote the redevelopment of PDL by granting permission in principle on those sites identified on the register. However, the viability of such sites still remains challenging and it is unclear as to whether this approach will help to bring sites forward.

Indicator:	HS05	Number of affordable homes completed
Policy Links:	LIV4	

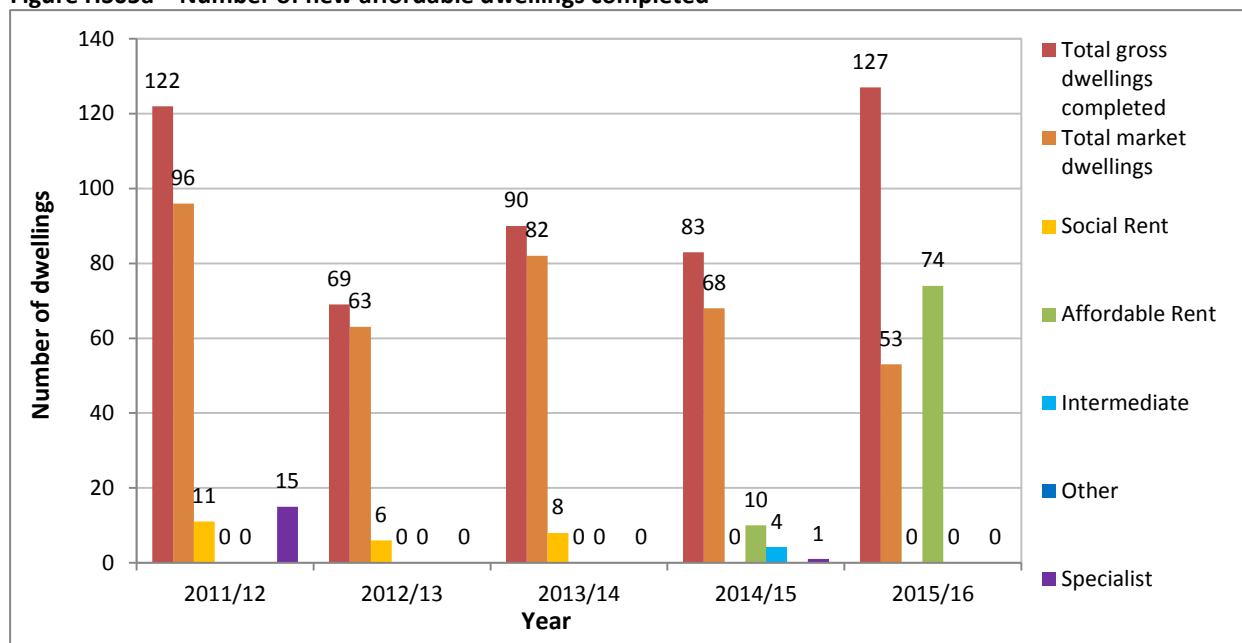
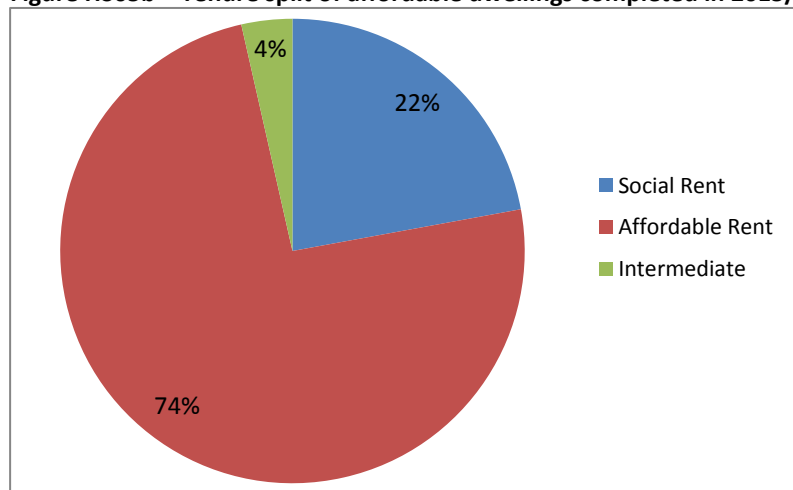
Data:
Figure HS05a – Number of new affordable dwellings completed

Figure HS05b – Tenure split of affordable dwellings completed in 2015/16

Comment:

Figure HS05a shows the annual totals for the different tenures of housing developed in the borough. It indicates that 58% of the new dwellings completed in 2015/16 were of an affordable tenure. This high number of affordable dwellings is the result of the completion (or near completion) of three sites; two in Barnoldswick (Valley Road (13/13/0364P)) (46 dwellings), (Former Hope Mill, Skipton Road (13/14/0172P) (13 dwellings)) both developed by Together Housing and one in Colne (Former Simpsons Garage Site (13/13/0585P) (15 dwellings)) developed by Great Places Housing Association.

Since the start of the plan period, 23% of gross new dwelling completions have been of an affordable

tenure. However, only a small proportion of these affordable dwellings have come forward as part of market housing schemes. The vast majority are through housing association schemes and HCA (Homes and Communities Agency) funding. Policy LIV4 does not set an overall affordable housing target as the viability of most sites in the borough was found to be poor and unlikely to be able to support any affordable housing. However, an aspirational target of 40% was identified through the SHMA and performance so far indicates that some progress is being made towards meeting this target. With reduced levels of funding predicted for future years it will be important to monitor progress to show whether the delivery of affordable housing continues at the current rates.

Figure HS05a clearly shows that there has been a change in the type of affordable housing tenure being delivered in the borough. This reflects recent changes in government policy with regards to the provision of affordable rented tenure housing rather than social rented tenure housing. All of the affordable dwellings completed in the 2015/16 monitoring period have been of an affordable rented tenure.

Figure HS05b shows the overall tenure split for affordable housing completions since the start of the plan period. It indicates that the majority were of an affordable rented tenure (74%) and only 4% were of an intermediate type. The remaining 22% were all social rented properties. These figures vary substantially from the tenure guide as set out in Policy LIV4, which suggests that 40% should be of an intermediate tenure. A significant increase in the number of affordable homes of this tenure type will be required to ensure the needs of the borough's population are being met.

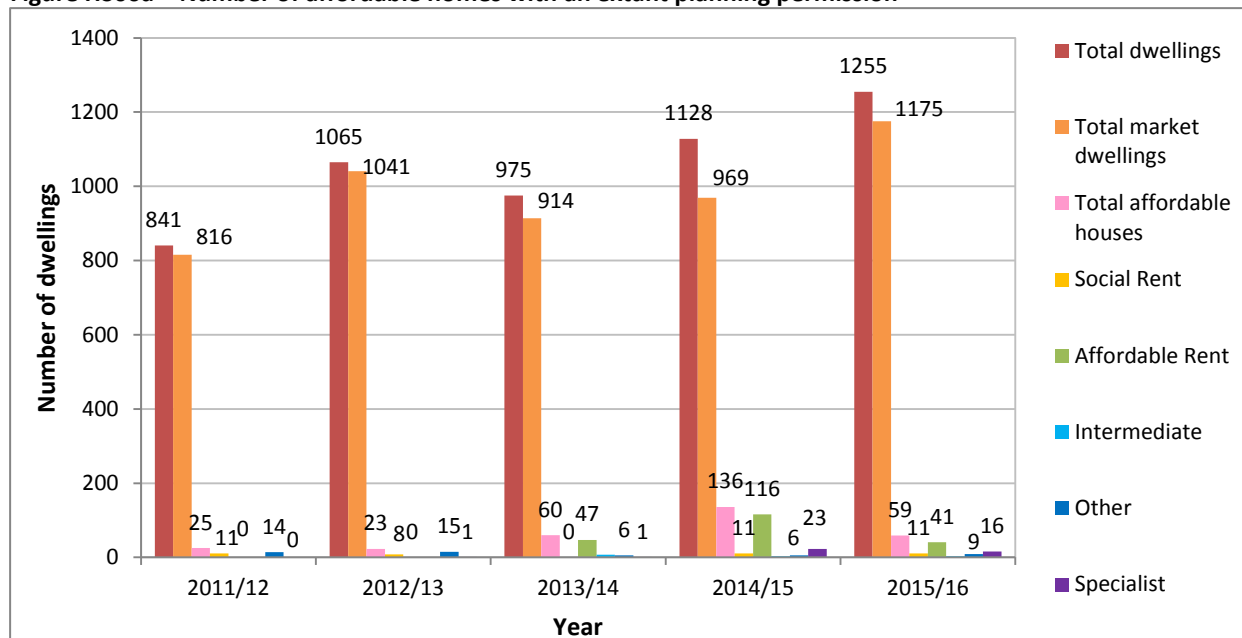
Appendix K5 provides a summary of the affordable housing completions by settlement. It also provides details of the number of affordable houses completed in the Bradley AAP area (0 dwellings in 2015/16) and within the borough's conservation areas (0 dwellings in 2015/16).

Indicator:	HS06	Number of affordable homes granted planning permission
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Policy Links:	LIV4
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Data:

Figure HS06a – Number of affordable homes with an extant planning permission



Comment:

Appendix K6 provides a summary of the number of new planning permissions granted for affordable housing in 2015/16. It indicates that just 4 additional affordable units were granted permission either as part of a market housing scheme or through a housing association development.

This low number of new permissions may be due to the implementation of Policy LIV4: Affordable Housing and the continuing poor viability of sites in some parts of the borough. Policy LIV4 was developed using evidence from the Pendle Development Viability Study to set the appropriate, viable targets for affordable housing in each of the spatial areas. The policy is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, which requires local plans to take account of viability and not to subject sites to a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened.

Although there have been a number of market housing schemes above the site size threshold, which would usually require the provision of affordable housing, these have been in areas where viability is poor and the provision of affordable housing is not required. The only application (13/15/0171P) where affordable housing was required was on a site in Foulridge for the redevelopment of the former Westons EU premises.

Figure HS06a shows the total stock of planning permissions for affordable housing (by tenure) for each year since the start of the plan period. It indicates that in 2015/16 the total number of affordable housing permissions was significantly lower than the total number of permissions for market housing, and was at its lowest for three years.

There are currently 59 affordable units with planning permission, which represents just 5% of the total

stock of extant planning consents. This is a significant decrease on previous years and is much lower than the aspirational target set out in Policy LIV4. The majority of affordable permissions are within the M65 Corridor. This correlates with where the affordable housing need is greatest, although site viability in this area is generally poor. So it will be important to monitor future completions to see whether affordable housing is coming forward in sufficient numbers in these locations.

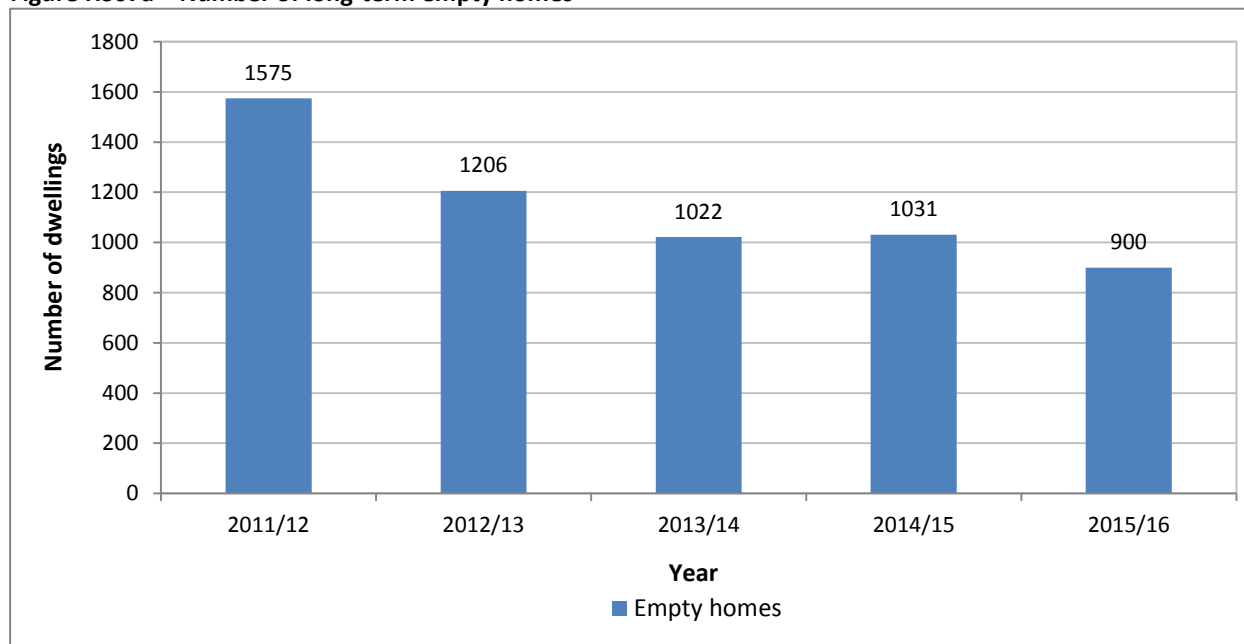
The detailed figures in Appendix K6 show that no new affordable dwellings have been granted permission in a Conservation Area during the 2015/16 monitoring period, whilst Appendix K7 shows that the number of affordable dwellings with an extant permission in a Conservation Area is also zero.

Indicator:	HS07	Total number of, and change in number of, empty homes
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Policy Links:	LIV1
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Data:

Figure HS07a – Number of long-term empty homes



Comment:

Figure HS07a provides details of the number of long-term vacant dwellings in the borough over the last five years. The latest data shows that a total of 900 dwellings have been vacant for 6 months or more as of October 2016. This represents around 2.3% of the total housing stock in Pendle.

The graph shows that, apart from a slight increase in 2014/15, the general trend over the last five years is of a falling number of long-term empty homes in the borough. 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. This is a positive sign and shows that the borough's housing stock is being used effectively.

If such trends continue the reoccupation of long-term empty homes will help to make a further contribution to meeting the borough's housing requirement and thereby reducing the overall amount of new land needed for housing.

Data for the three regeneration areas is not currently available for the 2015/16 monitoring period.

Indicator:	HS08	Housing quality: New dwellings completed to BfL standards
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Policy Links:	LIV5
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Data:
Table HS08a – Number of dwellings completed using BfL standards

Year	Total completed	BfL used	% BfL used
2014/15	83	0	0
2015/16	127	46	36

Comment:

This indicator records the number of dwellings that have been completed on schemes where the Building for Life Standards (BfL) have been used in their design.

The data shows that 36% of the total (gross) dwellings completed during the 2015/16 monitoring period were built in accordance with a design which used the BfL standards. This is a notable increase on the previous year where none of the dwellings completed were designed using the BfL methods.

The Government's review of housing standards has restricted the ability of local planning authorities to require developers to build in accordance with schemes that promote better design or energy efficiency (e.g. BfL, Lifetime Homes, Code for Sustainable Homes). Councils can recommend and encourage the use of some standards but they cannot make them mandatory requirements. Policy LIV5 requires developers to design and build new housing in a sustainable way and strongly encourages the use of the BfL standards. Future monitoring will be used to show whether this policy approach is achieving better standards and quality of new housing in the borough.

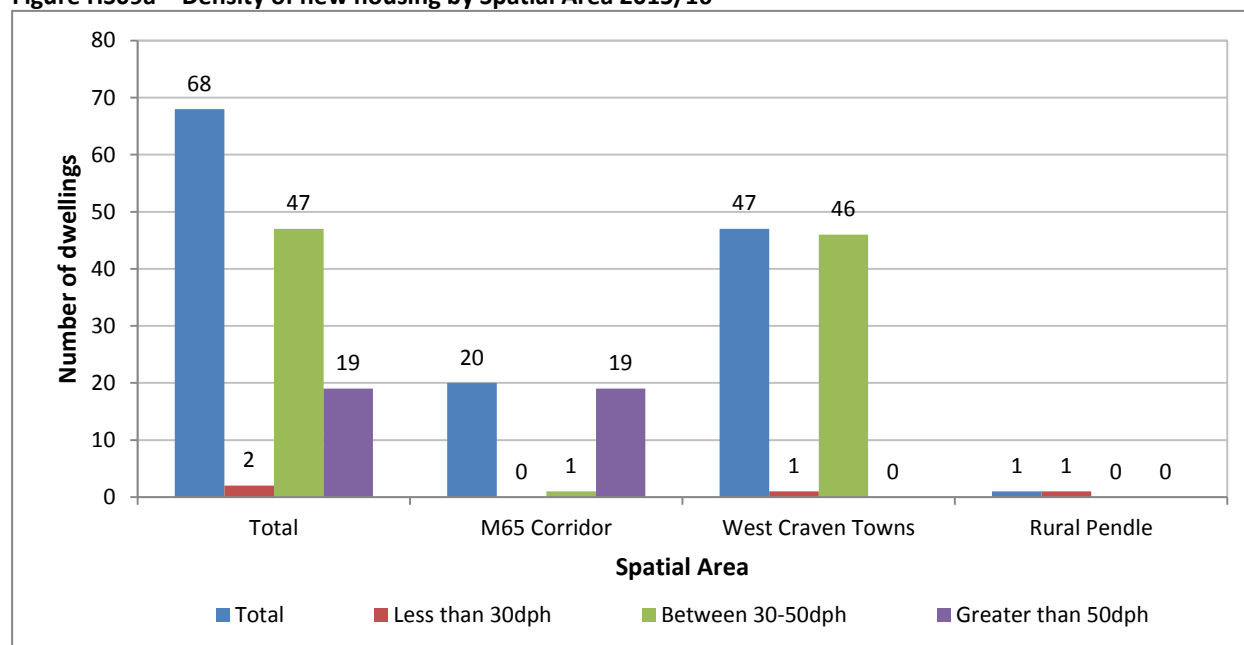
It should be noted that the monitoring of housing standards through the application process can be difficult as applicants do not always provide details of the standards they intend to meet. Consideration will need to be given to as to whether better data collection methods can be implemented to ensure a more accurate picture is recorded.

Indicator:	HS09	Housing density of fully completed sites
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Policy Links:	LIV5
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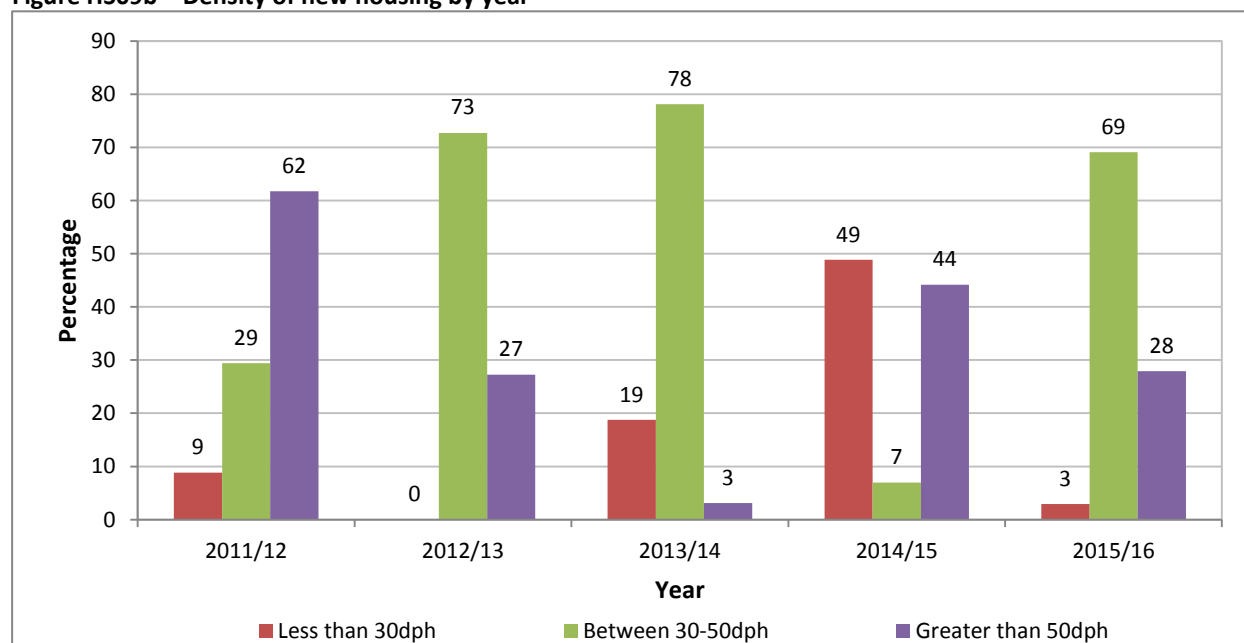
Data:

Figure HS09a – Density of new housing by Spatial Area 2015/16



N.B. Figure HS09a only considers new-build dwellings on fully completed sites and does not look at conversions.

Figure HS09b – Density of new housing by year



N.B. Figure HS09b only considers new-build dwellings on fully completed sites and does not look at conversions.

Comment:

Figure HS09a shows that of the sites that were fully completed in 2015/16 the majority were built at a density of between 30 and 50dph. Most of these completions were on a single site in the West Craven Towns spatial area. A smaller number of dwellings were completed at a density of less than 30dph. Fewer still were completed at a density higher than 50dph, all of which were in the M65 Corridor spatial area.

Policy LIV5 indicates that new housing should make the most efficient use of land and be built at a density appropriate to its location, taking account of townscape and landscape character. It suggests that developments should normally seek to achieve a density of between 30 and 50dph. The findings from the recent monitoring work indicate that developments in the borough are achieving such densities.

Figure HS09b provides time series data for the density of new housing developments. It shows that in three out of the past five years the majority of new housing has been built at a density of between 30 and 50dph. This is in line with the approach set out in Policy LIV5. However, completions in 2014/15 show a larger proportion of new properties being completed at a density of less than 30dph. The majority of these properties were in locations where a lower density was appropriate.

Indicator:	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
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Policy Links:	
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Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

The data for this indicator was previously provided by Lancashire County Council (LCC). However, this data is no longer available.

A revised indicator and new data collection methodology will be considered for future monitoring reports. It is suggested that the distance from new developments to key services will be measured 'as the crow flies' to give an indication as to how close the development is to these services and whether that meets sustainability and accessibility standards.

Indicator:	HS11 (i)	Types, sizes and tenures of completed dwellings
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Policy Links:	LIV3, LIV4, LIV5
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Data:

Figure HS11a – Type/size of completed dwellings 2015/16

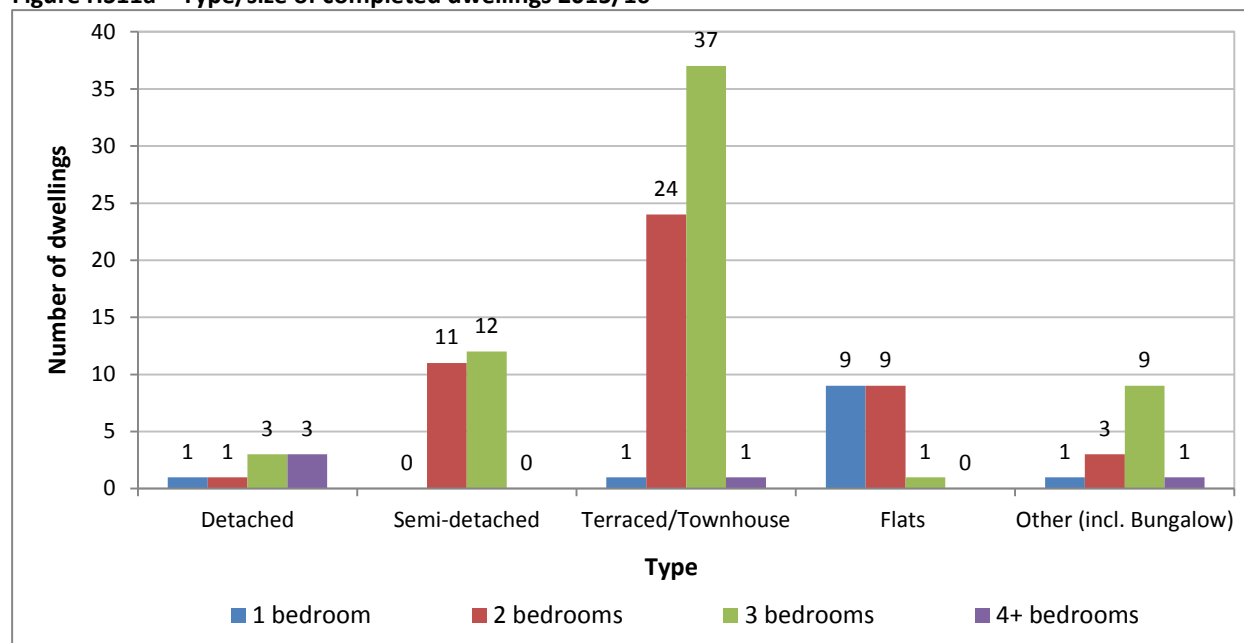


Figure HS11b – Percentage of different sized dwellings completed 2015/16

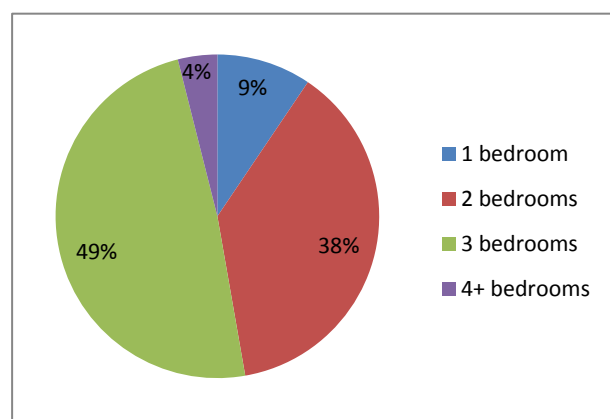


Figure HS11c – Percentage of different types of dwellings completed 2015/16

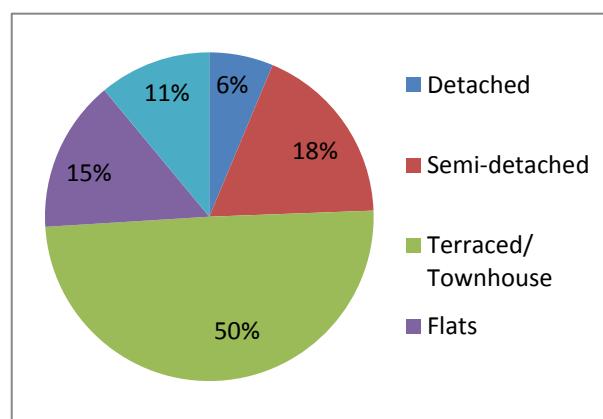


Figure HS11d – Percentage of different dwelling types by year

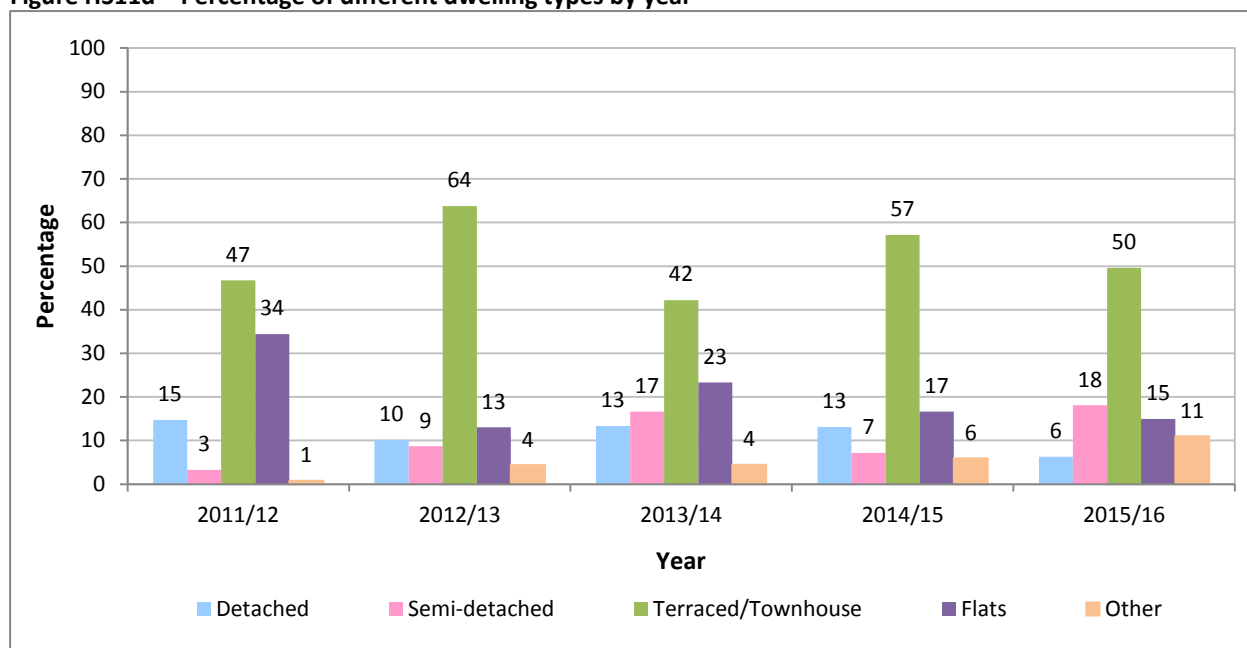
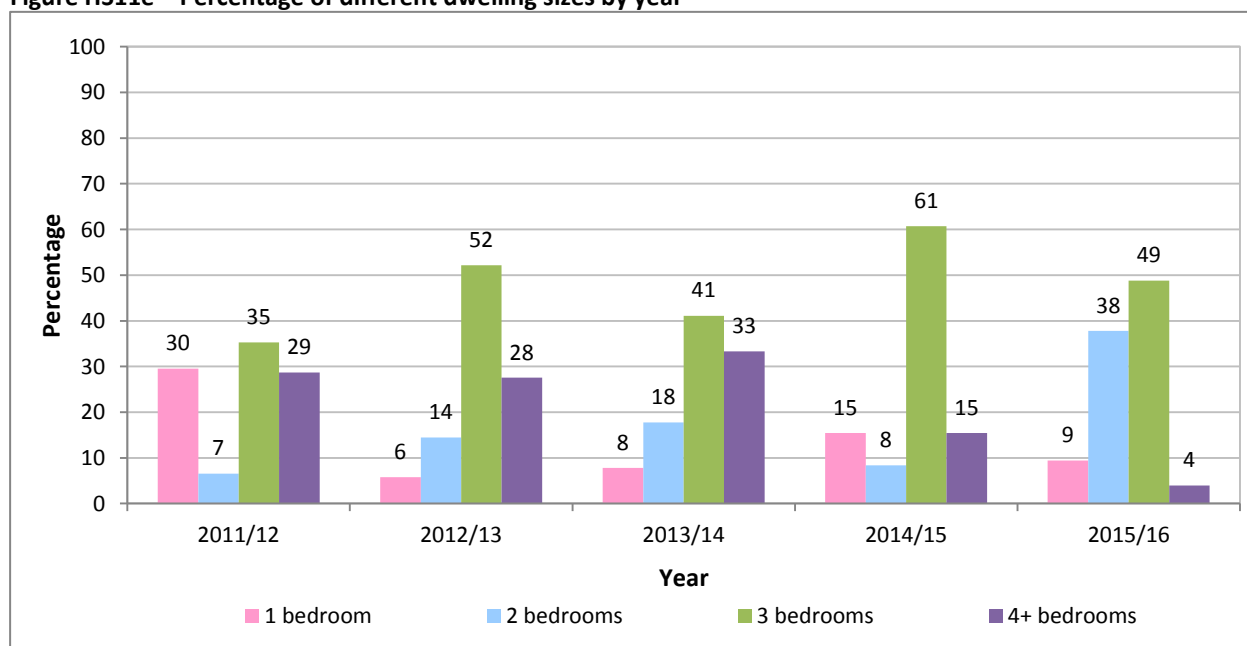


Figure HS11e – Percentage of different dwelling sizes by year



Comment:

Appendix K8 provides a detailed breakdown of the different types and sizes of dwellings which have been completed in 2015/16 by settlement.

Figure HS11a provides data on the type/size combination of dwellings completed in 2015/16 and shows that the 3 bedroom terraced / townhouse property was the most popular.

Figures HS11b and HS11c provide the overall percentages for the different types and sizes of dwellings completed. Figures HS11b shows that almost half of all properties completed in 2015/16 had 3 bedrooms and a further 38% had 2 bedrooms. In terms of property type half of all dwellings were either terraced or townhouse properties. With much lower proportions of detached (6%), semi-detached (18%)

and flats (15%).

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. This indicator can be used to assess whether the suggested profile is being achieved.

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, although it is less 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. Clearly the types of dwelling provided must be appropriate to the site, however, it will be important for Development Management Officers to provide suitable advice to developers regarding the types and sizes of dwellings to be provided in new schemes based on the findings of this monitoring work and the size/type profile outlined in Policy LIV5.

Figures HS11d and HS11e provide time series data on the number of completed dwellings of different types and sizes, showing the trends over the last five years.

Figure HS11d shows that the most popular type of property is the terraced/townhouse, with nearly 50% of properties of this type being completed in every year of the last five years. The provision of terraced/townhouse properties is currently dominating the supply. The percentage of other property types provided has varied between 5% and 20%. If such trends continue it may be necessary to suggest a series of interventions or management actions to increase the supply of other property types.

Figure HS11e shows that in all of the last five monitoring periods the 3 bedroom dwelling has 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 set in the Core Strategy. It will be important for developers to consider the size of dwellings being provided in their schemes.

Indicator:	HS11 (ii)	Types, sizes and tenures of available dwellings
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Policy Links:	LIV3, LIV4, LIV5
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Data:

Figure HS11f – Type/size of dwellings with planning permission 2015/16

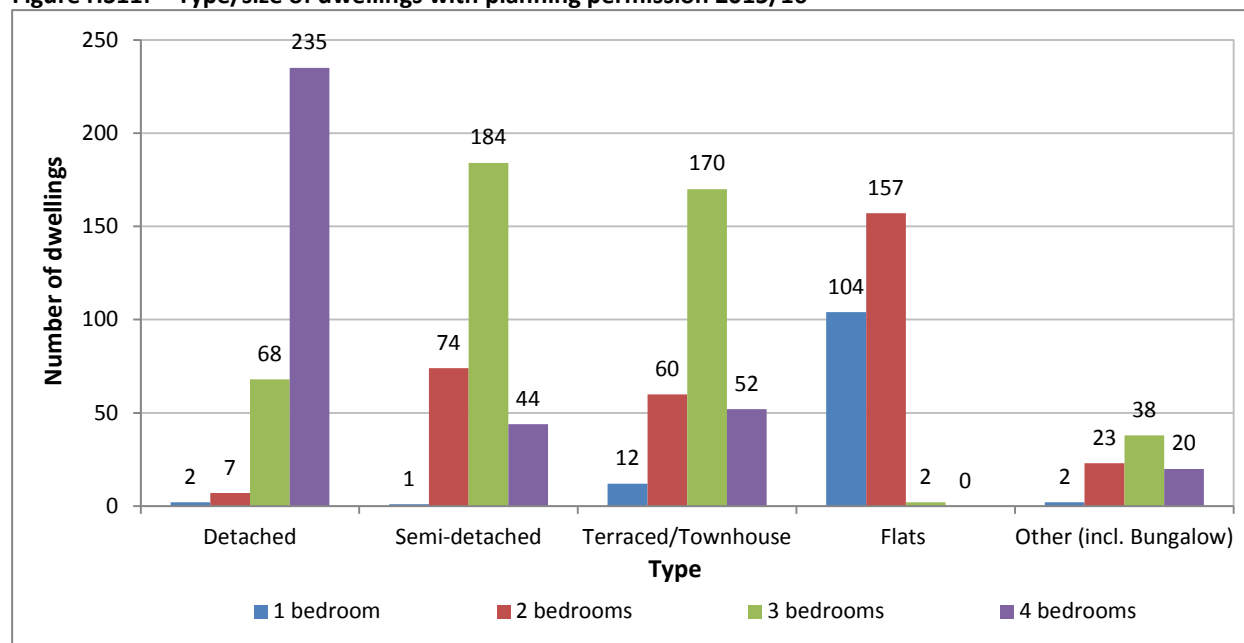


Figure HS11g – Percentage of different sized dwellings with planning permission 2015/16

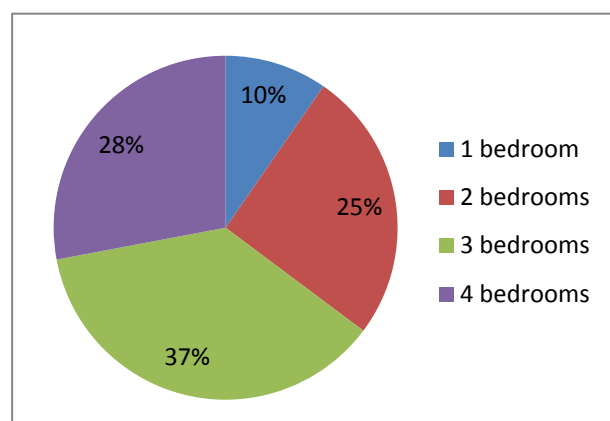
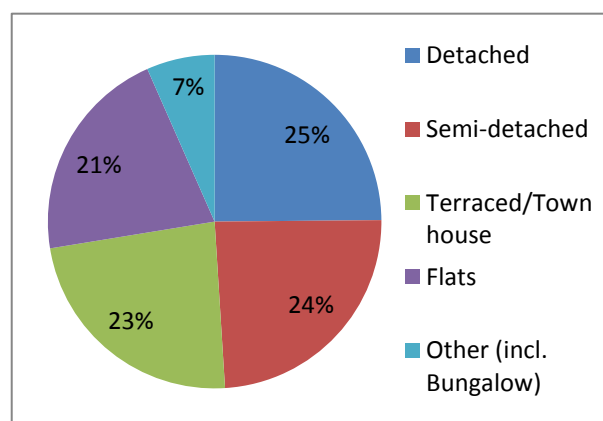


Figure HS11h – Percentage of different types of dwelling with planning permission 2015/16



Comment:

Appendix K9 provides a detailed breakdown of the different types and sizes of dwellings which have an extant planning consent in 2015/16 by settlement.

Figure HS11f provides the number of dwellings of different types and sizes with an extant planning permission. It shows that the type/size of property with the highest number of planning consents is the 4 bedroom detached type (235), followed closely by the 3-bedroom semi-detached, 3 bedroom terraced/townhouse and the 2 bedroom flat. The high proportion of 4 bedroom detached properties may be partly due to a number of larger schemes, such as the site at Knotts Lane, Colne, which has a high proportion of this type of property.

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 a higher proportion of 4 bedroom properties. 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, although market demand for larger properties may be having some bearing on the portfolio of dwellings being brought forward by developers.

Indicator:	HS12	Number of new pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community and the Travelling Showpeople community
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Policy Links:	LIV4
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Data:

Table HS12a – Number of pitches granted permission and number completed 2015/16

2015/16	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 – Total number of pitches with an extant planning permission and total number completed

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

Comment:

Table HS12a shows that no applications have been approved and no pitches have been completed for the Gypsy and Traveller communities during the 2015/16 monitoring period.

Table HS12b shows that in Pendle there are no sites with an extant planning permission, which propose to provide pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople communities. It also shows that there have no pitches developed during the plan period.

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.

Indicator:	HS13	Number of new dwellings completed that address a specific housing need
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Policy Links:	LIV3
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Data:
(See data in Indicators HS05 and HS11)
Comment:
<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Other specific needs such as agricultural or forestry workers dwellings are recorded as part of the monitoring of housing completions. During the 2015/16 monitoring period there were no agricultural or forestry workers dwellings completed.</p> <p>A new monitoring regime will be put in place next year to start recording the number of C2 (Residential Institutions (care homes, nursing homes etc)) and C4 (Houses in Multiple Occupation) uses going forward. This will help to show whether the specialist accommodation needs of the population are being met.</p>

Indicator:	HS14	Number of homes in Council tax band A in the Brierfield Canal Corridor area
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Policy Links:	Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD
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Data:
Table HS14a – Number of properties in different council tax bands in the Brierfield Canal Corridor

Council Tax Band	2005		2015/16	
	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%	4	33%
E	0	0%	0	0%
F	0	0%	1	9%
G	0	0%	0	0%
H	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown*	0	0%	4	33%
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.

Comment:

Table HS14a provides data on the number of properties within different council tax bands in 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. The subsequent redevelopment of these sites with different types and sizes of dwellings is beginning to take effect. This regeneration work is creating an area that contains a good mix of dwellings in a range of council tax bands. This has helped to improve the choice of housing in the area and consequentially improve the local housing market.

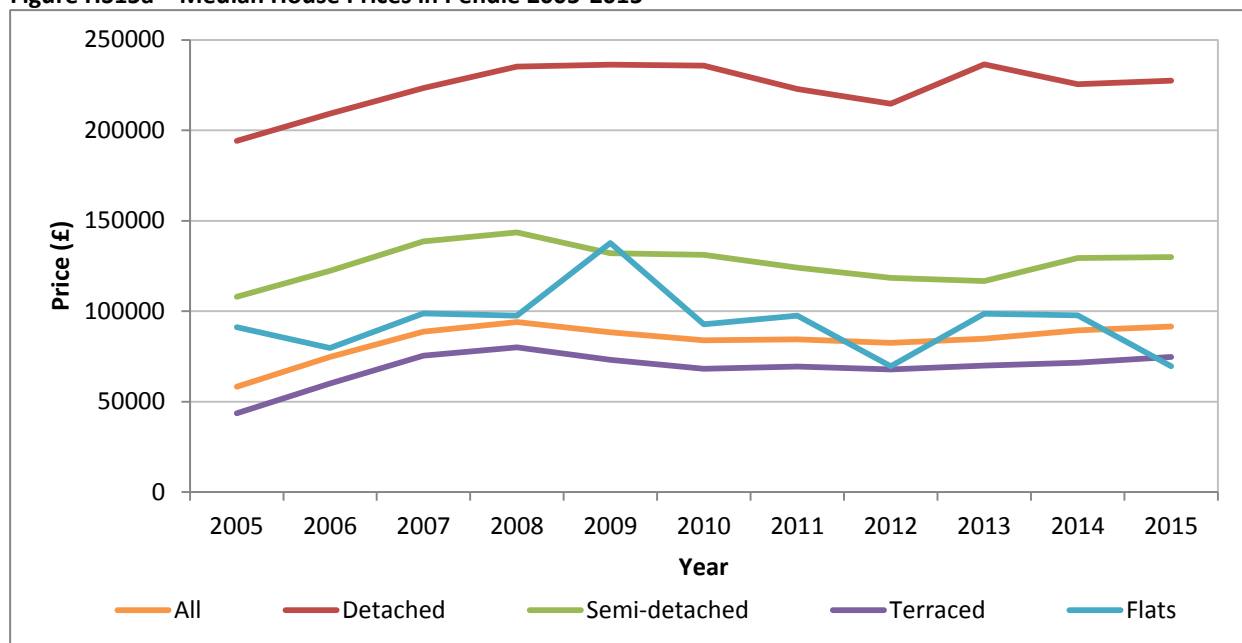
There is still further regeneration work to be carried out in the Canal Corridor area. The large cleared site off Clitheroe Road is yet to be redeveloped. A new planning application for this site was approved in April 2015. The developer is currently in the process of preparing the site before development work can commence. The development of this site will help to further diversify the housing choice on offer in this part of Brierfield.

Indicator:	HS15	Average (median) property prices
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Policy Links:	N/A
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Data:

Figure HS15a – Median House Prices in Pendle 2005-2015



(Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceformationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpsdataset09>)

Comment:

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.

Figure HS15a shows the average (median) house prices in Pendle between 2005 and 2015. It 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 point in 2011. Since then prices have risen slowly with small year-on-year gains. This may indicate that the housing market in Pendle is starting to return to a more buoyant position.

The price of terraced housing in Pendle has followed a similar trend to the overall average, reflecting the fact that a large proportion of the housing stock is made up of terraced properties. The prices of semi-detached and detached dwellings have also followed a similar trend. There was a notable peak in the price of detached houses in 2013, which may denote a lack of supply or an increase in demand for this type of property.

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 of flat available in the borough and the wide variety in the flats that are on the market. In the last two years the average price of flats has dropped by nearly £30k from £100k in 2014 to around £70k in 2015.

Indicator:	HS16	Number of households suffering from overcrowding in the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)
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Policy Links:	Bradley AAP SA
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Data:
Table HS16a – Occupancy rate in Bradley Ward

	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%

Comment:

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 HS16a provides the occupancy rating data for the Bradley Ward from the 2001 Census and 2011 Census.

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 no up-to-date data available relating to household occupancy rating for the Bradley ward and this is likely to be the case until the next Census in 2021.

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 setbacks 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.

Indicator:	HS17	Number of movements in, out and within the Bradley AAP area (Bradley Ward)
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Policy Links:	Bradley AAP SA
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Data:

No data available for this indicator.

Comment:

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.

This indicator will no longer be measured in future monitoring reports as a review of the availability of statistics indicated that there are no longer any datasets which monitor this information.

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).

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover new employment development. These are set out in Table 5d below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

Table 5d

Policy	Targets	Triggers
SDP4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver employment provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by Spatial Area (M65 Corridor: 78.5%, West Craven Towns: 18.5%, Rural Pendle: 3.0%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% or less of new employment development has occurred in the M65 Corridor by 2020 and 2025. 15% or less of new employment development has occurred in the West Craven Towns by 2020 and 2025. 10% or more of new employment development has occurred in the Rural Areas by 2020 and 2025.
SDP5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver retail provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% or more of approved major retail development are located outside the three main town centres by 2020 and 2025.
WRK1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase employment levels, particularly in growth sectors. Diversify and strengthen the local economy. Reduce unemployment levels. Increase average wage levels. Improve the range and level of skills in the local workforce. Increase provision of new business floorspace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net increase in the proportion of the economically active population in employment by 2020 and 2025. No reduction in the proportion of the economically active population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) by 2020. No net increase in median gross annual earnings by 2020 and 2025. The proportion of VAT registered business births does not meet or exceed the North West average by 2025. 20ha or less of the net employment land requirement has been developed by 2020.
WRK2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 45.09ha (net) of employment land between 2011 and 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20ha or less of the net employment land requirement has been developed by 2020. 30ha or less of the net employment land requirement has been developed by 2025.
WRK3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver strategic employment site within the first five years of the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developer not on-site by 2017. Development Brief not prepared by the end of 2016.
WRK4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new floorspace for both convenience and comparison retail uses. Increase the take-up of existing floorspace for retail uses. Reduce the number of vacant premises in designated shopping centres. Increase employment in retailing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of convenience and comparison retail floorspace are not in line with the projections in the Retail Capacity Study by 2023. The number and/or percentage of town centre premises in non-retail uses shows an increase in three consecutive years. The number and/or percentage of vacant town centre premises shows an increase in three consecutive years. No net increase in retail employment by 2020.

Policy	Targets	Triggers
WRK5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create additional floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses. • Increase the number and percentage of people employed in tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net increase in floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses by 2020. • No net increase in tourism employment by 2020.
WRK6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of new commercial premises achieving a BREEAM rating. • Increase the amount of open space created in new employment developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% or less of new buildings (where applicable) achieve a BREEAM rating by 2020 and 2025. • No increase in the amount of open space arising from new employment development by 2020.

Indicator:	EC01	Amount of new floorspace completed
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Policy Links:	SDP4, WRK1
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Data:

Figure EC01a: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m² & %) Completed by Type (2015/16)

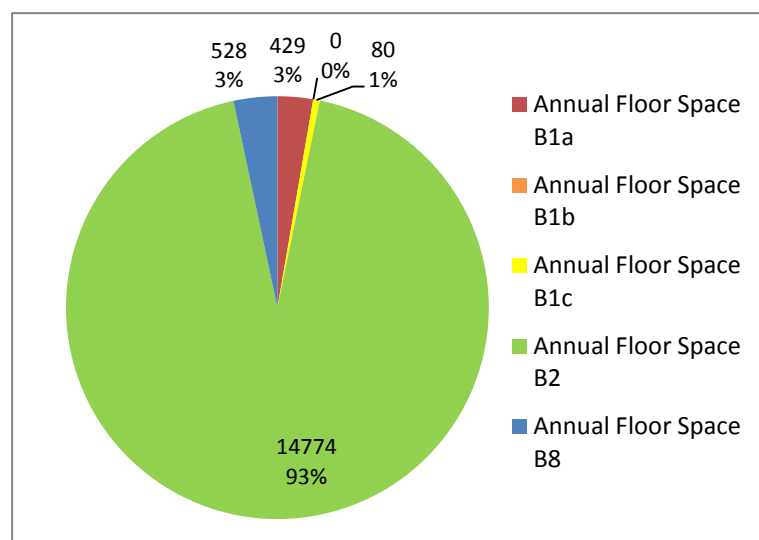


Figure EC01b: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m²) Completed (2011-16)

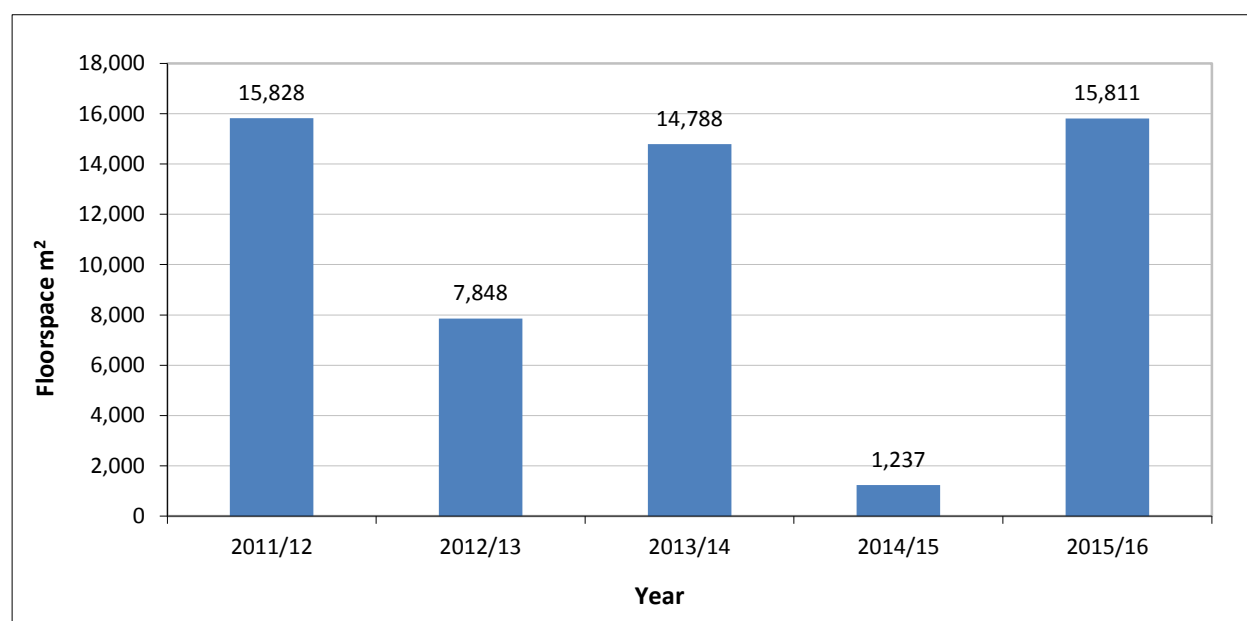
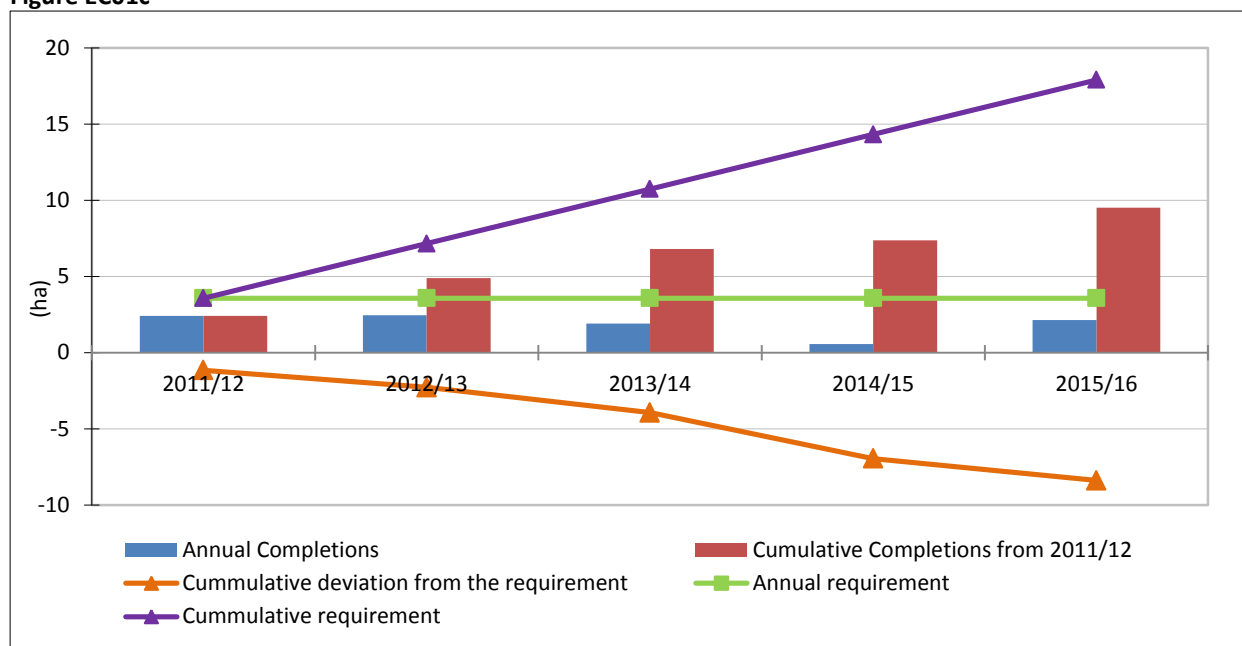


Figure EC01c



Comment:

Appendix L1 provides details of all the employment sites completed in the 2015/16 monitoring period and Appendix L3 provides a summary of these completions by settlement. The findings indicate that a total of 15,811m² (gross) of new floorspace was completed for employment uses in Pendle during the 2015/16 monitoring period. This provision required an estimated 2.14ha of land take-up. The amount of completed floorspace is significantly higher than the previous year and is more in line with the completion rates seen in 2011/12 and 2013/14.

There has also been a significant loss of employment floorspace, either to non-employment uses or between the employment 'B' use classes⁵. These losses result in a much smaller net floorspace figure of 948m². The two main losses recorded in this monitoring period were the change of use of a large mill building in Nelson previously used for storage which has now been converted to a manufacturing use (a loss of 12,750m² of B8 space but a gain of B2 space), and the redevelopment of the Glen Mill site in Colne to retail use (loss of 1,161m² - a combination of B1, B2 and B8 space). More details on employment losses are provided under Indicator EC04.

Figure EC01a provides details of the split between different employment use classes for the completions which occurred during the 2015/16 monitoring period. It shows that the majority of the new floorspace created during the period was for B2 use (General Industrial) (93%) with the remainder being split fairly equally between B1 (4%) and B8 (3%).

Figure EC01b shows the overall completion rates for all employment uses since the start of the plan period. It indicates that there has been considerable variation in the amount of new floorspace created over the last five years with no clear trend emerging. The average annual take-up rate of employment land since 2011/12 is 1.90ha, which represents a very slight increase since the previous monitoring report where the figure was 1.85ha.

⁵ 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.

Data on completions is also used to show progress against the employment land requirement set-out in Policy WRK2 of the Core Strategy and derived from the Employment Land Review (ELR) Update 2013.

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, although it has slowed slightly during the 2015/16 monitoring period. There is now a cumulative under delivery of 8.38ha of employment land in the borough. 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. However, the Core Strategy has now been adopted and Policy WRK3 includes the allocation of a Strategic Employment Site at Lomeshaye. The intention of this allocation is to provide a large site in an accessible location to enable the development of quality employment units. Work has been carried out during the 2015/16 monitoring period to resolve the site ownership issues and start preparatory work to ensure that the site can be brought forward in a timely manner. Work on the development brief for the site has been started but is slightly behind schedule. It is likely to be completed in Spring 2017.

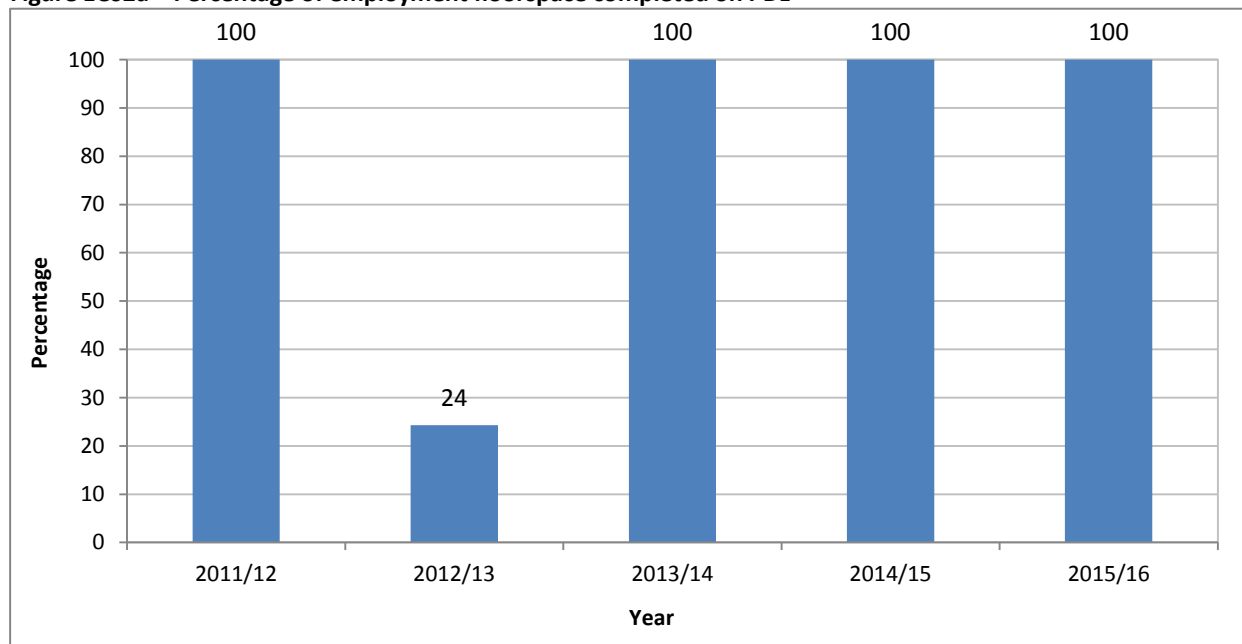
Appendix F provides an update to the Employment Land Review showing the current position with regards to the employment land requirement and potential supply of employment land.

Indicator:	EC02	Amount of new employment floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)
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Policy Links:	SDP2, WRK2
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Data:

Figure EC02a – Percentage of employment floorspace completed on PDL



Comment:

Figure EC02a shows the percentage of gross employment floorspace completed on previously developed land (PDL) over the last five years.

It shows that in four of the last five years 100% of the employment floorspace completed was on previously developed sites. This shows that to some extent land is continuing to be recycled in the borough. However, the high percentage of PDL completions is accounted for through the change of use of existing buildings or the addition of extensions onto existing premises rather than the redevelopment of derelict sites.

In 2015/16 the amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land was 15,811m². A large proportion of this was due to the change of use of a B8 storage warehouse in Nelson to a B2 industrial premises.

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.

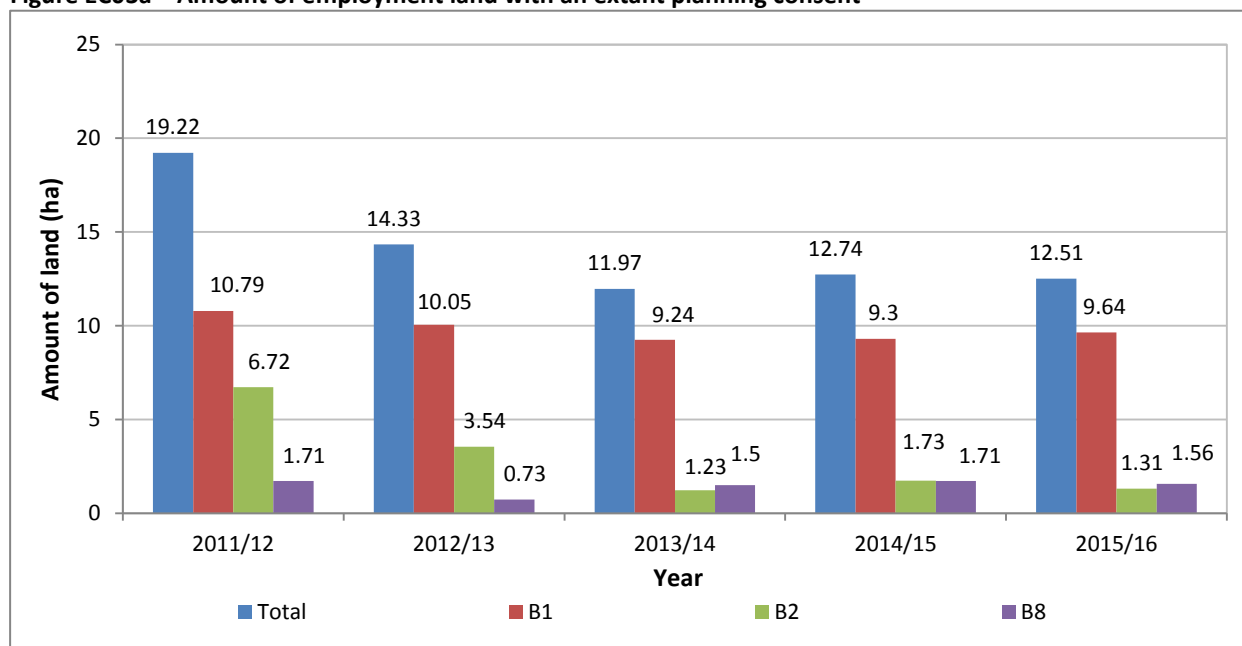
Figure EC02a demonstrates strong performance in terms of the reuse of previously developed land. However, this trend is unlikely to continue in the future as the Strategic Employment Site, allocated in the Core Strategy, is brought forward and developed out. This allocation is a large Greenfield site adjacent to the existing Lomeshaye Industrial Estate. The development of this site will help to improve the quality and choice of employment sites in the borough and meet the identified employment needs.

Indicator:	EC03	Amount of new employment floorspace with an extant planning consent
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Policy Links:	WRK2
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Data:

Figure EC03a – Amount of employment land with an extant planning consent



Comment:

Appendix L2 provides details of all the employment sites with an extant planning permission in the 2015/16 monitoring period which are either yet to be developed or under construction. Appendix L4 provides a summary of the total amount of floorspace with planning permission for employment use by settlement. The findings show that nearly 80% of the available floorspace is for B1 use and just 10% 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 EC03a shows the trends over the last five years in the amount land available for employment use. It shows that over the last three years the amount of land with planning permission for employment use has remained reasonably constant at around 12ha.

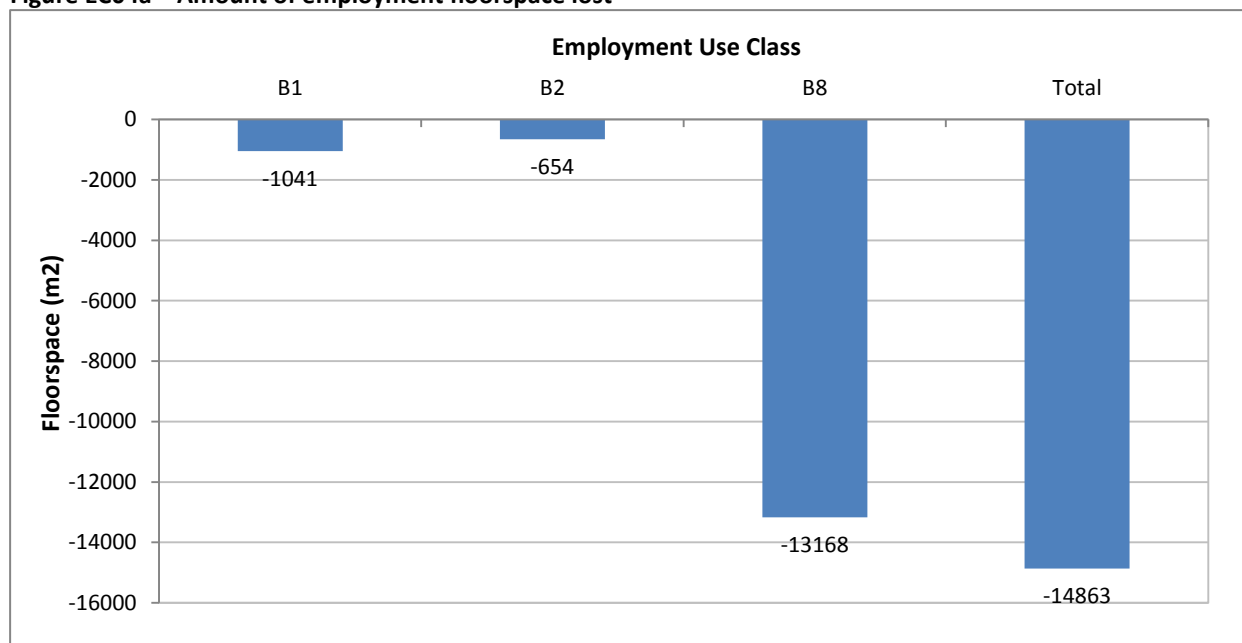
The total amount of land available in 2015/16 is 12.51ha and this can be broken down in to 2.82ha of land with planning permission allowing for immediate development (Full or Reserved Matters) and 9.68ha with outline permission only, thereby requiring a further planning application to be made and approved before any development can take place. Collectively, these permissions provide for 41,324m² of new employment floorspace. This available land will contribute to meeting the employment land requirement as set out in Policy WRK2 of the Core Strategy.

Indicator:	EC04	Amount of employment land/floorspace lost to alternative uses
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Policy Links:	WRK2
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Data:

Figure EC04a – Amount of employment floorspace lost



Comment:

Appendix L5 provides a breakdown of the amount of employment floorspace lost by settlement during the 2015/16 monitoring period. Figure EC04a shows the overall amount of employment floorspace lost by type. It shows that a total of 14,863m² (gross) employment floorspace has been lost to other uses or between the employment use classes during the 2015/16 monitoring period.

A large proportion of this lost floorspace has been through the change of use of a large mill building in Nelson from a B8 Storage use to a B2 General Industrial use. So although the floorspace has been lost from a B8 use it is still in employment use. Therefore the net loss is much smaller. There has been only one loss due to the redevelopment of an employment site to housing during this monitoring period and this only accounted for 250m² of floorspace.

The latest monitoring data indicates that there are a number of industrial premises, consisting mainly of mills, which have planning permission for residential development. Seven of these mills/premises have been demolished or partly demolished: Westfield Mill, Barnoldswick (BK055), Coates New Mill, Barnoldswick (BK098), Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield (BR029), Oak Mill, Colne (CE078), Spen Brook Mill, Spen Brook (NH008), Spring Mill, Fence (FE017), and Salterforth Shed, Salterforth (SH018). These sites are now in various states of redevelopment, although work at Westfield Mill and Oak Mill has stalled and no additional work will be carried out at the Lob Lane Mill site.

Four other mills/industrial premises have permission for residential development where work has not yet started. These include: Salterforth Mill, Salterforth (SH013), Wardle Storeys' office buildings, Earby (EY066 and EY069) and Weston Electric Units, Foulridge (FO034). Future monitoring will indicate the progress being made with the redevelopment of these sites and the additional loss of employment land which results.

Indicator:	EC05	Unemployment levels
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Policy Links:	WRK1
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Data:

Table EC05a – Unemployment levels

	Pendle		Bradley AAP		Burnley	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Official unemployment*	2,500	2,200	n/a	n/a	3,200	2,800
Percentage	6.1%	5.2%	n/a	n/a	8.3%	6.0%
Claimant Count #	790	1,150	95	140	1,176	1,670
Percentage	1.4%	2.1%	2.3%	3.5%	2.2%	3.1%

(Sources: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx>)

* 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.)

Comment:

Table EC05a shows that in 2016 2,200 people were unemployed; equivalent to 5.2% of the economically active population. The figures show that the number of people unemployed in Pendle has fallen since 2015 and this is part of a continuing trend over the last four years. Table EC05a 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 2016. One of the key targets of Policy WRK1 is to reduce the levels of unemployment. The data provided in Table EC05a shows that positive steps are being made to reduce unemployment in Pendle.

As a further indication of unemployment, Table EC05a also shows the number of people claiming jobseeker's allowance. In both Pendle and Burnley the numbers have increased between 2015 and 2016. This may be due to a change in the benefit rules which may see people moving on to Job Seekers Allowance from another benefit, thereby increasing the number of claimants but not necessarily the number of unemployed.

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. 140 residents claimed jobseeker's allowance in the Bradley ward in 2016 compared to 95 in 2015. Bradley is following the trends shown by the rest of the borough.

Indicator:	EC06	Number and change in VAT registered businesses
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Policy Links:	WRK1
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Data:

Table EC06a – Number of VAT register businesses

	Number of VAT registered businesses							Change in VAT registered businesses between 2010 and 2016	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Number	Percentage
Borough-wide	2,485	2,430	2,465	2,460	2,500	2,730	2,790	+60	+2.2%
Bradley AAP area	No data	No data	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>)

Comment:

Monitoring the number of VAT and PAYE registered businesses over time provides an effective indicator for assessing the state and health of the local economy. The 2016 release marks the ninth year of publication for this data set.

Table EC06a shows that between 2010 and 2016 there has been a steady rise in the number of VAT registered and PAYE businesses in Pendle. (The 2010 figure previously reported as 2,975 has been adjusted following a back dated revision to the figures). The 12.3% growth between 2010 and 2016 is ahead of the Lancashire (12-district) average (9.9%), but behind that for the North West (19.6%) and Great Britain (22.3%).

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.

Indicator:	EC07	Employment levels
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Policy Links:	WRK1
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Data:

Table EC07a – Overall employment

	Pendle totals	Percentage
Economically Active	41,900	77.2
In employment	39,800	73.4

(<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx#tabidbr>)

Table EC07b – Employment by sector

Sector	Number employed	Percentage
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	5,100	12.8
2. Professional occupations	5,400	13.6
3. Associate professional & technical	#	#
Total for sectors 1-3	14,100	35.7
4. Administrative & secretarial	#	#
5. Skilled trades occupations	6,300	15.9
Total for sectors 4-5	8,600	21.8
6. Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	5,700	14.4
7. Sales and customer service occupations	#	#
Total for sectors 6-7	7,900	20
8. Process plant & machine operatives	#	#
9. Elementary occupations	5,700	14.3
Total for sectors 8-9	8,900	22.5

(<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx#tabidbr>)

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate)

Comment:

Tables EC07a and EC07b show the labour supply statistics from the ONS for the period June 2015 to July 2016. Table EC07a shows that just over 73% of the economically active population were in employment during this period. This is an increase on the previous year and shows a continuing trend of higher levels of employment in the borough. Policy WRK1 aims to increase employment levels, particularly in growth sectors. The data in Table EC07a helps to demonstrate that employment levels in the borough are increasing.

Table EC07b shows employment levels by sector. It indicates that nearly 36% of the economically active population work in one of the professional or technical sectors. This is an increase compared to the previous year. The remaining workforce is fairly equally split three ways between those working in the administrative and skilled trade occupations (22%), those in the caring, leisure and sales occupations (20%) and those associated with process plant and machine operative and elementary occupations (22%).

These findings indicate a slight shift back toward the professional, managerial and technical sector compared to the previous year, which is one of the key sectors identified in Policy WRK1 where growth will be supported. Although in general, the percentages for all sectors have not altered significantly during the monitoring period. The findings show a fairly balanced economy across all sectors and this will help to ensure economic resilience going forward.

Indicator:	EC08	Average wage levels
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Policy Links:	WRK1
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Data:

Table EC08a – Median gross weekly earnings, April 2016

Area	Gross Weekly Earnings (£)		Total Hours Worked
	Residence-based	Workplace-based	Median
Pendle	417.70	412.20	37.1
Lancashire (12-districts)	403.50	401.60	37.0

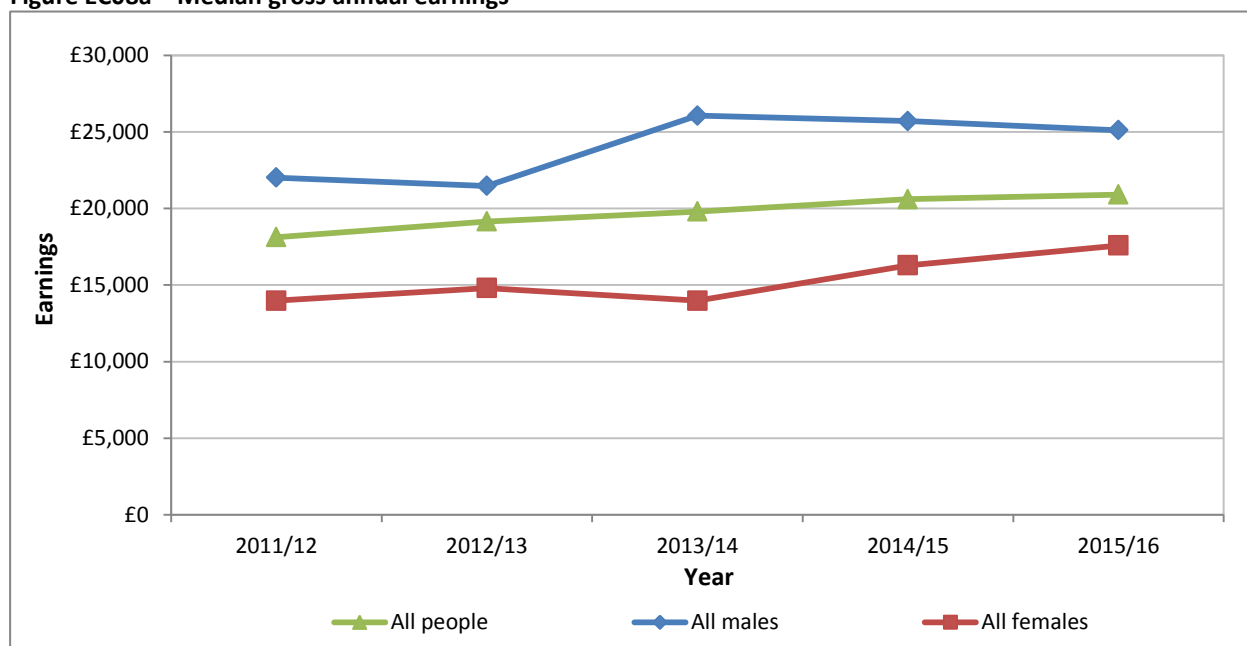
Table EC08b – Median gross annual earnings, April 2016

Area	All males	All females	All people
Pendle	£25,114	£17,584	£20,916
Lancashire (12-districts)	£26,356	£17,052	£21,140

(Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE))

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/placeofresidencebylocalauthorityshetable9>

Figure EC08a – Median gross annual earnings



Comment:

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.

Employees resident in Pendle have weekly earnings of £417.70, which are £14.20 higher than the Lancashire (12-district) average. By workplace, average weekly earnings stand at £412.20 and are again higher than the Lancashire average of £401.60. Between 2015 and 2016 resident based weekly average wages have increased by 10.4% from £378.40 to £417.70 this is a notable increase and is much higher than the county average of 3.2%. It is also a significant change from the previous year when average

wages saw a drop. It is unclear as to why there has been such a change, but part of the reason may be due to a rebasing of the figures and the make-up of the sample chosen.

The median gross annual earnings for all people in Pendle were slightly lower than compared to the Lancashire average. 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. This allows for a more like-for-like comparison. Part of the reasons wages may be lower in Pendle is due to the types of employment on offer in the area.

At 37.1 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 very slightly higher than the Lancashire (12-district) average of 37.0 hours per week.

Table EC08b illustrates that males in Pendle earn on average £7,530 more than their female counterparts. This is notably lower than the previous monitoring period when the difference was £12,362. However, it is similar to the figure in 2012/13. This 30% pay differential is lower than that found at the county level where males earn £9,304 more than females (a 35% difference).

The data shows that the difference in pay between males and females is still significant. Figure EC08a shows that since 2013/14 the gap between male and female wages has narrowed. This has been mainly due to an increase in female wages and a drop in male wages.

The monitoring of average wages provides a useful indicator for assessing the health of the local economy. It will also show whether the policies in the Core Strategy are working successfully to bring in higher value employment opportunities.

Indicator:	EC09	Estimates of household earnings
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Policy Links:	WRK1
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Data:

Table EC09a – Gross Disposable Household Income (at current prices), 2014

Area	GDHI per head	
	Total	Index (UK=100)
East Lancashire	£14,610	81.3
Lancashire (14-districts)	£15,178	84.5
North West	£15,776	87.8
UK	£17,965	100.0

(Source: ONS, Regional Household Income Accessed via: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/gross-disposable-household-income.aspx>)

Table EC09b – Gross Disposable Household Income (at current prices), 2013/14

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	£25,900	£20,100	£11,100	£17,900	£13,800
Lancashire (12-districts)	£27,200	£20,700	£11,000	£19,600	£13,500
North West	£27,300	£20,600	£11,400	£19,600	£13,300
UK	£31,300	£21,900	£12,200	£20,800	£13,400

(Source: HM Revenues & Customs, Personal Income Statistics)

Accessed via: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/income-earnings-and-benefits/personal-incomes.aspx>)

Comment:

The best available measure of household income is the ONS Regional Household Income dataset. Unfortunately, this is not available below the East Lancashire NUTSs 3 area and so there is no dataset solely for Pendle. Between 1997 and 2013, the gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head figure for Lancashire-14 showed a pattern of slow overall decline relative to the national average.

Table EC09a shows that in 2014 the GDHI figure for the 14-authority Lancashire area was £15,178 and for East Lancashire it was slightly lower at £14,610. This is a reverse of the situation in 2013 where the East Lancashire figure was higher. This shows that people in East Lancashire have seen a reduction in the amount of disposable income that they have available to spend.

Perhaps more useful are the estimates of personal incomes, which are available down to district level (Table EC09b). The latest data for 2013/14 reveals that the median or "typical" personal income in Pendle at £20,100 is 92% of the UK figure. It is slightly lower than the comparable figures for the Lancashire County Council (12-district) area – £20,700 and 95% respectively. However, it is a notable increase on the previous years where the figures were £18,600 and 88.6%.

The breakdown of these results reveals that in comparison to employment income (£17,900), the figures for self-employment are much lower (£11,100), 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 (£19,200 and £11,100 respectively); the much higher average figure being underpinned by a relatively small number of highly-paid individuals. Median employment figures for Pendle are below the county and national comparators. However, median pension figures are actually higher than both the county and national averages, which is a notable change compared to the previous monitoring period and indicates pensioners in Pendle have a better income than other parts of Lancashire.

Indicator:	EC10	Development of Bradley AAP Employment Allocation
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Policy Links:	Bradley AAP5
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Data:
No data collected for this indicator.
Comment:
<p>The employment allocation in the Bradley AAP is located on Bradley Hall Road at the former Vulcan Works site.</p> <p>The site previously had a planning permission in place for an employment use, however, this expired in the 2011/12 monitoring period.</p> <p>There is currently no valid planning permission for employment development at this site.</p>

Indicator:	EC11	Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations
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Policy Links:	ENV4
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Data:
Table EC11a – Employment developments in accessible locations

	Total	Town Centre*	Transport Hub	Accessibility Corridor#
Number of employment developments completed	10	1	2	3
Amount of employment floorspace developed (m ²)	15,811	80	293	439
Amount of employment land developed (ha)	2.14	0.009	0.179	0.194

(*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.)

Comment:

Table EC11a shows that three employment developments completed in the 2015/16 monitoring period were located within a high accessibility corridor. This means that the development was within 400m of a main road with a high frequency bus route. Two of these developments were also within 400m of a Transport hub and one was also within a town centre.

A large proportion of the employment developments completed in 2015/16 were within locations not considered to be highly accessible by public transport. A number of these completions were in the rural villages or in the West Craven Towns where access via public transport is more limited.

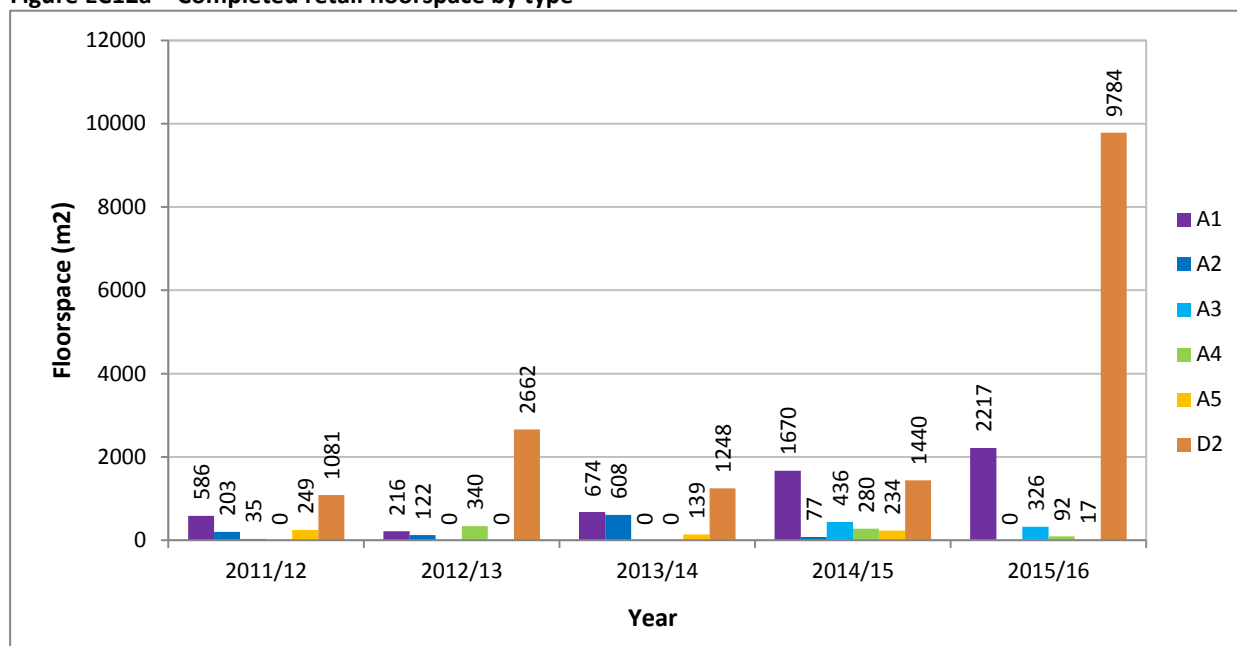
Accessibility to employment is an important part of sustainable development. Policies SDP2 and ENV4 of the Core Strategy look to promote new development in accessible locations to reduce the need to travel. Future monitoring of this indicator will help to show whether new employment development is being located in easily accessible locations.

Indicator:	EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed
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Policy Links:	WRK4
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Data:

Figure EC12a – Completed retail floorspace by type



Comment:

Figure EC12a provides data on the amount of gross retail floorspace completed by type over the last five years. Appendix L6 provides details of the sites completed and Appendix L7 provides a detailed breakdown of the floorspace completed by settlement for the 2015/16 monitoring period.

The data shows that during the 2015/16 monitoring period a gross total of 2,217m² of A1 retail floorspace was completed. A large part of this retail space consisted of a new Lidl supermarket on the former Glen Mill site at Colne. There was also a considerable loss of A1 retail floorspace (1,500m²). The majority of this was through the change of use of a retail unit adjacent to ASDA in Colne to form a new Gym (D2 use class)(1,445m²). However, even with this loss there was still a net gain of A1 retail floorspace during the monitoring period.

The provision of floorspace for leisure uses was by far the largest contributor to the overall amount of new retail and leisure floorspace completed in the 2015/16 monitoring period, accounting for 9,784m². The majority of this floorspace (8,056m²) was provided through the completion of the cycle track at Calf Hall Mill in Barnoldswick for Hope Technology.

Appendix G includes 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 provides information on the take-up and demand for retail premises, which in turn helps to indicate the health of the borough's town and local shopping centres. Indicator EC13 provides the current data relating to the occupancy levels of units within the borough's town and local shopping centres.

Figure EC12a also 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 2015/16 is slightly higher than the preceding monitoring period and much higher than levels seen at the beginning of the plan period. This rising trend is partly due to a number of larger stores being developed over the last two years, including the new Lidl at Colne during the 2015/16 period. Monitoring data shows that there are also a number of other large A1 retail schemes with planning permission and if these come to fruition then this trend may continue in the next few years.

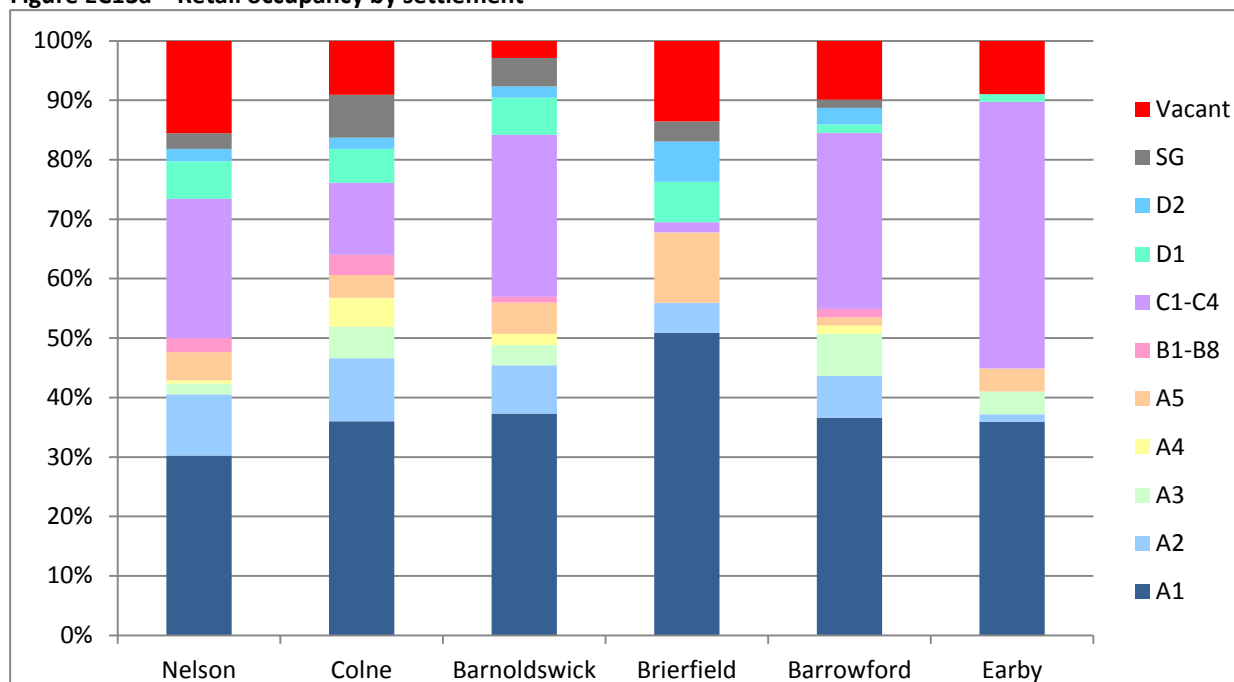
The data also shows that there is significant variation amongst the other 'A' use classes over the last five years, with no additional floorspace being provided in some instances. The amount of leisure land completed in 2015/16 is at its highest for several years.

Indicator:	EC13	Town centre occupancy levels
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Policy Links:	WRK4
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Data:

Figure EC13a – Retail occupancy by settlement



Comment:

Appendix L8(i) provides data on the number of units in each town centre/local shopping centre which are occupied and the number which are vacant. Appendix L8(ii) provides a more detailed breakdown of the number of units by use class and settlement.

Appendix L8(ii) indicates that Nelson, Brierfield and Earby have all seen an increase in the number of vacant units in the last monitoring period. Nelson has seen an increase of three units, bringing the total number of vacancies to 59. This is the second year in a row where the number of vacant units in Nelson has increased, albeit by a small amount. This indicates the continued difficulties to attract and sustain retailers and other town centre operatives to Nelson. Further intervention work will be required to help reduce the number of vacant premises and restore a level of vitality to the area. The monitoring of retail and leisure planning permissions suggests that there are potential new retail opportunities coming forward in the future which may help to reverse the trend.

In Brierfield two additional units have become vacant since the last monitoring period bringing the total vacancies to eight, equating to 14% of the total number of units in Brierfield. However, over the last five years the number of vacant units in Brierfield has been consistent at between six and eight units.

In Earby three additional units have become vacant, equivalent to 9% of the total number of units. Similarly to Brierfield this level of vacancy is not unusual for Earby with the average rate being seven units over the last five years.

The total number of vacancies across the borough has increased slightly to 111 units. However, this is not significantly higher than the previous year (107 units) and there is always some fluctuation in the number vacancies recorded. It is also important to note that the data represents a fixed point in time and that vacant units may have already been reoccupied since the survey was carried out.

Colne and Barnoldswick have both seen reductions in the number of vacant units during the monitoring period. In both towns the data shows a continued reducing trend in terms of the number of vacancies, suggesting that the viability and vitality of these areas continues to improve.

In Barrowford the number of vacant units has remained the same during the monitoring period. However, there are a number of proposals which will see some of these vacant units reoccupied. Future monitoring will show whether these proposals are implemented and whether the vacancy rate reduces.

Figure EC13a shows that the main town centres of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick have similar levels of representation in the main 'A' use classes. Between 45-60% of units in each of the town centres falls in to one of the 'A' use class categories. However, Nelson has seen a slight reduction in the number of 'A' class units, particularly A2 units due to the closure of several bank branches. Whereas Colne has seen a rise in all 'A' use classes.

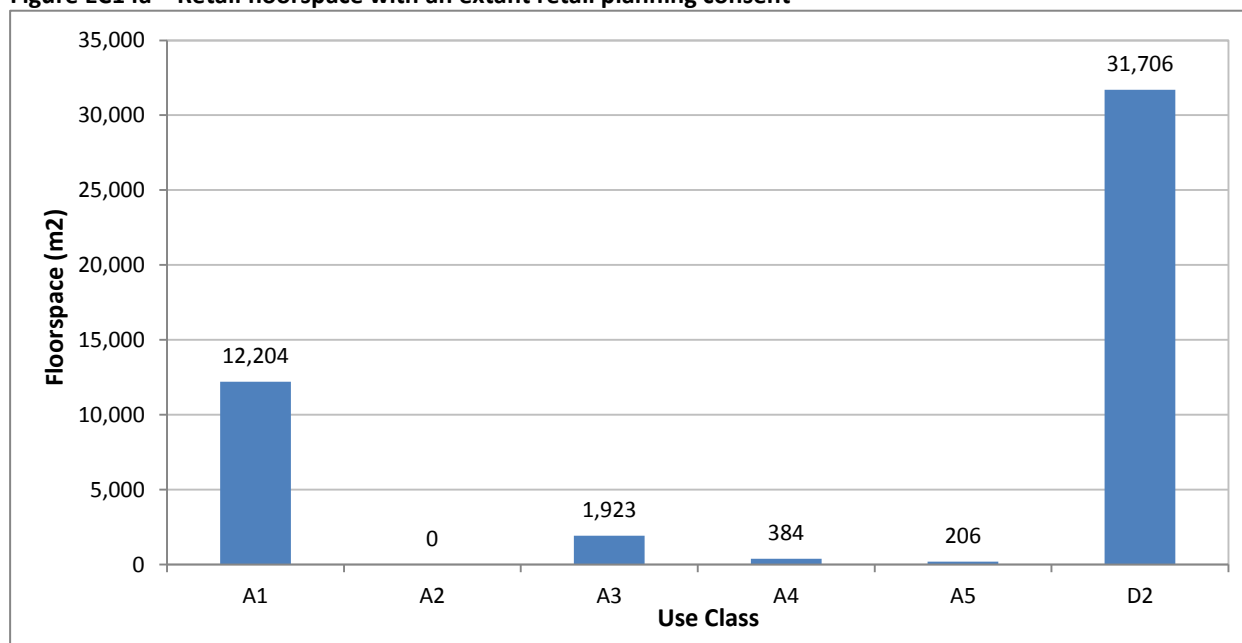
Figure EC13a shows that over half of the units surveyed in the Local Shopping Centre of Brierfield are within the A1 retail use class. This may reflect the convenience retailing nature of this centre. Figure EC13 also shows that Brierfield has a higher proportion of A5 hot food takeaways within its centre 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 three 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.

Indicator:	EC14	Amount of floorspace for retail / town centre uses with an extant planning consent
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Policy Links:	WRK4
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Data:

Figure EC14a – Retail floorspace with an extant retail planning consent



Comment:

Appendix L9 provides details of each site with an extant planning consent for a retail/town centre use, which is either under construction or not started. Appendix L10 provides a summary by settlement of the amount of floorspace available for retail/town centre uses.

Figure EC14a shows the amount of retail/town centre floorspace by use class with an extant planning permission and indicates that in total there is 46,423m² available for development.

The largest A1 permission (6,149m²) is for a garden centre and farm shop proposed at Junction 14 of the M65 in Colne. There is also permission (2,044m²) for a comparison goods store (TK Maxx) at the former Glen Mill site on North Valley Road in Colne and for a supermarket (3,348m²) (Aldi) at the Albert Hartley site in Barnoldswick.

The data shows that there are currently no extant permissions for A2 uses and that the amount of floorspace available for A3, A4 and A5 uses is limited.

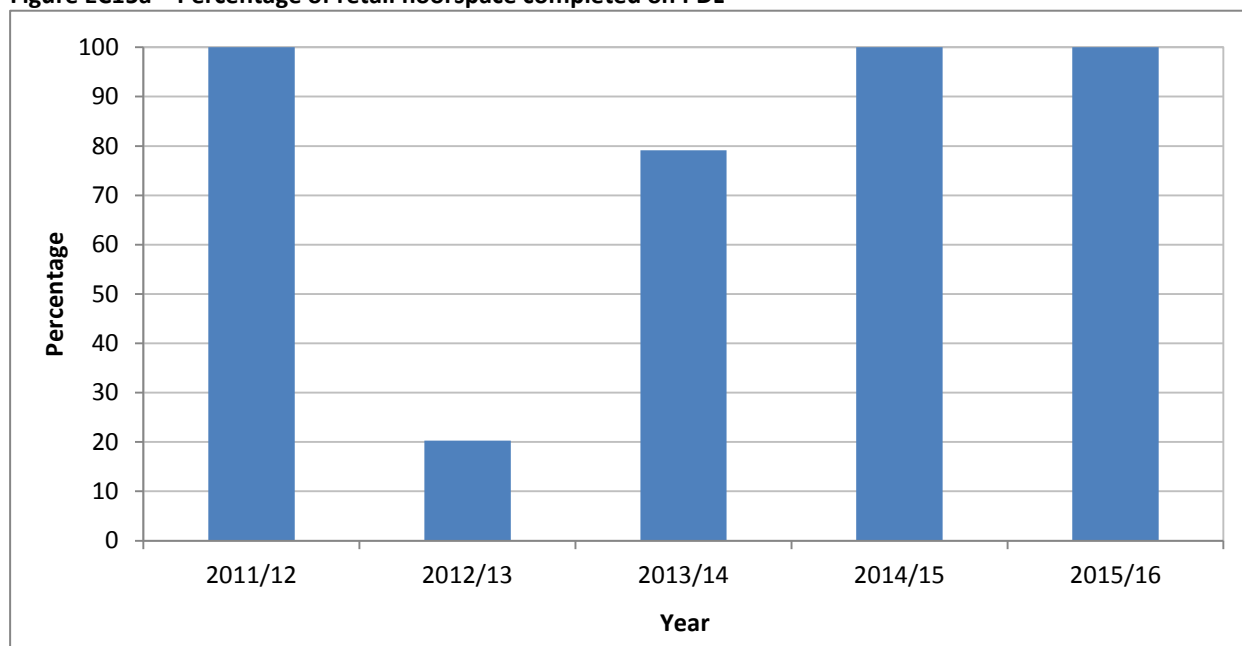
Figure EC14a shows that there is a substantial amount of land which has planning permission for D2 leisure use (31,706m²). The largest of these permissions is associated with the provision of a new pavilion and the reinstatement of the cricket and football pitches (15,145m²) at the former Lucas Sport Ground in Brierfield. Although work has started on the housing development at this site, work on the sports facilities is yet to begin. There is also an outline permission for the formation of a grass sports pitch at St John Fisher and Thomas More RC High School in Colne (10,836m²) and a full permission for the conversion of buildings at Brierfield Mills (Northlight) for new sports facilities (5,294m²).

Indicator:	EC15	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed on PDL
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Policy Links:	SDP2, WRK4
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Data:

Figure EC15a – Percentage of retail floorspace completed on PDL



Comment:

Appendix L11 provides a breakdown of the amount of retail and leisure floorspace by settlement that was completed on previously developed land (PDL) during the 2015/16 monitoring period.

Figure EC15a shows the percentage of retail and leisure floorspace provided on PDL during this monitoring period and the preceeding four periods. It shows that in 2015/16 100% of the retail and leisure land floorspace was provided on PDL, equating to 12,436m². The completions of new retail and leisure developments consist of a number of changes of use of existing building and the redevelopment of former industrial sites.

Figure EC15a also 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, 2014/15 and 2015/16 seeing all retail and leisure developments being completed on PDL.

These results indicate that land is being used effectively with the reuse of existing premises and the recycling of PDL. Part of the reason for this is 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 centre as a first priority. Core Strategy Policies SDP5 and WRK4 follow a similar approach requiring retail proposals to be located in town and local shopping centres in the first instance. This aims to ensure that new retail developments are provided in sustainable locations reusing PDL where appropriate.

Indicator:	EC16	Amount of floorspace completed for Tourism, Leisure and Culture
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Policy Links:	WRK5
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Data:
No data collected for this indicator.
Comment:
<p>No data has been collected for this indicator in the 2015/16 monitoring period. Due to time pressures and resources a data collection methodology for this indicator has yet to be derived. It will be important to establish a list of development types which should be monitored under this indicator. It is intended that this will be prepared for the 2016/17 monitoring period.</p> <p>In the meantime information on D2 leisure developments can be found under Indicator EC12.</p>

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 only came into effect with the adoption of the Core Strategy. As such the data collection regimes have not yet been established to capture this information. These indicators have therefore not been monitored during the 2015/16 period. The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.

The Core Strategy includes a number of targets and trigger points to help measure the performance of planning policies which cover new community development. These are set out in Table 5e below. The commentary for each indicator provides details of whether the appropriate targets are being met or whether any management actions need to be taken if the data shows that the triggers have been reached.

Table 5e

Policy	Targets	Triggers
SUP1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver new and improved community facilities to meet identified needs and deficiencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net increase in the number of new community facilities by 2020 and 2025.
SUP2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver new and improved health and social care facilities. To deliver well-linked open space to enable healthy lifestyles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net increase in the number of new and improved health and social care facilities by 2020 and 2025. 80% or less of new residential development provide a form of open space in their scheme or have made a contribution where appropriate.
SUP3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver key developments to improve the education and training offer in the borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net increase in the number of new and improved education and training facilities by 2020 and 2025.
SUP4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the design quality of public buildings and spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% or less of new buildings (where applicable) achieve a BREEAM rating by 2020 and 2025.

Indicator:	CM01	Number of schemes granted permission and completed with as Secured by Design award
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Policy Links:	ENV2, SUP4
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Data:
Table CM01a – Number of new developments using Secured by Design standards

Number of completed developments	Number of applications mentioning crime prevention in Design and Access Statement	Number of applications stating intention to meet Secured by Design Standards
48	12	6

Comment:

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 CM01a shows that out of the 48 developments that were fully completed in 2015/16 only 12 of them mentioned crime prevention in their Design and Access Statement and only six stated their intention to meet Secure By Design standards. Part of the reason for this low number is because not all applications require a Design and Access Statement to be submitted and therefore information on the intentions of the applicant regarding crime prevention are not always available.

Appendix M1 provides a more detailed breakdown of the data by spatial area and settlement. It shows that in the M65 Corridor of the 30 completed developments only six mentioned crime prevention measures and just one indicated that they would meet Secured by Design standards. In the West Craven Town four out of 10 developments mentioned crime prevention and three indicated their intention to use Secured by Design standards. In Rural Pendle two development mentioned both crime prevention and Secured by Design.

Policy ENV2 requires new developments to be safe and secure for occupants and passers-by and be designed in a way that helps to reduce crime or the fear of crime. Where an application is granted permission it will need to be in conformity with this policy and therefore should meet the design requirements. The policy encourages but does not require developments to use Secured by Design standards.

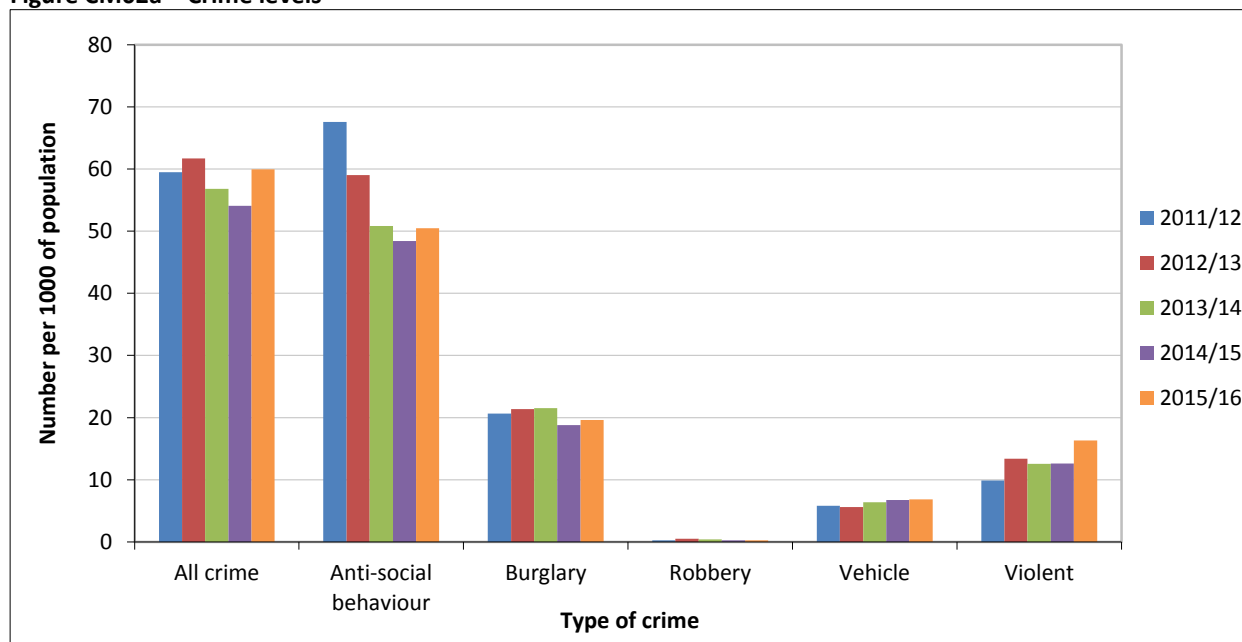
Alternative ways of monitoring this indicator in the future will be investigated to get a more accurate picture of whether Secured by Design standards are being used in the design of new developments.

Indicator:	CM02	Crime Levels
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Policy Links:	SUP4
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Data:

Figure CM02a – Crime levels



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

Comment:

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 CM02a shows that the overall crime rate in Pendle has risen notably since the previous monitoring period, and now stands at 59.94 crimes per 1,000 people. Prior to this monitoring period the overall crime rate had seen a declining trend over the previous three years. It is unclear as to the reasons for the increase in crime but it is interesting to note that crime in all authorities in Lancashire has risen during this monitoring period.

The crime rate for Pendle is still below the Lancashire average of 69.59 crimes per 1,000 people.

There have been increases in every category except robbery where the level has remained low and constant at 0.25 crimes per 1,000 people. The largest increase has been in violent crime which has increased to 16.33 crimes per 1,000 compared to 12.59 in the previous year.

Future monitoring will show whether the number of crimes continues to rise or whether this monitoring period is an anomaly in what seems to be a general trend of decreasing crime levels.

Indicator:	CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities
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Policy Links:	SUP1, SUP2, SUP3
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Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2015/16 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.

The definition of Community Facilities needs to be established for the purposes of monitoring and be in-line with that detailed in the Core Strategy (Policies SUP1-SUP3).

The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.

Indicator:	CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments
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Policy Links:	SUP1, SUP2, SUP3
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Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2015/16 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.

The definition of Community Facilities needs to be established for the purposes of monitoring and be in-line with that detailed in the Core Strategy (Policies SUP1-SUP3).

The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.

Indicator:	CM05	Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses
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Policy Links:	SUP1
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Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2015/16 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.

The definition of Community Facilities needs to be established for the purposes of monitoring and be in-line with that detailed in the Core Strategy (Policies SUP1-SUP3).

The data collection methods will be updated to allow for the recording of this data in future monitoring reports and consideration will be given as to how best to present this data.

Indicator:	CM06	Changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation in the Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) area
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Policy Links:	Bradley AAP SA
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Data:

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%

Comment:

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 and these were reported in the 2014/15 AMR. There has been no new data released in 2016 and so the data provided above is unchanged from the previous monitoring period.

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 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 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. The lack of good quality housing in this area and the slow progress in redeveloping derelict sites has hampered efforts to improve the IMD ratings.

Indicator:	CM07	Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together
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Policy Links:	
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Data:

Table CM07a – 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

Comment:

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 Pendle Perception Survey is carried out every two years. The survey for 2016 has not yet been completed therefore there is no up-to-date data available for the 2015/16 monitoring period. The data provided above is from the 2014 survey.

The answers provided in response to Question 25 of the 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.

Table CM07a indicates that the results are markedly different across Pendle. 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. This may be due to the different population make-up of the different settlements within the borough.

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

Pendle Council
Strategic Service
Planning, Building Control & Licensing
Town Hall
Market Street
Nelson
Lancashire
BB9 7LG
Tel: 01282 661723
Email ldf@pendle.gov.uk
Website: www.pendle.gov.uk/planning



**If you would like this information
in a way which is better for you,
please telephone us.**

اگر آپ یہ معلومات کسی ایسی شکل میں چاہتے ہیں، جو کہ
آپ کے لئے زیادہ مفید ہو تو براۓ مہربانی ہمیں ٹیلیفون کریں۔



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