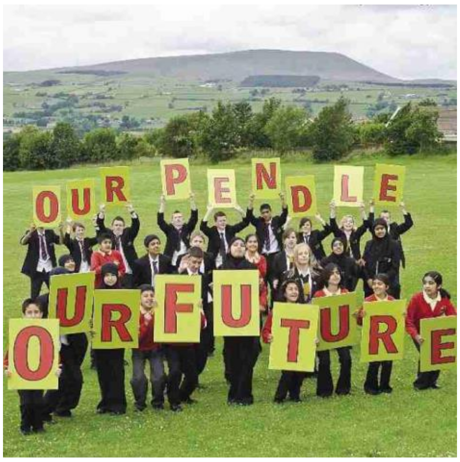
Local Plan
for Pendle



Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)

1st April 2016
to 31st March 2017

Draft

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Borough of Pendle

Contents

1. Introduction

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

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

This Authority's Monitoring Report covers the financial year from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017, although events taking place outside this twelve month period may be referred to, in order to provide context.

Additional monitoring requirements

As well as monitoring the progress and implementation of the Local Plan, the AMR must also provide details on a number of other planning related issues. These include monitoring the implementation of any Neighbourhood Plans that have been made, data relating to the Self-Build and Custom housebuilding register and

Structure and indicators

The AMR is divided into eight 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 Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and those saved policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001-2016.
- Section 4 provides a summary of the joint working and other activities that have taken place under the Duty to Cooperate.
- Section 5 represents the main body of the report. This sets-out the findings of the monitoring work and provides an analysis of the results against a series of indicators. The information is provided by topic area, which corresponds with the chapters in the Core Strategy.
- The appendices contain the primary monitoring data and where appropriate updates to some of the key evidence base documents such as the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Employment Land Review and Retail Capacity Study. There is also an appendix which provides details of the current position with regard to the five year supply of housing land.
- Section 6 provides details of those areas that are in the process of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, including the stage they have reached.
- Section 7 provides information relating to the Council's Self and Custom Housebuilding register. It sets out details of the number of individuals on the register and the number, location and type of plots required.
- Section 8 provides information on the Council's Brownfield Register.

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

Future Reports

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

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

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

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 90,588) is situated in north-west England on the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The borough covers an area of 169.4 km^2 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.

The Borough of Pendle takes its name from the imposing hill, which dominates the skyline for miles around. It 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?

Pendle is an area of sharp contrasts. Approximately two-thirds of the population is to found in the densely populated former mill towns found in the south of the borough. The rest live in some of the most attractive and unspoilt rural landscapes in northern England.

The heather clad South Pennine Moors, once the inspiration for famous novels written by the Brontë sisters, are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The slopes of Boulsworth Hill host a mosaic of wildlife habitats and support important breeding colonies for many upland birds. To the north-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 rural west Craven and the attractive market town of Barnoldswick, once part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. This area offers 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 railways. 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 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 arrival of the M65 motorway in the mid-1980s ensured that Pendle remains open for both business and tourism. The borough retains a significant manufacturing role, although this is no longer based solely on the textile industry. Today a network of advanced engineering businesses supports one of the largest aerospace clusters in Europe. Barnoldswick, where Frank Whittle produced the first turbojet engines in 1940often described as the "cradle of the modern jet engine". The large Rolls-Royce 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 – the "B" in RB211 is a reference to Barnoldswick. The move to sustainable transport and healthier lifestyles has seen Science in Sport (SiS) and Hope Technology become leading companies in the field of cycling, but for very different reasons. The former is a leader in sports nutrition, whilst the latter manufactures high tech components.

The move to service based employment is exemplified by the success of several relatively new businesses. Daisy Communications and Barnfield Construction are also amongst the fastest growing companies in their respective fields, whilst Boundary Mill Stores, founded in 1983, is now the borough's largest employer. Pendle Enterprise and Regeneration Limited (PEARL), a joint venture between Pendle Council and 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 travel back in time by visiting the magnificent Pendle Heritage Centre, a collection of Grade II Listed farm buildings and historic gardens in Barrowford, or Bancroft Mill in Barnoldswick, which 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.

All this is just a one hour drive from Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool. And each of these cities is served by an international airport welcoming flights from destinations across the world. Northern Rail operates an hourly train service to Preston, where connections can be made with inter-city services to London, Scotland and many other destinations. Those attracted by the bright lights of the big 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 makes Pendle unique?

Some of the most affluent locations in the North West are to be found in rural 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; or visit the biggest Blues Festival in Britain. Shoppers seek out designer clothing outlets in the village of Barrowford, which count well-known footballers from across the North of England amongst their regular clients. Barnoldswick won the title of High Street of the Year in 2014. Colne was a finalist for Market Town of the year in 2015. On the edge of the town centre, Boundary Mill Stores attracts discerning shoppers in large numbers all year round.

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 good quality dining and accommodation can be found throughout the borough.

The latest estimates predict that the population of Pendle 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 39,750 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 continues to fall, but at 4.8% in 2016 is almost double the national average. Targeted action has seen the number of long-term vacant dwellings fall dramatically in recent years.

Safe and healthy environments helps to maximise the positive contribution people can make to society. Poor housing conditions in the inner urban areas mean that 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 when compared to similar areas.

Published figures show that crime rates in Pendle continue to be 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 also remaining at low levels.

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.

The fastest broadband available in Pendle is 300 Mbps. Generally speaking, broadband speeds are highest in the urban areas, with approximately one-third of all households in postcodes with internet connection speeds over 8Mbps. ADSL broadband is widely available, with its maximum headline speed of 17 Mbps. The exchanges owned and maintained by Openreach in Burnley, Nelson and Colne are all enabled for fibre broadband. As a consequence providers who are reliant on Openreach's network infrastructure (BT, Plusnet, Sky, TalkTalk, etc.) are able to provide fibre broadband to homes within a 5 mile radius. Virgin Media fibre broadband is also available to homes in the area. 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 as outlined in the LDS. It also includes a review of current planning policy and the usage of individual policies in decisions on planning applications in the borough between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017.

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 3.1 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 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 2016/17 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. This information will be used to determine whether the LDS needs to be revised.

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 2016/17 monitoring period.

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

Document	Progress at 31st March 2017			Explanation / Comment
	LDS target stage and date	Actual stage and date	On target?	
Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies DPD	Submission to the Secretary of State (Reg 22) March 2017	Scoping Report and Site Assessment Methodology prepared. Call for Sites consultation carried out. (Reg 18)	☹	• The Council has missed a number of key targets set in the LDS in relation to the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2. • The need to prepare additional evidence base documents, including the Green Belt Assessment, Green Infrastructure Strategy, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Development Viability Study, has delayed the start of preparing the plan. • Work is now underway on drafting the policies and carrying out the assessment of sites. • Reflecting this position the Council will need to review and publish a new timetable for the preparation of this DPD in the Local Development Scheme during 2018. • Appendix A includes the draft proposed revised LDS timetable.
Development in the Open Countryside and AONB SPA	N/A	N/A	☺	• Work on this document is not timetabled to begin during this monitoring period.

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

Existing Policies

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 State[1], 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.

[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.

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

Planning decisions are now being made using the policies in both the Core Strategy and those relevant policies in the RPLP. The 2016/17 monitoring period represents the first full year where the Core Strategy was in force. Data from decisions made during this monitoring period will help to establish a benchmark for assessing the implementation of policies in future years. 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 2016/17 monitoring period and the previous period (2015/16).

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

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2015/16	2016/17
1	Development in the Open Countryside	80	1
2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	19	0
3	Green Belt	18	2
3A	Protected Areas	2	1
4A	Natural Heritage – International Sites	1	0
4B	Natural Heritage – National Sites	1	0
4C	Natural Heritage – County and District Designated Sites	4	1
4D	Natural Heritage – Wildlife Corridors, Species Protection and Biodiversity	36	0
~~5~~	~~Renewable Energy Sources~~	3	0
~~6~~	~~Development and Flood Risk~~	22	0
~~7~~	~~Water Resource Protection~~	1	0
8	Contamination and Pollution	43	3
9	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	32	0
10	Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	92	3
11	Archaeology	0	0
12	Maintaining Settlement Character	2	0
13	Quality and Design in New Development	375	4
~~14~~	~~Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows~~	35	4
16	Landscaping in New Developments	47	25

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used?	
		2015/16	2016/17
17	Location of New Housing Development	3	0
~~18~~	~~Housing Market Renewal~~	0	0
~~20~~	~~Quality Housing Provision~~	56	0
~~21~~	~~Provision of Open Space in New Housing Development~~	12	0
22	Protected Employment Areas	8	2
23	Location of New Employment Development	6	1
~~24~~	~~Employment in Rural Areas~~	1	0
25	Location of Service and Retail Development	27	8
26	Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres and Local Shopping Areas	7	4
27	Retail and Service Land Provision	2	0
~~28~~	~~Retail and Service Provision in Villages~~	0	0
29	Creating an Improved Transport Network	0	0
~~30~~	~~Sustainable Transport Modes~~	6	0
31	Parking	143	87
32	New Community Facilities	9	1
33	Existing Open Space	3	1
34	Improved Open Space Provision	1	0
35	Countryside Access	0	0
~~36~~	~~Leeds-Liverpool Canal Corridor~~	0	0
~~37~~	~~East Lancashire Regional Park~~	0	0
38	Telecommunications	7	2
39	Equestrian Development	6	4
40	Tourism	3	3

*N.B. those policies which no longer form part of the Development Plan are denoted with ~~strikethrough~~ text

Table 3.3 indicates that the use of policies in the Replacement Pendle Local Plan has reduced significantly during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This is mainly due to the adoption of the Core Strategy, which has seen the replacement of many of the policies in the Replacement Local Plan. In addition there are also policies in the Core Strategy which cover similar topic areas to those in the Replacement Local Plan. For example Policy ENV2 of the Core Strategy looks at design in new developments and covers much of the details found in Policy 13 of the Replacement Local Plan. Policy ENV2 in now being used as the principle policy for considering aspects of design rather than Policy 13, which has seen a significant reduction in its usage. Once the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies is adopted the remaining Replacement Local Plan policies will be superseded.

It should also be noted that 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.

A further issue with the recording of policy usage during the 2016/17 monitoring period was the change in the Council's planning application database system. A new system has been introduced (IDOX Uniform) and due to some initial data input issues the policies used in the determination of applications have not been recorded. This is reflected in the data shown in Tables 3.3 and 3.4. Improved training should ensure that policy usage is more accurately recorded in the 2017/18 monitoring period.

Table 3.4 lists the policies in the Core Strategy and shows how many times they have been used during the two monitoring periods since it was adopted.

Table 3.4 Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy policies

Policy Number	Policy Title	Number of times used? 2015/16	Number of times used? 2016/17
SDP1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	26	20
SDP2	Spatial Development Principles	12	16
SDP3	Housing Distribution	9	12
SDP4	Employment Distribution	4	2
SDP5	Retail Distribution	5	3
SDP6	Future Infrastructure Requirements	0	0
ENV1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments	77	195
ENV2	Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	100	328
ENV3	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	0	1
ENV4	Promoting Sustainable Travel	4	13
ENV5	Pollution and Unstable Land	6	10
ENV6	Waste Management	0	0
ENV7	Water Management	6	15
LIV1	Housing Provision and Delivery	19	39
LIV2	Strategic Housing Site: Trough Laithe	0	1
LIV3	Housing Needs	3	13
LIV4	Affordable Housing	4	12
LIV5	Designing Better Places to Live	18	40
WRK1	Strengthening the Local Economy	4	6
WRK2	Employment Land Supply	3	7
WRK3	Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye	0	0
WRK4	Retailing and Town Centres	5	10
WRK5	Tourism, Leisure and Culture	2	4
WRK6	Designing Better Places to Work	1	1
SUP1	Community Facilities	3	5
SUP2	Health and Well-being	0	3
SUP3	Education and Training	2	1
SUP4	Designing Better Public Places	0	1

Table 3.4 shows that nearly all of the policies in the Core Strategy have been used at least once during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This monitoring period represents the first full year that the Core Strategy has been in place. This is reflected by the significant increase in the usage of some policies – in particular those concerned with design (Policy ENV2) and the environment (Policy ENV1).

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?	
		2015/16	2016/17
BAAP1	New Housing Site	0	0
BAAP2	Flood Risk	0	0
BAAP3	Property Improvement	0	0
BAAP4	Areas of Environmental Improvement	0	0
BAAP5	New and Existing Employment Sites and Retailing	0	0
BAAP6	Design Quality	1	0
BAAP7	Movement and Safety	0	0

Table 3.6 Supplementary Planning Guidance and Documents

Document Title	Number of times used?	
	2015/16	2016/17
Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Brief SPD	0	0
Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD	21	22
Design Principles SPD	188	109
Development in the Open Countryside SPG	13	5
Control of Telecom Equipment SPG	0	0

The Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) has been a formal part of the statutory Development Plan for Pendle for six years. In the previous monitoring period (2015/16) just one of the policies in the Action Plan was used to help determine applications in the Bradley AAP area. During this monitoring period (2016/17) no policies have been used. This is because there were no applications made in the Bradley Area Action Plan area during the period.

The usage of the policies in the Bradley AAP over the six years since its adoption has been significantly 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 2016/17 monitoring period.

The most frequently used document is the Design Principles SPD, which has been used 109 times during the 2016/17 monitoring period. In comparison its associated policy in the Core Strategy (Policy ENV2) has been used 328 times.

The Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance SPD has been used 22 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 Replacement Pendle Local Plan Policy 1 (Development in the Open Countryside) and Core Strategy Policy ENV1. The SPG has been used 5 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 just once and Policy ENV1 195 times.

The use of SPDs/SPGs is understandably lower than that of their associated Local Plan policies, as many applications will not warrant the application of the additional details provided in the associated SPD/SPG. This is particularly true for the Design Principles SPD and Policy ENV2. Policy ENV2 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.

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

Section 33A of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) places a legal duty on local planning authorities *"to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis"* in the preparation of their Local Plan. At paragraph 179, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) also refers to the need for local planning authorities to *"work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans."*

The Duty to Co-operate is not a duty to agree, but to make sure that every effort has been made to secure cooperation on strategic cross boundary matters before a Local Plan is submitted for examination.

Consultation and Engagement

Table 4.1 provides a summary of what Pendle Council did during the 2016/17 monitoring period, to help fulfil its obligations under the Duty.

In addition, all of the local planning authorities listed in Table 4.1 are kept up-to-date with work on the Local Plan and other planning policy issues in Pendle via the award-winning Framework newsletter. Four issues were published during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

To avoid repetition the regular meetings listed below, which are normally attended by representatives from each of the 12 district authorities in Lancashire; the unitary authorities for Blackburn-with-Darwen and Blackpool; Lancashire County Council and the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, are not included in the table.

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. Planning Policy for Gypsies and Travellers – Lancashire Officers Group One per annum
5. Pennine Lancashire Planning Officer Group (PL-POG) Four per annum

Public consultations are only highlighted in the table where they have been initiated by Pendle Council, or where the Council has submitted a formal written representation.

Pendle Council was not a partner in any new joint evidence base studies commissioned during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

Table 4.1 Duty to Cooperate summary

Body	Action	Outcome
1. Neighbouring Authorities		
Burnley BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• Joint Playing Pitch Strategy	• Joint evidence base document, prepared by the Councils in Pendle, Burnley and Rossendale with support from Sport England. • Report adopted in June 2016.
	• Burnley Green Belt Review	• Pendle Council was consulted and commented on the findings of the study published by consultants LUC.
	• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (25.04.16)	Discussions focussed on the following: **Pendle** • Adoption of Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy in December 2015. • Timescales for Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Site Allocations & Development Policies • New evidence base studies for Local Plan (Part 2) • Neighbourhood plan proposals in Barrowford and Colne. • Compilation of a Brownfield Register in Pendle. **Burnley** • Outcome of CLG visit to Burnley BC and timescales for publication of their Local Plan. • Review of Gypsy & Traveller Assessment in Burnley. **Cross Boundary** • Green Belt Assessments in Burnley and Pendle. • Viability and CIL across the HMA. • LCC Schools Planning Team requirements • Burnley & Pendle Growth Corridor transport improvements • Lancashire Combined Authority
	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)	Discussions focussed on: • Fracking • Applications • Appeals • Policy • Local studies • Database and GIS mapping

Body	Action	Outcome
Bradford MBC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)	Discussions focussed on: • Fracking • Applications • Appeals • Policy • Local studies • Database and GIS mapping
Craven DC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Craven Local Plan	• PBC submitted a representation in response to a formal public consultation on the Draft Craven Local Plan (May 2016).
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (16.05.16)	Discussions focussed on the following: **Pendle** • Adoption of Pendle Local Plan (Part 1): Core Strategy in December 2015. • Timescales for Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Site Allocations & Development Policies • New evidence base studies for Local Plan (Part 2) • Neighbourhood plan proposals in Barrowford and Colne. • Compilation of a Brownfield Register in Pendle. **Craven** • Draft Craven Local Plan – public consultation • Evidence base updates **Cross Boundary** • Road / rail links in the A56 corridor • Commuting patterns • Housing markets • Employment – possible expansion of West Craven Business Park, Earby • Retail – new proposal for Aldi in Barnoldswick • Renewable energy – AECOM Study, no allocations proposed

Body	Action	Outcome
		• Environment – Earby/Broughton Beck • Broadband
	• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)	• 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 : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
Calderdale MBC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)	Discussions focussed on: • Fracking • Applications • Appeals • Policy • Local studies • Database and GIS mapping
Ribble Valley BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• Duty to Cooperate Meeting (15.03.17)	Discussions focussed on the proposals for the Ribble Valley Housing & Economic Development DPD: • Public consultation (Autumn 2016) • Allocations and key issues • Sustainability Appraisal • Infrastructure Delivery Plan • Strategic Cross Boundary Issues (AONB and A682 for Pendle)
	• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)	• Explore the possibility of preparing a Joint SPD or Spatial Guide for Development Management in the AONB. • Discuss management of the AONB and

Body	Action	Outcome
		potential funding opportunities, particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
Lancashire CC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)	• 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 : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)	Discussions focussed on: • Fracking • Applications • Appeals • Policy • Local studies • Database and GIS mapping
North Yorkshire CC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)	• 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
		particularly through the six themed working groups : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
2. Other Pennine Lancashire Planning Authorities		
Blackburn-with Darwen BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
Hyndburn BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)	Discussions focussed on: • Fracking • Applications • Appeals • Policy • Local studies • Database and GIS mapping
Rossendale BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the findings of the study in February 2017.
	• Joint Playing Pitch Strategy	• Joint evidence base document, prepared by the Councils in Pendle, Burnley and Rossendale with support from Sport England. • Report adopted in June 2016.
	• South Pennines Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Group (13 December 2016)	Discussions focussed on: • Fracking • Applications • Appeals • Policy • Local studies • Database and GIS mapping

Body	Action	Outcome
3. Other Lancashire Planning Authorities		
Blackpool BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
Chorley BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
Fylde BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
Lancaster CC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)	• 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 : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
Preston CC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.

Body	Action	Outcome
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)	• 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 : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation - Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism
South Ribble BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
West Lancashire BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
Wyre BC	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Scoping Report & Methodology	• Pendle Council consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Local Plan (Part 2): Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report	• Pendle Council & Amec Foster Wheeler consulted on the draft in February 2017.
	• Pendle Green Belt Assessment	• Pendle Council and DLP Planning consulted on the draft methodology for the study.
	• Forest of Bowland AONB Funders Group Meeting (26 January 2016)	• 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 : - Landscape & Biodiversity - Land Management - Access & Recreation

Body	Action	Outcome
		- Climate Change - Education - Sustainable Tourism

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

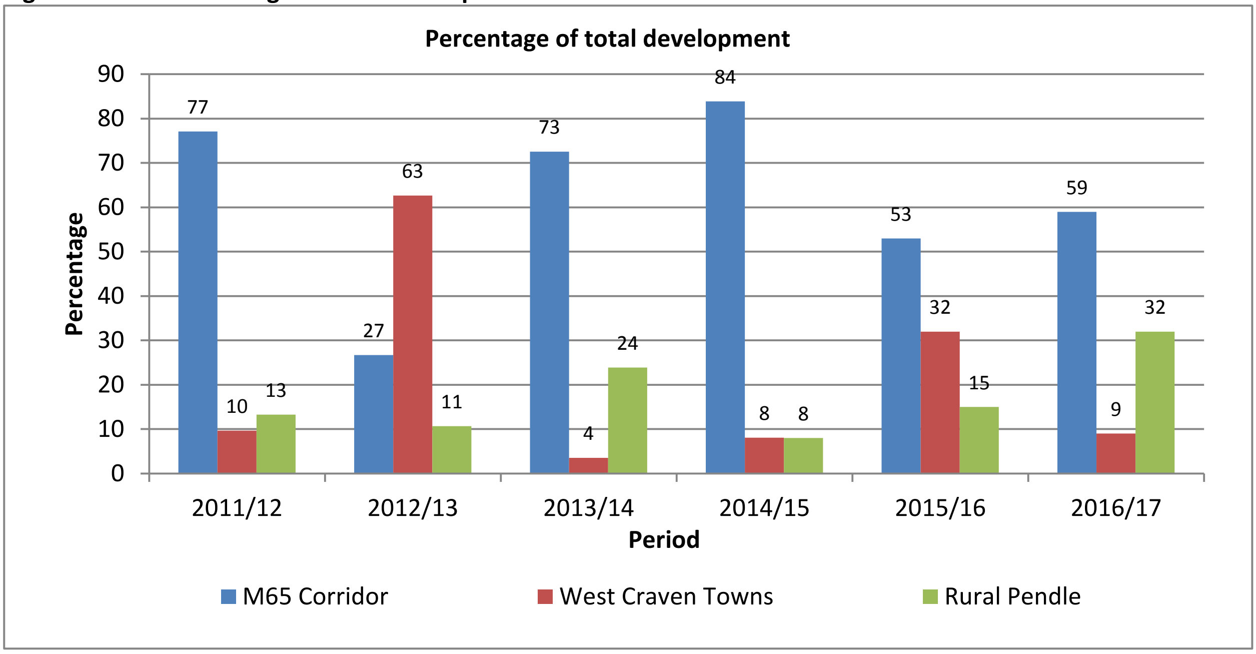
Policy	Targets	Triggers
SDP2	• Deliver development in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy. • Increase the amount of development on previously developed land (PDL).	• 70% or less of new housing development has occurred in the M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns (combined) by 2020 and 2025. • 80% or 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	• Deliver retail provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy.	• 40% or more of approved major retail developments are located outside the three main town centres by 2020 and 2025.
SDP6	• To deliver the necessary infrastructure to support proposed development.	• 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

Policy Links:	SDP2

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 (using the completed site area of the development in hectares). It includes both conversions/changes of use as well as new build developments.

Figure SD01a shows that 59% of development which occurred in the 2016/17 monitoring period was in the M65 Corridor. This is slightly more than the proportion completed in this area in the previous monitoring period but is still notably less than the amount recorded in the three years prior to that. In contrast the amount of development occurring in Rural Pendle during this period was significantly higher than in any of the previous five periods. This is mainly due to a number of housing developments which have been completed or are partly completed in Barley (former Water Works), Salterforth (former Silent Night site) and Fence (former Spring Mill and former Harpers Inn). This level of development is higher than that set out in the Core Strategy. However, this reflects the upturn in the housing market in these areas and the positive viability levels which are driving development forward. There has been notably less development in the West Craven Towns during this monitoring period with levels falling back to those seen between 2011/12 and 2014/15.

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, 22% in the West Craven Towns and 18% in Rural Pendle. This suggests that new development is, on the whole, following the hierarchical approach and the spatial development principles set out in Policies SDP1-SDP6 of the Core Strategy.

Indicator:	SD02	Amount of new development completed in specific locations

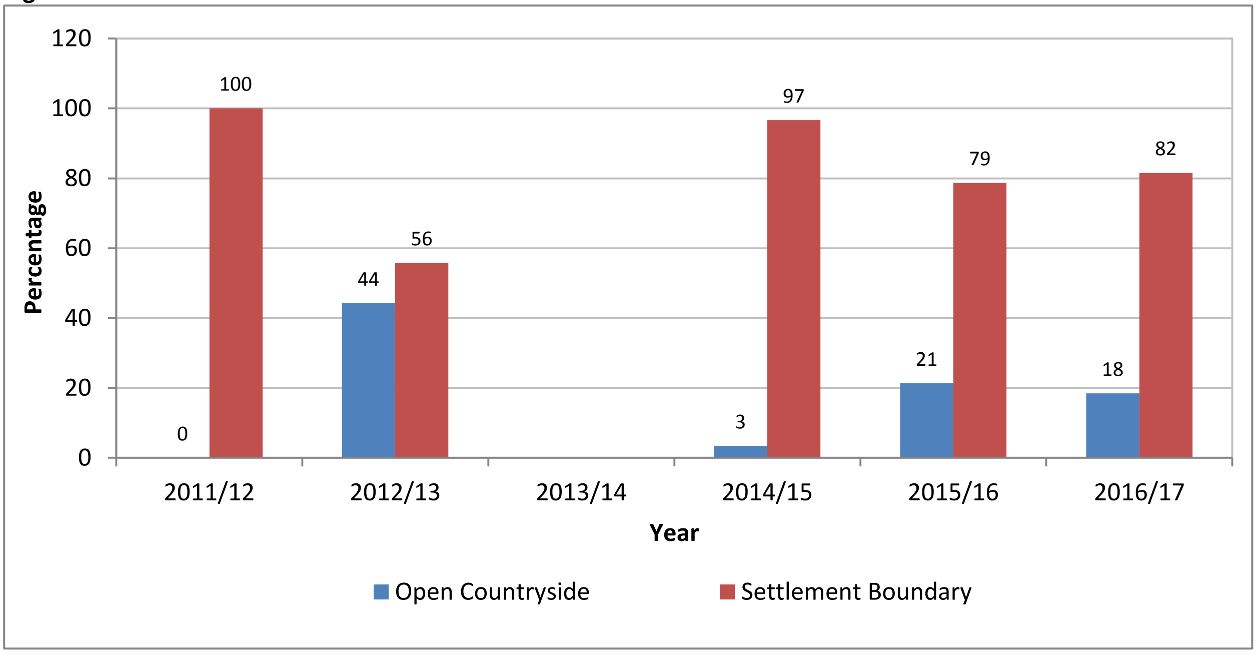
Policy Links:	SDP2, SDP5

Data:

Table SD02a

Location	Settlement Boundary	Open Countryside	Total	Town and Local Shopping Centres
Amount (ha)	7.10	1.61	**7.18**	0.09
Percentage	82	18		1

Figure SD02a



*Data not available for the 2013/14 monitoring period.

Comment:

Table SD02a shows that during the 2016/17 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 seven barn conversions, the sub-division of two dwellings to create four dwellings and the change of use of a garage/workshop to a dwelling.

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, 2015/16 and 2016/17 there has been a notable amount of development in the open countryside. But in all three 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)

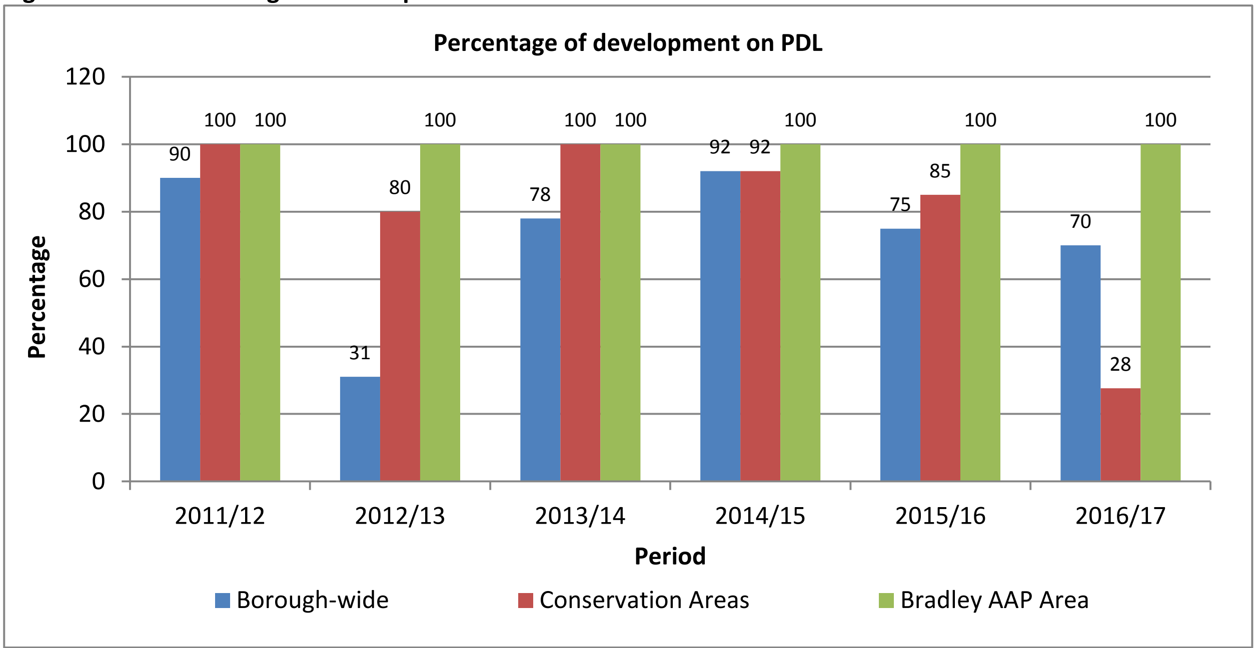
Policy Links:	SDP2

Data:

Table SD03a – Amount of development on Greenfield/PDL

Location	Borough-wide	Conservation Areas	Bradley AAP Area
Amount of new development on Greenfield (ha)	2.61	0.21	0.00
Amount of new development on PDL (ha)	6.10	0.08	0.04

Figure SD03a - Percentage of development on PDL



Comment:

Table SD03a provides details of the amount of development completed on Greenfield and previously developed (often referred to as brownfield) land during the 2016/17 monitoring period. It shows that in this period the majority (70%) of new development completed in the borough was on brownfield land. This indicates that positive progress is being made to regenerate and recycle brownfield sites in the borough. These findings also suggest that Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF approach of encouraging the reuse of land which has been previously developed, are being successfully implemented. 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.

The NPPF definition of previously developed land does not include barn conversions – so for monitoring purposes these are classed as Greenfield development. In the borough's conservation areas just 28% of land completed during the monitoring period was on previously developed land. However, the 62% classed as Greenfield development was actually made up of a single barn conversion accounting for 0.2ha of land.

In the Bradley AAP area there was just one development completed and this was on previously developed land.

Figure SD03a shows the percentage of development which has occurred on PDL in each of the last six monitoring periods. It shows that in four out of the six years 75% or more of new development has been on PDL. In amount of development completed on PDL in the 2016/17 monitoring period is slightly lower at 70%, however, this still represents 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.

Policy SDP2 of the Core Strategy sets a trigger for action to be taken if 50% or less of new development has occurred on previously developed land by 2020. Since the start of the plan period in 2011, 70% of all new development has been completed on previously developed land. Future monitoring will help to show whether this trend continues and identify if any management action needs to be taken if the trigger is reached.

Indicator:	SD04	Progress against the Infrastructure Strategy

Policy Links:	SDP6

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 has now been completed on the improvements to Junctions 12 and 13 of the M65. These works ensure that the Junctions have sufficient capacity to allow for the development of the Strategic Employment Site (Lomeshaye) and the Strategic Housing Site (Trough Laithe). These works have been funded through the Lancashire LEP (Local Enterprise Partnership) as part of the Burnley/Pendle Growth Corridor initiative.
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. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule will need to be updated as part of the preparation of the Local Plan Part2.

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

Policy Links:	Design Principles SPD, ENV2, LIV5, WRK6, SUP4

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
109	10	7

Comment:

The Design Principles SPD was a consideration in 109 planning decisions during the 2016/17 monitoring period. Of these applications 10 were refused, but the SPD was only cited as a reason for refusal on 7 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	• 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.	• 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	• 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.	• 60% or less of new dwellings meet BfL standards by 2020 and 2025.
ENV3	• Increase renewable and low carbon energy generation in the borough, towards the aspirational targets.	• Energy generation targets are not met by 2020.
ENV4	• Increase the amount of development built in accessible locations. • All developments to comply with parking standards.	• 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	• 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.	• CO_2 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

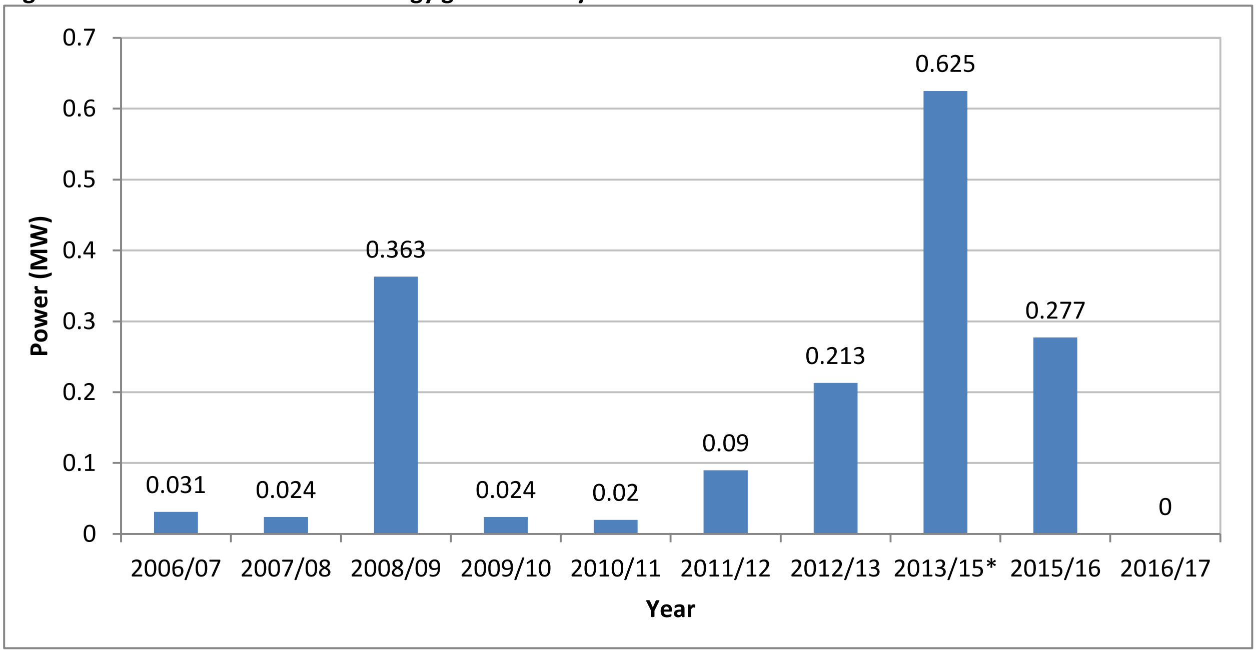
	• Increase recycling rates. • Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.	by 2021 or 2027. • Increase in the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk and water quality.
ENV7	• Improve water quality in waterways throughout Pendle. • 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.	• 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

Policy Links:	ENV3

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 2016/17 no new renewable energy schemes were completed in the borough and therefore no additional renewable energy was generated. This is the first year in a decade where no new schemes have been completed. However, the majority of new renewable energy technologies that are being installed at properties, such as solar panels, only require planning permission in certain circumstances. This indicator monitors the amount of renewable energy generated from schemes that require planning permission and therefore does not account for the amount generated from schemes that do not require planning permission – as no data is available for those

[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.

schemes.

The monitoring of completed schemes that required planning permission shows that the borough is generating 1.67MW of renewable energy. This is still significantly less than the amount needed to be generated if the 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 for renewable technologies made in 2016/17 i.e. no new permissions granted and no applications refused.

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.

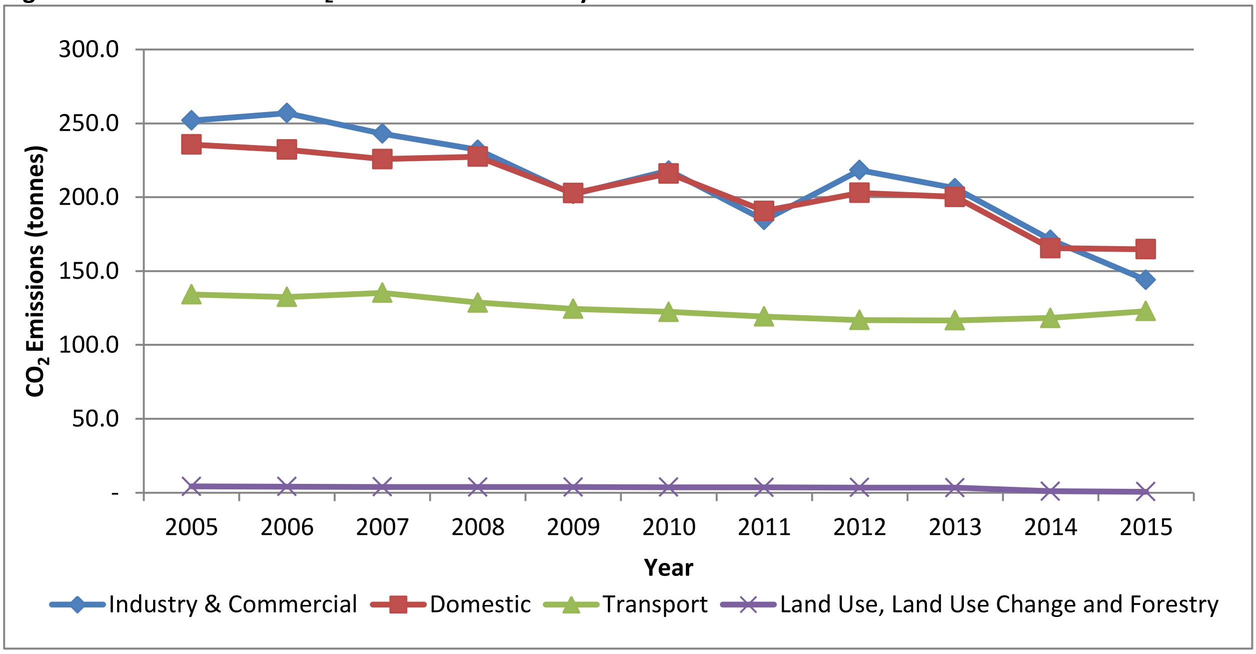
The Local Plan Part 2 will need to consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and look at possible alternatives to wind energy.

Indicator:	EN02	Estimated Amount of CO_2 emissions in Pendle by source

Policy Links:	ENV5

Data:

Figure EN02a – Estimated CO_2 emissions in Pendle by source



(Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015). (Data is only currently available up to 2015).

Comment:

Figure EN02a provides the latest published data available from the Government relating to the estimated amount of CO_2 emissions in Pendle. The data shows that over the ten year period from 2005-2015 the general trend has been one of falling CO_2 emissions from a high of 626.0 tonnes in 2005 to 437.6 tonnes in 2015. Cumulatively across all sources, CO_2 emissions in Pendle have decreased by 188.4 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. Since 2012 emissions have again been falling in these sectors, with a notable decrease in the industrial sector between 2014 and 2015. This may indicate that energy efficiency measures are starting to have a positive impact on emission levels. However, there was a slight increase in emissions from the domestic sector in 2015. This may be due to variations in climatic conditions causing an increase in energy usage in periods of cold weather.

In terms of the transport sector, the general trend has been one of falling emissions. However, there was a slight rise in 2014 and again in 2015. This may be due to an upturn in the economy which has led to more vehicles being on the roads and consequently an increase in emissions.

Emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (including CO_2 removals from the atmosphere) saw a further reduction in 2015. 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 CO_2 emissions. Future monitoring of this indicator will show whether emission levels continue to fall as new development is completed, thereby providing an indication of the effectiveness of the policy.

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

Policy Links:	ENV1

Data:

Table EN05a – Amount of land with a nature or geological conservation designation

Status of Site		Total Sites and Area		2016/17		
				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	0	0	0
Total	**All**	**77**	**3139.02***	**0**	**0**	**0**

*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 recovering[3]. Provided that the management actions continue to be applied then the condition of this area will become favourable in time. The area has not been resurveyed this year and so there has not been any recorded change in the condition or status of the site.

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 2016/17 monitoring period. Obtaining data from LERN/LCC on the number and condition of BHSs is becoming more difficult with reduced

[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.

council budgets. Access to this data source is crucial to the monitoring of this indicator and this issue 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.

There have been no new LNRs, LNIs or extensions to existing sites designated in the 2016/17 monitoring period. There are proposals to extend the LNR at Ball Grove in Colne and Lomeshaye Marsh at the Lomeshaye Industrial Estate in the future. These schemes will be reported in future monitoring reports.

Indicator:	EN05a	Net change in area of land supporting s41 Priority Habitats and Species

Policy Links:	ENV1

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 procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established. This indicator was therefore not monitored in the 2016/17 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

Policy Links:	ENV1

Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

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.

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 2016/17 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:	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 nine years old and is in the process of being updated through the new Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy.

Work on the GI Strategy was started at the beginning of 2016 but progress has been slow due to resource issues. The Council is now looking to appoint consultants to carry out some of the work on the GI Strategy. New data should be available for the 2017/18 monitoring report.

It is important to measure the quality of different types of open space to determine whether improvements need to be made to these 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. In the last few years there have been a number of improvements made to parks ad equipped play areas – often using funding 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

Policy Links:	ENV1, LIV5, WRK6, SUP2

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 2016/17 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.

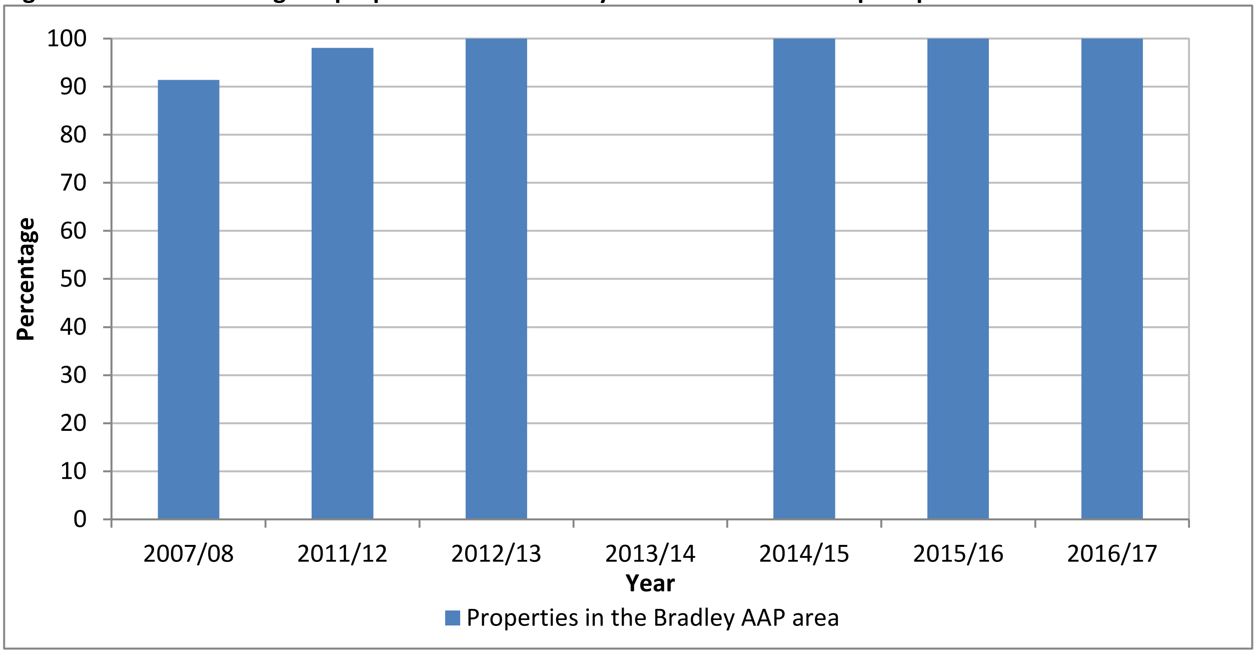
Policies ENV1, LIV5, WRK 6 and SUP2 of the Core Strategy are all concerned with the protection and provision of open space in new developments. A data collection methodology will need to be put in place to monitor new provision going forward.

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

Policy Links:	BAAP4

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 five 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	18	0	2	16	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	36	0	1	35	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	**326**	**3**	**21**	**302**	**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 two new listings during 2016/17; these were Foulridge War Memorial and the former Public Library, Booth Street, Nelson.

Table EN10a shows there are now 326 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

Policy Links:	ENV2

Data:

Table EN11a – Number of applications refused due to poor design

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Core Strategy Policy ENV2	Applications refused using Core Strategy ENV2
635	328	27

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 Core Strategy Policy ENV2 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 ENV2 during the 2016/17 monitoring period. It shows that of the 328 applications assessed, 27 (8%) were refused (wholly or partly) on the grounds that the scheme was of poor design. This is a slightly higher figure than the previous year where 23 (6%) 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. The findings of the monitoring work show that officers are using the policy effectively to refuse applications which fall below the required standards.

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

Policy Links:	ENV2

Data:

Table EN12 – Number of applications refused due to impact on a heritage asset

Total number of applications	Applications assessed using Core Strategy Policy ENV1 or ENV2	Applications assessed using Policy ENV1 or ENV2 but is not the reason for refusal	Applications refused using Adopted Local Plan Policy ENV1 or ENV2
635	341	30	9

Comment:

This indicator looks at the usage of policies in the Core Strategy which cover heritage assets to assess whether they are helping to effectively protect these assets. Both Policies ENV1 and ENV2 look to conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their significance – with particular regard being paid to the design of new development and its potential impact.

Table EN12 provides data on the number of applications that have been assessed for their potential impact to a heritage asset (e.g. Listed Building, Conservation Area). The data indicates that of the 341 applications assessed against Policies ENV1 and/or ENV2 during the monitoring period 9 were refused based on the likely adverse impact they would have to a heritage asset.

These findings indicate that the majority of applications assessed against these policies in relation to heritage impact 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.

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

Policy Links:	ENV6

Data:

Figure EN13a – Amount / percentage of waste recycled/not recycled (2015/16)

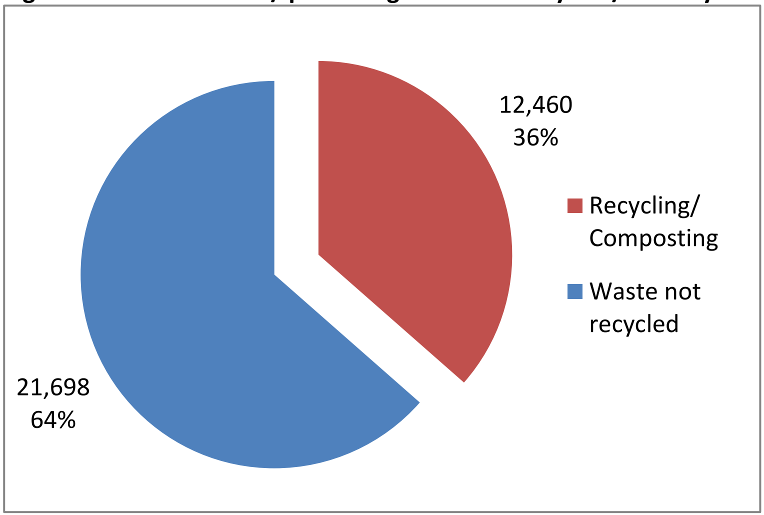
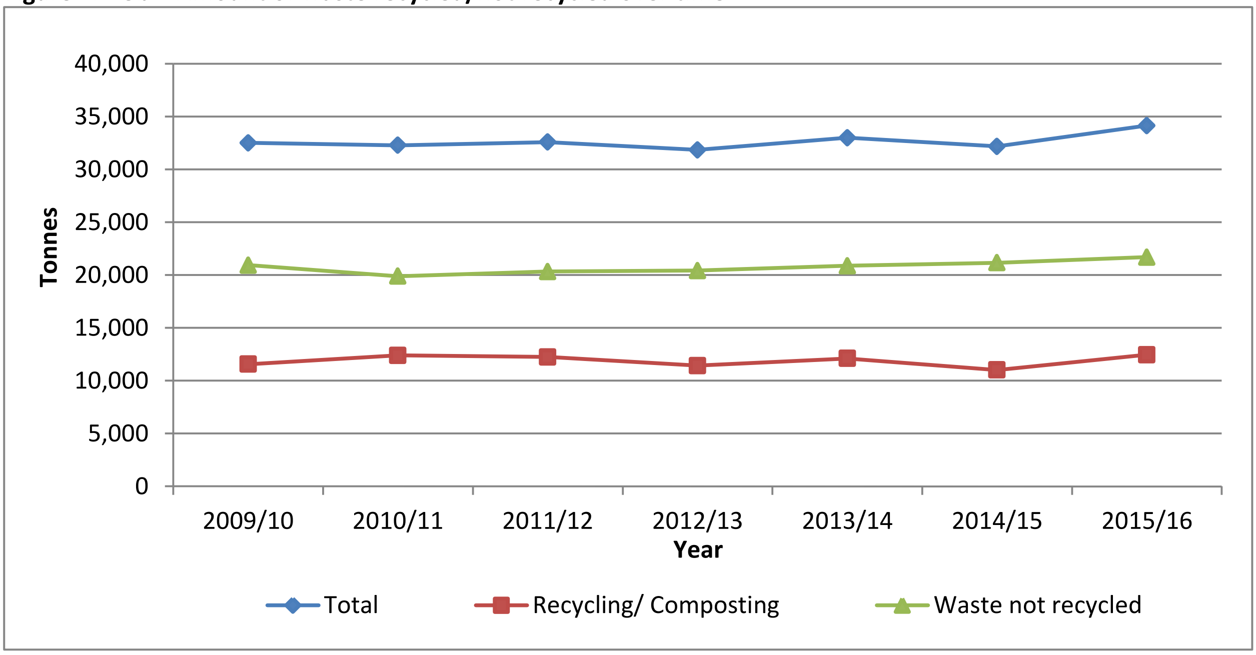


Figure EN13b – Amount of waste recycled/not recycled over time



(Data available from: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local_authority_collected_waste_management_statistics and http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/environment/household-recycling-municipal-waste-and-fly-tipping.aspx) (Data is only currently available up to 2015/16).

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 34,158 tonnes of waste collected in Pendle in 2015/16, 36% (12,460 tonnes) was recycled or composted whilst 64% (21698 tonnes) was not recycled.

This shows that a considerable amount of waste produced in the borough is still not being recycled. Furthermore, although the percentage of waste being recycled has increased since 2014/15 the overall amount of waste generated by households has increased to the highest level since the data has been reported.

Figure EN13b shows that over the last five 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

Policy Links:	ENV7

Data:

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Good	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4
Moderate	6	6	8	6	5	6	6	5
Poor	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2

(Source: http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3070)

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, two rated as moderate and three rated as poor. As in previous years it is sections of Colne Water which have poor biological status. In this monitoring period Stock Beck has also been rated poor under this criterion. Action will need to be taken to improve the water quality of these rivers as the trends show that little progress has been made in the last few years.

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

Table EN14a provides time series data for the last eight years on the number of main rivers achieving good, moderate or poor ecological quality status. It indicates that in 2016, four out of the 11 waterbodies in Pendle were rated as having a good ecological status with five rated as moderate and two as poor. The data indicates that there has been a decline in the overall ecological quality of rivers in Pendle since the previous monitoring period, with Stock Beck now joining parts of Colne Water as being rated as poor.

The modification of some of the watercourses during the industrial revolution and the nature of the combined sewer system in parts of Pendle both contribute to cause poor quality river environments. United Utilities are investing in a programme of waste water treatment improvements to tackle some of these problems e.g. using additional treatments to reduce the concentrations of nutrients entering Colne Water from the nearby sewage treatment works.

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.

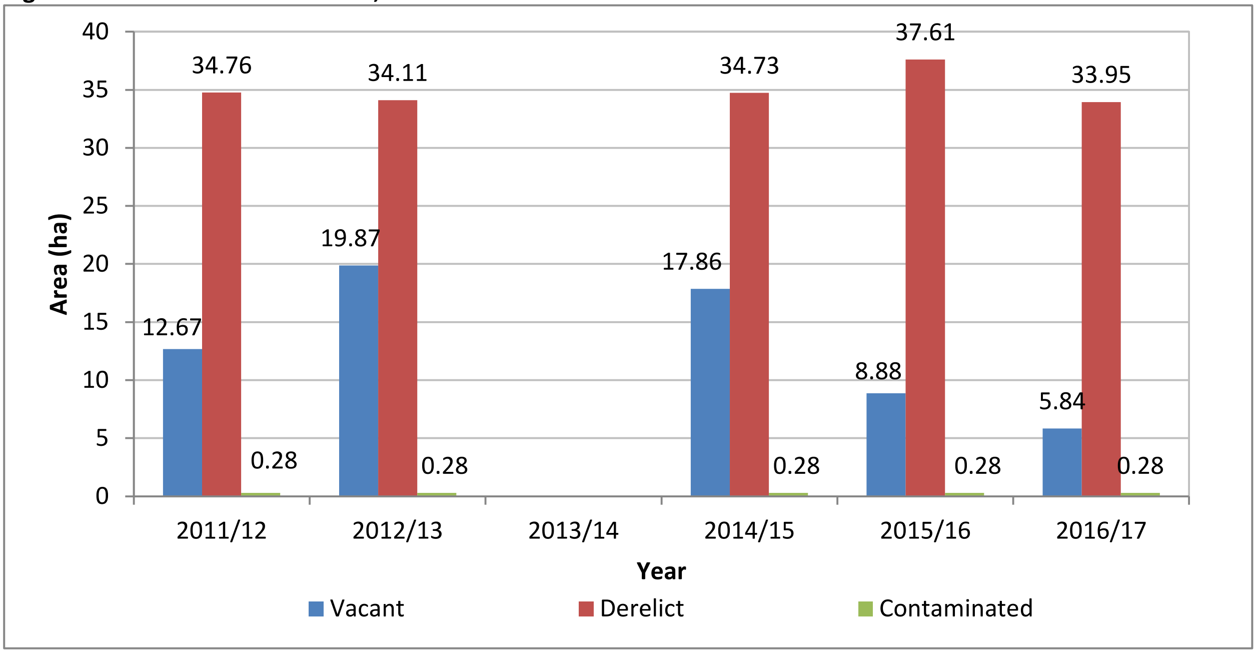
Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy sets a presumption against development where there is a potential for contaminants to enter the water supply and a requirement to install infiltration systems and other necessary mitigation measures where development is necessary. Monitoring of the river and stream quality in the borough helps to assess the success of the plan. 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

Policy Links:	ENV5, ENV6

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 both derelict land (10.35ha) and vacant land (1.91ha). 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 Foulridge and Spen Brook.

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 and Cooper Street Nelson. However, the site at Clitheroe Road, Brierfield is now being redeveloped with construction underway.

Figure EN15a shows the amount of vacant, derelict and contaminated land in each of the last six monitoring periods. In 2016/17 there was 33.95ha of derelict land, 5.84ha 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 remain fairly high and at a constant level albeit there have been some fluctuations over the last year. This suggests that vacant land is being redeveloped but those older industrial premises are continuing to fall in to disrepair and disuse.

A number of the sites mentioned above now have planning permission for alternative uses. The monitoring work has shown that work is due to start at a number of these sites shortly. This will help to reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land in the borough and see the sustainable reuse of such 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 to bring more vacant and derelict sites back into use.

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) was responsible for the National Land Use Database (NLUD) which monitored the amount and different types of previously developed land (PDL) in each local authority area and recorded when land was brought back into to 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 2016/17 monitoring period and no additional sites have been designated.

Indicator:	EN16	Number of buildings achieving BREEAM rating

Policy Links:	WRK6, SUP4

Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 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

Policy Links:	Conservation Area SPD, (ENV1, ENV2)

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
125	103	0	5

Comment:

Table EN17a shows that in the borough's conservation areas 125 planning applications were determined during the monitoring period and out of these 103 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 22 applications that were refused none were on the basis of not using natural stone and slate. However, five applications were refused partly due to the use of inappropriate materials in a conservation area. Four of these related to the use of uPVC windows in proposed dormers and the other related to the replacement of timber windows with uPVC windows in the front elevation of public house. These decisions deemed that the use of such materials would have a detrimental impact on the conservation area and be contrary to Policies ENV1 and ENV2 of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and the Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document.

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
2016/17**	1,174	1,561	2,735

*These properties will also be within Flood Zone 2
**The address data used for this indicator is now taken from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer held in the IDOX Uniform system. It provides an up-to-date and accurate position with regards to the number of properties that are covered by a flood zone. 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 2,735 properties in Pendle that lie within Flood Zone 2, which means that they are at some risk of river flooding. A proportion of these (57%) 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 years. It is not necessarily due to new properties being built within a flood zone – although this may partly account for the increase.

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 for new development, 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. Consideration will be given to reporting the number of developments completed in the flood zones in future years.

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

Policy Links:	ENV6, ENV7

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
635	39	26	11	15	0

Comment:

Table EN19a provides information relating to the number of planning applications that were approved during the 2016/17 monitoring period contrary to the advice received from the Environment Agency.

There were two applications during the monitoring period where the Environment Agency initially raised an objection to the proposal. However, with the provision of additional information from the applicant and the use of appropriate conditions these objections were withdrawn. No applications were therefore approved contrary to the advice provided by the Environment Agency in this monitoring period.

Table EN19a shows that Environment Agency was consulted on 39 applications. They provided a consultation response to 26 applications. The Agency made a specific comment, recommendation or objection on 11 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 15 applications the Agency either had no objection to the proposal or made no specific comment.

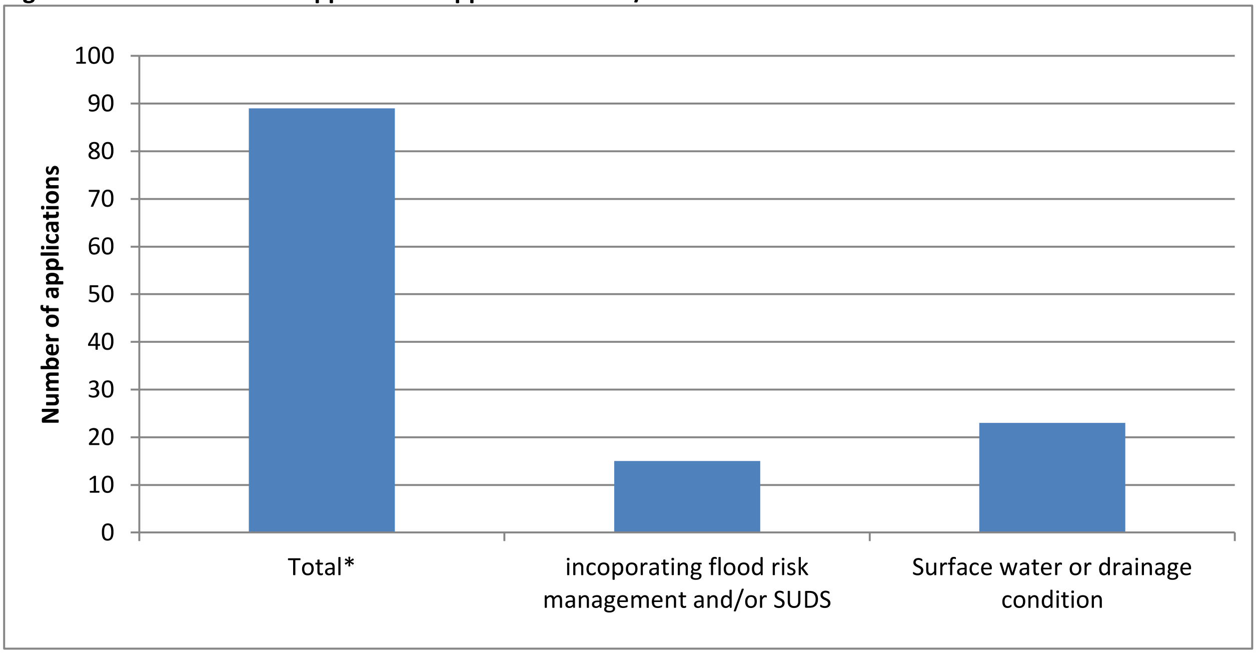
This data shows that the professional advice from the Environment Agency is being taken into account in the decision making process and is supported by the Policy ENV7 in the Core Strategy.

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

Policy Links:	ENV7

Data:

Figure EN16a – Number of applications approved in 2016/17 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.

Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy 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 2016/17. It also shows those applications which have indicated that flood risk management actions and/or SUDS will be incorporated into the scheme and the number which have had a surface water or drainage condition attached to them. 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 2016/17 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.

In the 2016/17 15 out of the 89 applications approved either indicated they would use SUDS or had a condition attached to the permission requiring the use of SUDS. A further 23 applications had a condition attached to the permission requiring suitable drainage to be put in place as part of the scheme to ensure surface water run-off was adequately captured.

Analysis of the data shows that there were more schemes incorporating SUDS in 2016/17 than in 2015/16. This may be in part due to the new policy requirement in the Core Strategy.

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

Policy Links:	BAAP4

Data:

No improvements made during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

Comment:

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

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

There have been no improvement works to the river corridor carried out during the 2016/17 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.

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

Policy Links:	BAAP4

Data:
No improvements made during the 2016/17 monitoring period.
Comment:
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. 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.

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

Policy Links:	ENV4

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
47	0	47

Comment:

Table EN23a provides data on the number of developments complying with parking standards. It shows that all of the 47 developments completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period were classed as complying with the parking standards or were considered acceptable in highways terms. Lancashire County Council raised a number of objections to the applications but these were resolved by changes to the scheme or by applying a condition to the permission.

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.

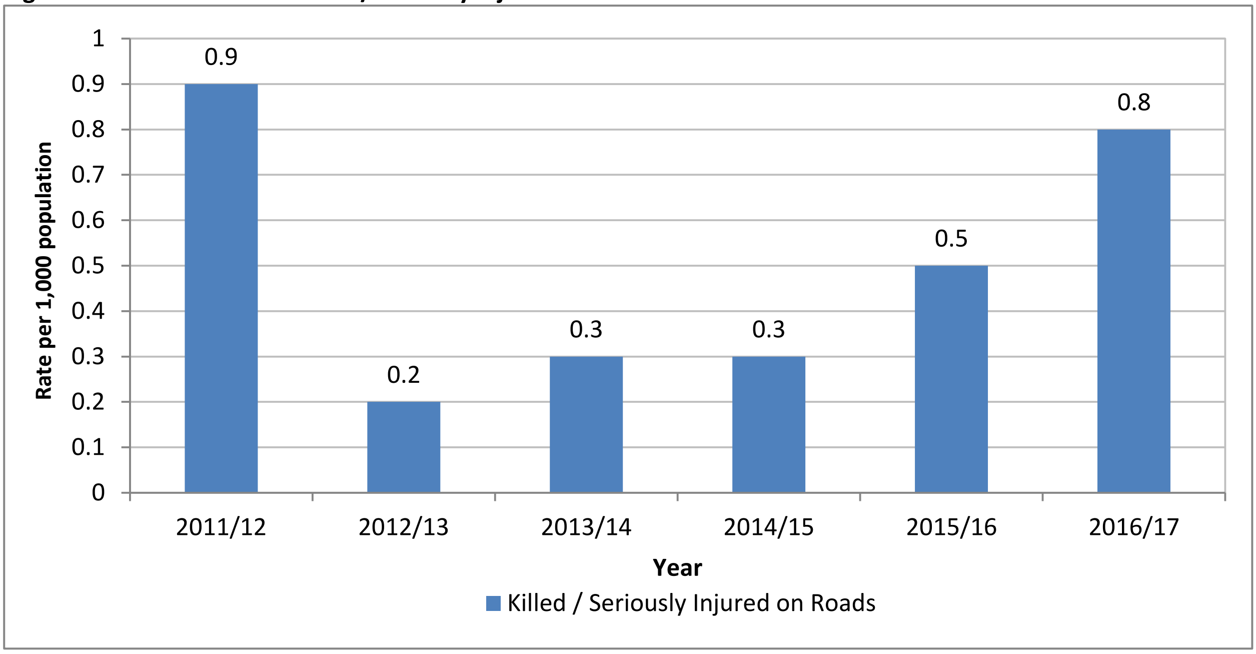
Parking standards are used by local authorities in the determination of planning applications to manage the number of parking spaces provided at new developments. Proposals affecting parking provision within existing developments will also be considered against such parking standards. Maximum parking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

Policy Links:	BAAP7

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 2016/17 monitoring period the rate of killed or seriously injured on the roads was 0.8 people per thousand of the population (equivalent to 5 incidents).

Figure EN24a also shows time series data for the last six 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. This is particularly true for the last two years with the rate increasing to nearly the same level as at the start of the period in 2011/12. This is a worrying trend which needs to be addressed to ensure the safety of all road users.

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. However, there has been little development proposed in the Bradley area over the last few years and therefore any funding from such schemes is likely to be limited. Furthermore, with reduced public 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	-
2016/17	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

Policy Links:	(ENV4), ENV5

Data:

Table EN29a – Number of AQMAs

Number of AQMAs declared in Pendle	1

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 2016/17 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.

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	• Deliver housing provision in accordance with the spatial distribution by Spatial Area.	• 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	• 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.	• 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	• Completion of 50 dwellings per annum.	• 60% or less of the annual delivery rate of 50dpa.
LIV3	• Meet the housing needs of people in Pendle.	• New development does not provide the types, sizes and tenures or new housing to meet the needs of the population.
LIV4	• 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.	• 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	• Building new dwellings to BfL standards. • Providing a range of house types and sizes. • Providing lower density developments. • Open space created in new developments.	• 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

Policy Links:	SDP3, LIV1, LIV2

Data:

Figure HS01a – Gross and net housing completions

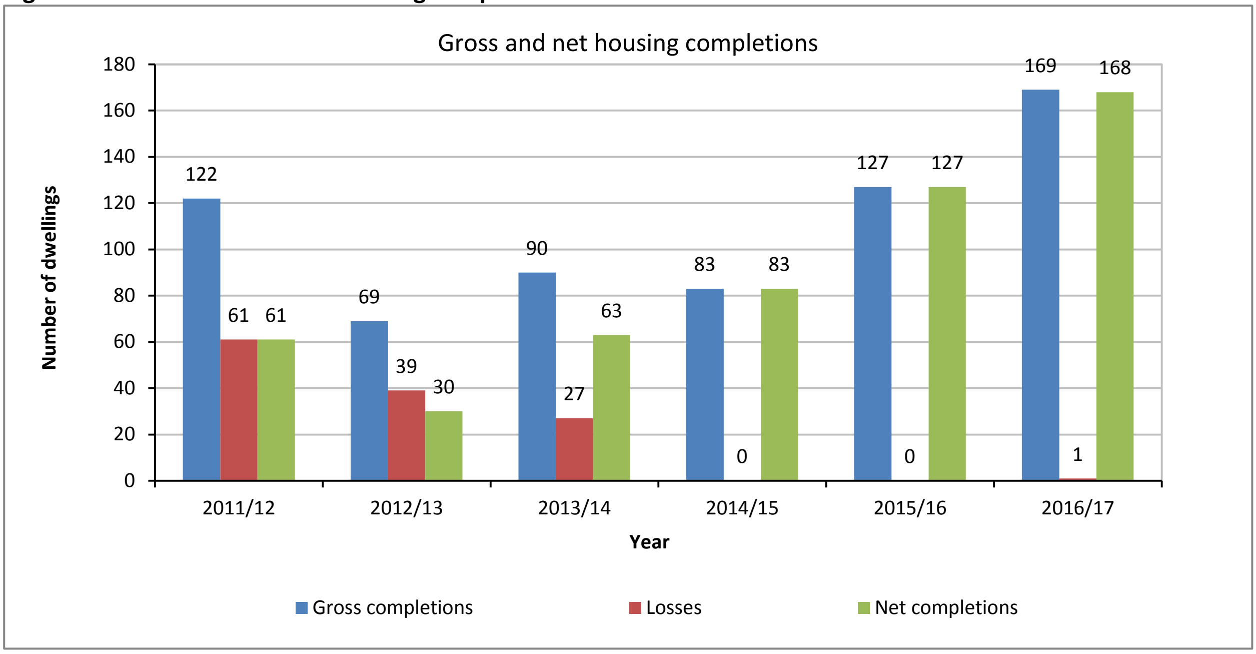


Table HS01a – Performance against the Local Plan Housing Requirement

Overall requirement (2011-2030)	5,662
Total net completions to date (up to 31st March 2017)	532
Total reoccupied empty homes to date	826
Residual requirement	4,304
Existing commitments (extant planning permissions)	1,955
Remaining requirement to be allocated	2,349

Comment:

Figure HS01a shows that there have been 169 gross new dwellings completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period. There was a loss of one unit during this period, bringing the net number of completed dwellings to 168.

The graph provides details of the total number of housing completions and losses over the last six years. It shows that housing delivery rates have fluctuated over time and that the number of dwellings completed in 2016/17 is the highest since the start of the plan period. The number of unit losses has been notably low in the last three years, with fewer demolitions taking place as a result of the end of a number of housing regeneration projects. There are only a few remaining properties to be demolished in the Bradley Area Action Plan area and these are due to take place in 2017/18.

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. Although delivery in 2017/18 exceeded the projected figure in the housing trajectory set out in the last AMR showing positive signs in the housing market, performance is still poor compared to the pre-recession period. The trigger point for management actions has not yet been reached, however, it is still 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 M65 Corridor had the highest number of completions in 2016/17 with a total of 92 new dwellings, 48 of which were in Nelson. The West Craven Towns saw 23 gross dwellings completed, 20 of which were in Barnoldswick. In Rural Pendle 54 dwellings were completed, the highest amount in that area since the start of the plan period. This highlights that the housing market in the rural areas is improving with a demand for properties in the villages.

Looking at the spatial distribution of new housing development since the start of the plan period, the settlements in the West Craven Towns (23%) and Rural Pendle (27%) have seen higher levels of development than the suggested distribution in Policy SDP3, whereas the M65 Corridor (50%) 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. However it should be noted that the distribution has changed slightly from the previous monitoring period with a slight increase in the number of dwellings being completed in the M65 Corridor. 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 approved during the monitoring period but a reserved matters application has not yet been received and no work has been started on the site.

Table HS01a provides details of the performance against the housing requirement set out in the Local Plan. It shows that since the start of the plan period 532 net dwellings have been completed. In addition, 826 long-term vacant dwellings have been reoccupied. This leaves a residual requirement of 4,304 dwellings to be provided over the plan period. Indicator HS03 shows that there are planning permissions in place on 63 sites which could provide 1,955 dwellings. If all these permissions are implemented the Council will need to allocate land to provide 2,349 dwellings in the Local Plan Part 2.

Indicator:	HS02	Future predicted housing completions and revised delivery target

Policy Links:	LIV1, LIV2

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 adopted 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 is still relatively low compared to the pre-recession period, however, in the last couple of years there has been a steady increase in completions indicating that some confidence has returned to the housing market in Pendle. Also, up until this year there has been good progress 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 six years significant actions have been taken to bring long-term empty homes back into use, bringing the overall rate down. However, in the last year there has been an increase in the number of homes classified as long-term vacant. The data shows that over the last six years 826 properties have been reoccupied and these can be counted towards meeting the housing needs of the borough.

Table HS02b shows that a total of 1,358 dwellings have been provided between 2011/12 and 2016/17, with 532 coming from new dwelling completions and 826 from the reoccupation of long-term empty homes. The requirement for the same period is 1,788. 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 430 dwellings. This figure has increased considerably since the previous monitoring period. Although the number of new dwelling completions is starting to increase, the annual requirement is not being met. Furthermore, it is not known whether any more long-term empty homes will be reoccupied or whether more properties will become vacant. Without a significant increase in the number of new dwelling completions it is likely that the under-delivery position will worsen. It will be important to monitor this position closely and looked to introduce management actions or a review of the policy if necessary.

An increase in the number of completions will only occur if there is sufficient land available to bring forward for development. The SHLAA has been updated as part of the AMR process[4]. 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

[4] The SHLAA has been updated to 31st March 2017 in terms of sites granted planning permission.

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.

The SHLAA has been updated annually since 2013/14. As part of these updates new sites have been identified and included in the list of potential sites. However, some of these sites have current policy constraints (e.g. Green Belt, Open Space) which will need to be resolved as part of the review of the Local Plan before they can be brought forward for development. These sites have been identified as sub-set of the SHLAA and categorised as longer-term additional sites as it is not yet known whether they will be deliverable. These sites are included in the SHLAA as potential longer-term options should there not be a sufficient supply of land. These sites are not included in the housing trajectory.

A further list of additional sites that have been put forward to the "Call for Sites" consultation has been set out in Appendix D. These sites have not yet been fully assessed against the SHLAA criteria and therefore do not form part of the SHLAA update at this time. Further assessment work will be carried out in the 2017/18 monitoring period and some of these sites may be included in the SHLAA update next year.

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	168													
Reoccupation of Long-term empty homes	195	369	184	-9	131	-44													
Total housing provision	256	399	247	74	258	124													
Projected net Completions (Potential)							173	319	579	586	635	677	613	529	356	273	350	325	300
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	-430	-555	-534	-253	35	372	751	1066	1297	1355	1330	1382	1409	1411

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
2016/17	298	124	-174	1,788	-430
Totals	**1,788**	**1,358**	**-430**	**1,788**	**-430**

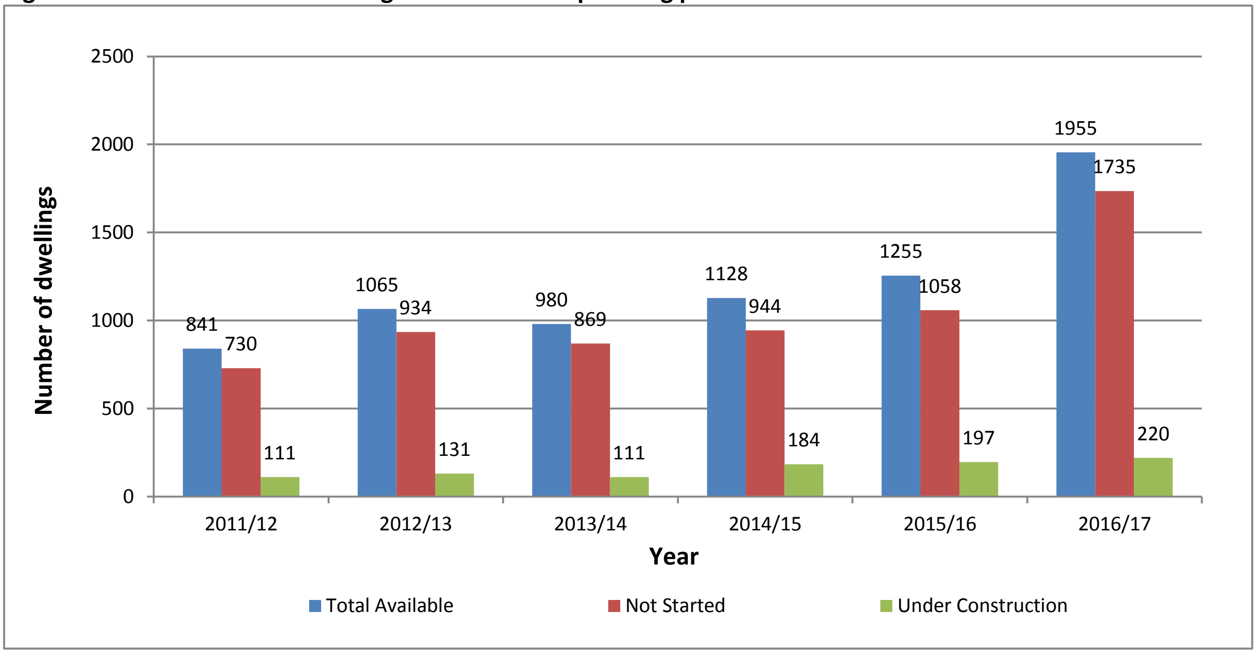
Figure HS02a – Housing Trajectory

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

Policy Links:	SDP3, LIV1, LIV2

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 2016/17 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 2016/17 monitoring period and a summary of the number of dwellings with an extant planning permission by settlement. The data reveals that permissions for 948 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 large increase is partly due to the outline permission granted at the Strategic Housing Site at Trough Laithe.

The graph shows that there are currently 1,955 dwellings with an extant planning permission classed as available i.e. where work has not started or remains incomplete. Of these work has not yet started on 1,735 units, whilst 220 were classed as under construction. The number of dwellings under construction is slowly 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 significantly if the borough is to make-up the shortfall and meet the housing requirement by the end of the plan period.

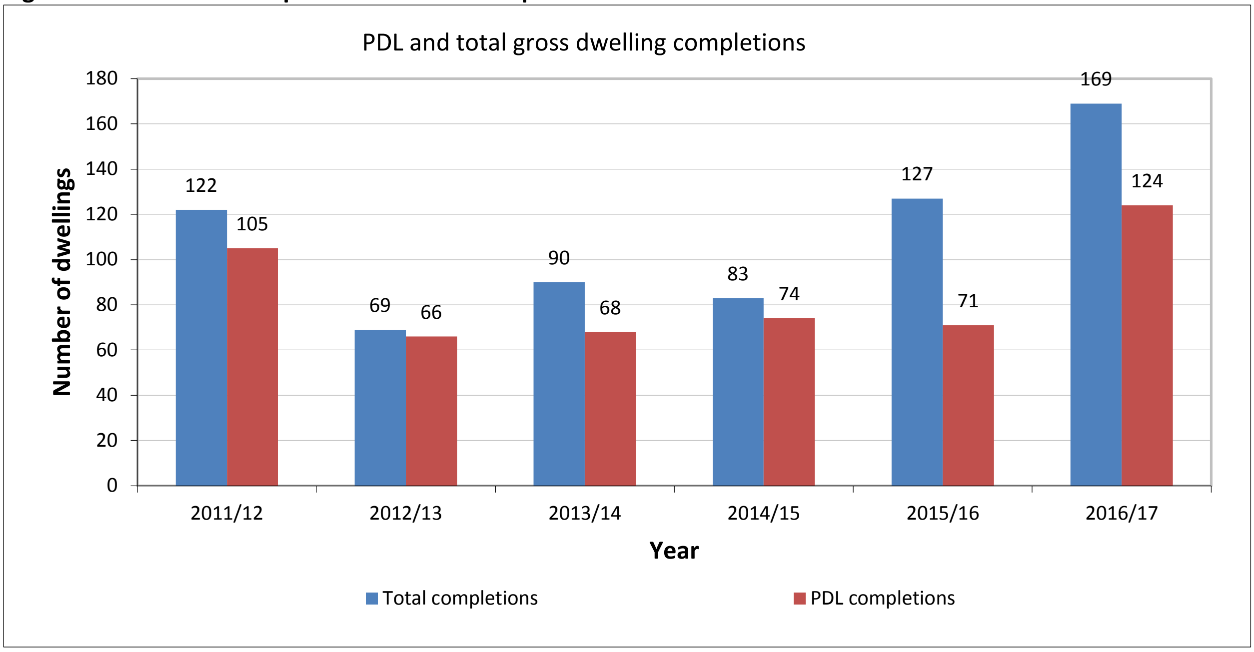
In terms of the distribution of dwellings with an extant planning permission, 72% are in the M65 Corridor, 17% are in the West Craven Towns and 11% are in Rural Pendle. This distribution of permissions is in line with that set out in Policy SDP3. This indicates that the policy is being adhered to and implemented effectively.

Indicator:	HS04	Number of new dwellings completed on PDL

Policy Links:	SDP2, LIV1

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 73% of new dwellings were completed on PDL (Brownfield land). This represents good performance and is a notable increase compared to the previous year, although it is still lower than the 75%+ records from the four years prior to that.

The change in national planning policy, which removed the Brownfield first approach, is likely to be affecting the amount of development on previously developed land. 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 Brownfield Land 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. Chapter 8 provides further details on the Brownfield Land Register.

Indicator:	HS05	Number of affordable homes completed

Policy Links:	LIV4

Data:

Figure HS05a – Number of new affordable dwellings completed

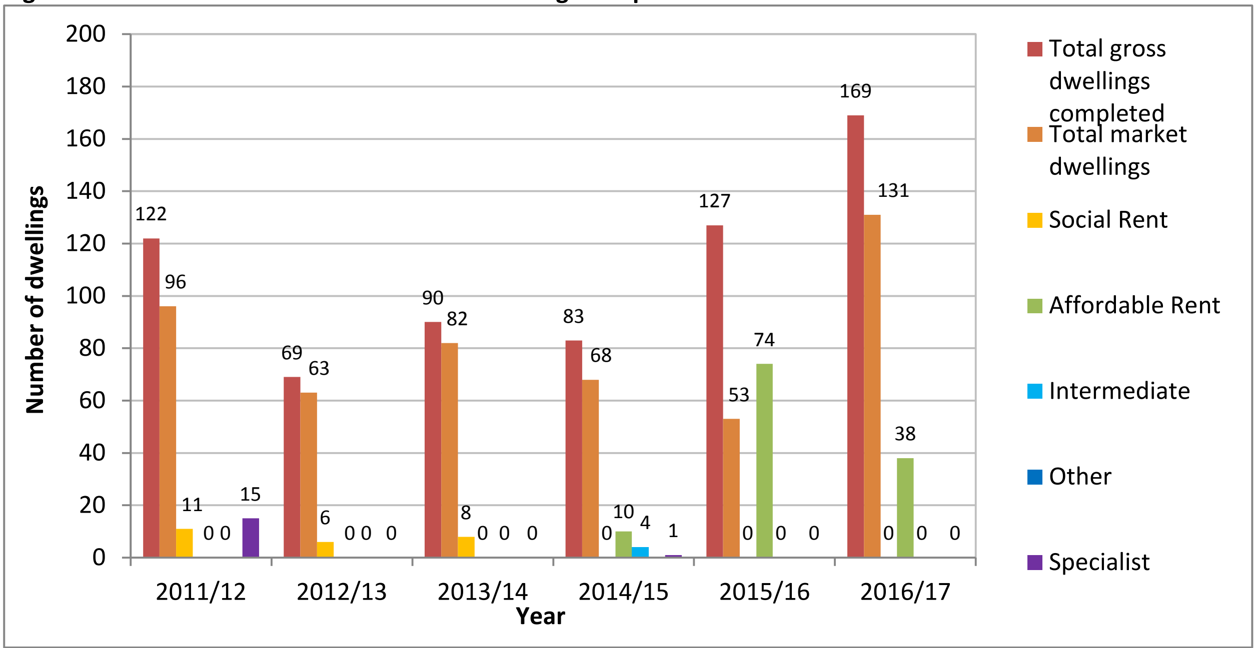
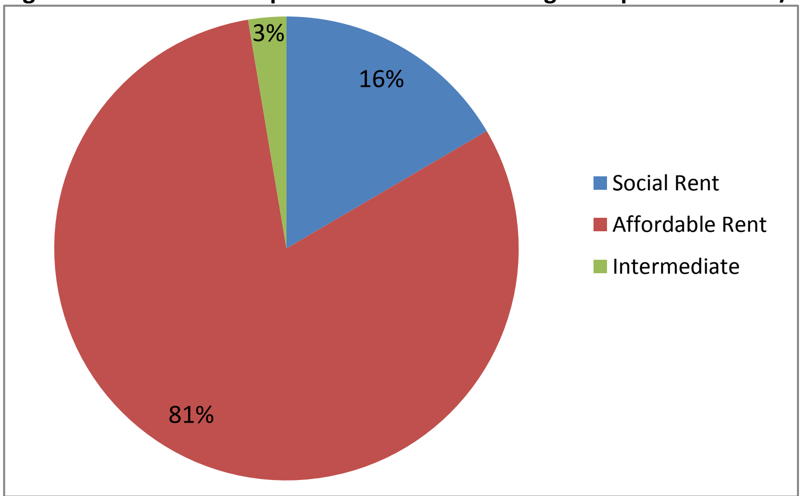


Figure HS05b – Tenure split of affordable dwellings completed in 2016/17



Comment:

Figure HS05a shows the annual totals for the different tenures of housing developed in the borough. It indicates that 22% of the new dwellings completed in 2016/17 were of an affordable tenure. This is a lower number than in the previous year but is notably higher than the four years prior to that. Completed developments at the Former Hope Mill site, Skipton Road, Barnoldswick (15 dwellings) (developed by Together Housing) and Land bounded by Colbran Street, Edgar Street and Elder Street, Nelson (23 dwellings) (developed by Great Places) made up the affordable housing completions during the period.

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 2016/17 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 (81%) and only 3% were of an intermediate type. The remaining 16% were all social rented properties. The percentage of affordable rented tenure dwellings has increased from 74% in the previous year, indicating that this tenure is in particular demand.

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. However, social providers have previously noted that intermediate products are not particularly popular and uptake has been poor.

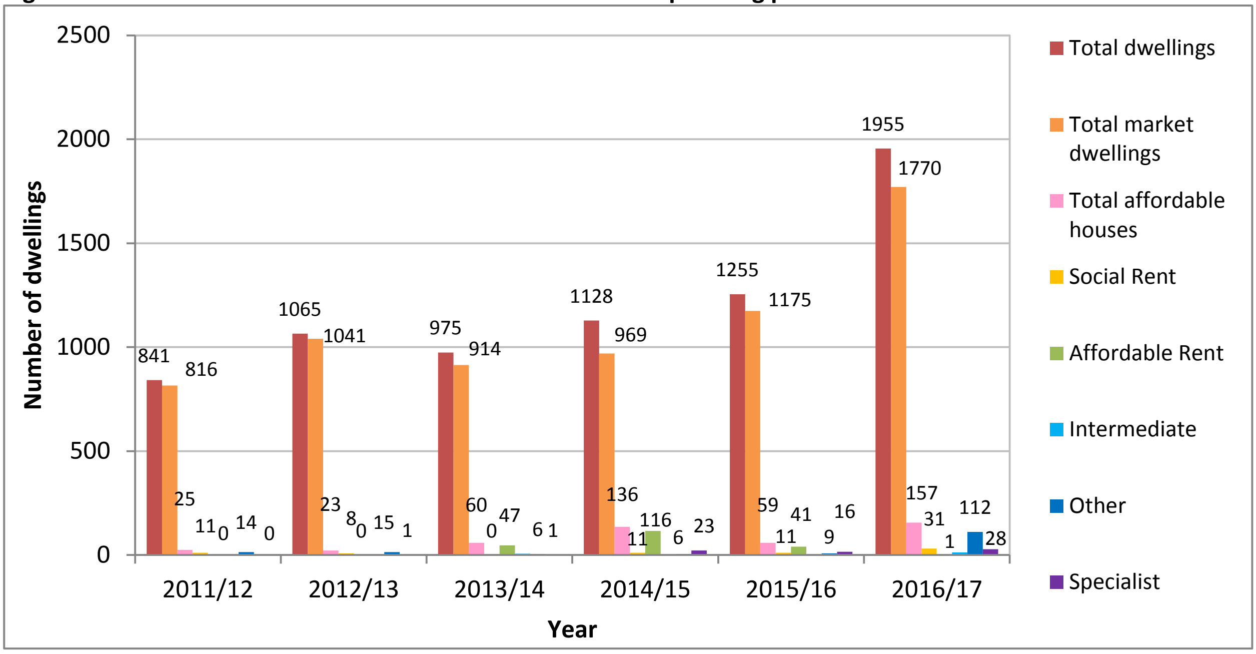
Appendix K5 provides a summary of the affordable housing completions by settlement. It also provides details of the number of affordable houses completed in the Bradley AAP area (0 dwellings in 2016/17) and within the borough's conservation areas (0 dwellings in 2016/17).

Indicator:	HS06	Number of affordable homes granted planning permission

Policy Links:	LIV4

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 2016/17. It indicates that 140 additional affordable units were granted permission either as part of a market housing scheme or through a housing association development.

This is a significantly higher number of new permissions than granted in previous years and is mainly due to the granting of planning permission for up to 500 units at the Strategic Housing site at Trough Laithe, 20% (100 units) of which are to be of an affordable tenure.

Other permissions granted which include affordable housing are: Land to the East of Windermere Avenue, Colne (9 affordable dwellings), White Grove garage site, Colne (6 affordable dwellings), Land adjacent to 19 Briercliffe Avenue, Colne (3 affordable dwellings), Land at Field Number 0087, Earby (6 dwellings), Site of Former Barnsay Shed, Barnoldswick (7 affordable dwellings), Land at Sycamore Rise, Foulridge (1 affordable dwelling) and Land at Warehouse Lane (8 affordable dwellings).

Policy LIV4 requires the provision of affordable housing on schemes above a certain site size threshold in those areas of the borough that are considered to be viable. The policy sets different targets for different areas depending on the viability and market attractiveness of the area. However, the policy also acknowledges that the provision of affordable housing can sometimes threaten the viability of a scheme. Where appropriate evidence is submitted with the application the Council may negotiate with the applicant to lower or remove the affordable housing requirement. Given that the viability of many sites in Pendle is still challenging it is encouraging to see an increase in the number of affordable houses granted planning permission as part of larger development schemes in this monitoring period. This indicates that the policy is being successfully applied to application with appropriate conditions attached to the decision.

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 2016/17 the total number of affordable housing permissions is still significantly lower than the total number of permissions for market housing, but is the highest that it has been during the plan period.

There are currently 157 affordable units with planning permission, which represents just 8% of the total stock of extant planning consents. This is a significant increase on previous years, but it 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 viability of sites in the borough is still an issue which is affecting the delivery of affordable housing. There have been a number of applications to vary the conditions of housing permissions to remove the requirement to provide affordable. The most recent of these was at the former Spring Mill site in Fence where an application was approved to remove the condition which required the provision of three affordable units

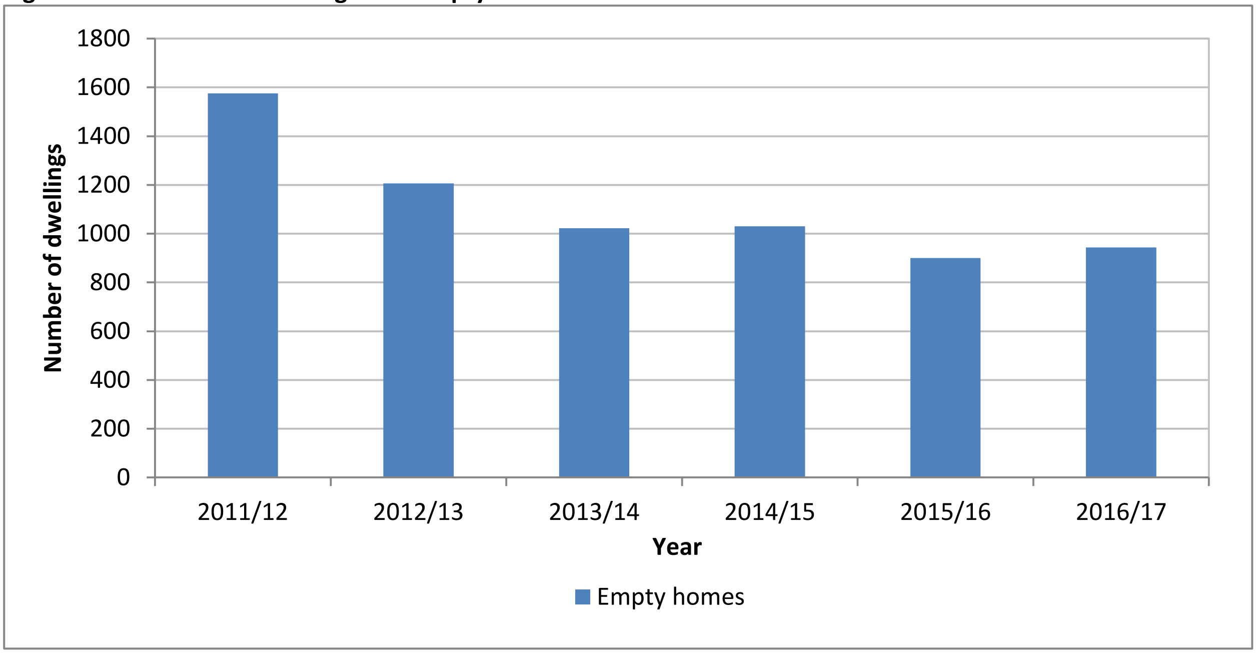
The detailed figures in Appendix K6 show that a total of nine new affordable dwellings have been granted permission in a Conservation Area during the 2016/17 monitoring period, whilst Appendix K7 shows that the number of affordable dwellings with an extant permission in a Conservation Area is also nine.

Indicator:	HS07	Total number of, and change in number of, empty homes

Policy Links:	LIV1

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 six years. The latest data shows that a total of 944 dwellings have been vacant for 6 months or more as of October 2017. This represents around 2.4% of the total housing stock in Pendle.

The graph shows that the general trend over the last six 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.

However, on two occasions including the 2016/17 monitoring period, there have been slight increases in the number of long-term vacant units recorded. At this stage there is no cause for concern as the number of empty properties will naturally fluctuate. Should future monitoring show continued increases then further management action will need to be taken to help bring these properties back into use.

Policy LIV1 of the Core Strategy indicates that the reoccupation of empty homes can be counted towards meeting the housing requirement. However, where the number of empty homes increases, this should also be accounted for in the housing requirement. In 2016/17 the number of empty homes increased by 44 dwellings and these will be added onto the requirement for the period. (See Indicator HS02).

Indicator:	HS08	Housing quality: New dwellings completed to BfL standards

Policy Links:	LIV5

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
2016/17	169	18	11

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 11% of the total (gross) dwellings completed during the 2016/17 monitoring period were built in accordance with a design which used the BfL standards. This is a decrease on the previous year where 36% of the dwellings completed were designed using the BfL methods. However, a large proportion of the dwellings completed during the monitoring period were conversions of existing buildings and the BfL standards do not apply to these types of development. Furthermore there were a number of schemes which used similar design assessment methods to BfL covering aspects such as ease of movement, legibility, character, streets and space, density, mix etc. and therefore these developments have also embraced the need for good design.

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.

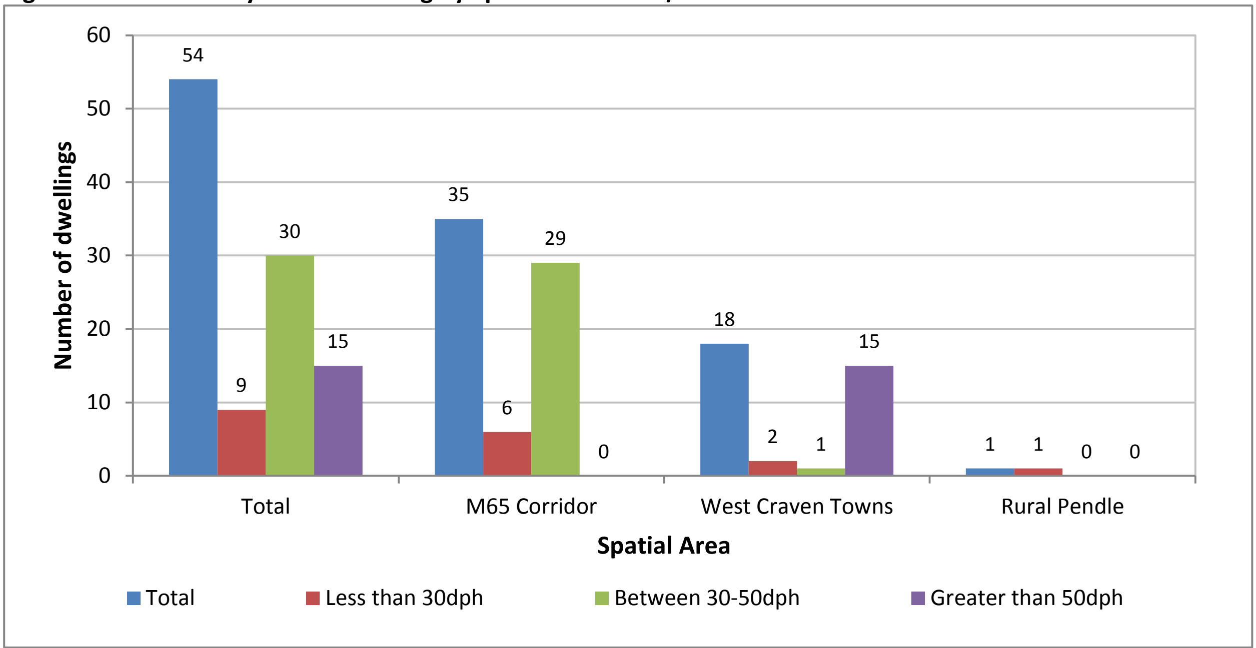
It should be noted that the monitoring of housing standards through the application process can be difficult as applicants do not always provide details of the standards they intend to meet. Consideration will need to be given to as to whether better data collection methods can be implemented to ensure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

Indicator:	HS09	Housing density of fully completed sites

Policy Links:	LIV5

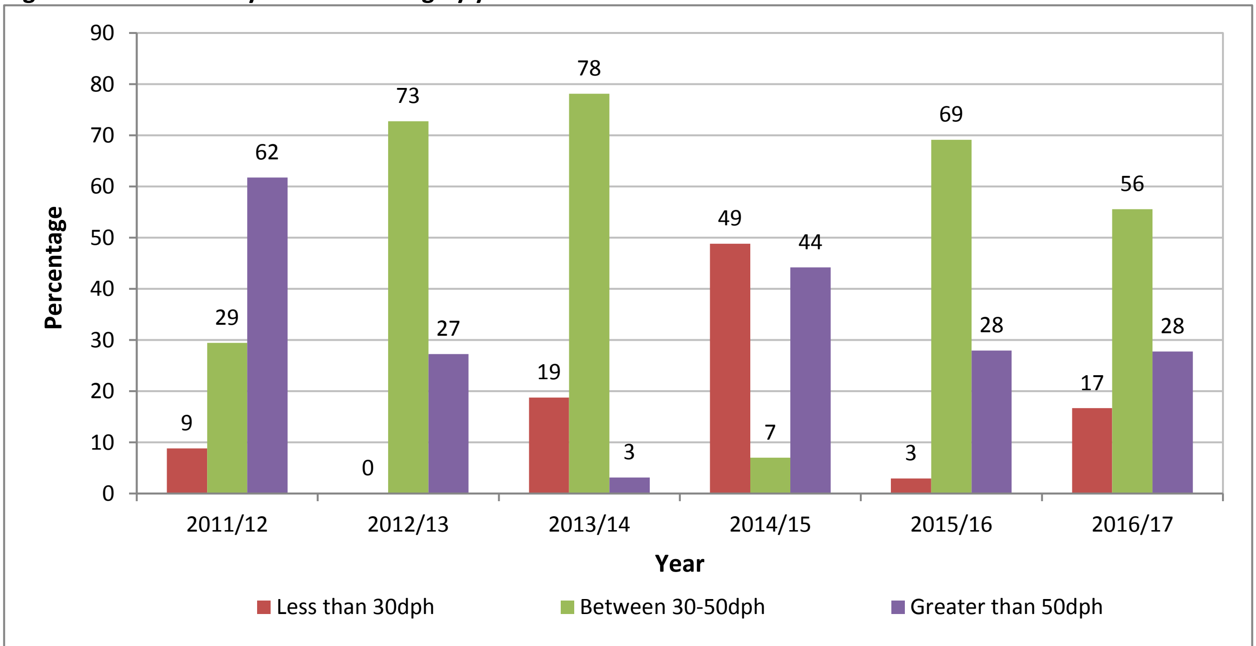
Data:

Figure HS09a – Density of new housing by Spatial Area 2016/17



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 2016/17 the just over half were built at a density of between 30 and 50dph. Most of these completions were on two sites in Nelson. A smaller number of dwellings were completed at densities below 30dph these were mainly in settlements in the M65 Corridor. Most of the dwellings completed above 50dph were are one site in Barnoldswick.

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 four out of the past six 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. Both 2011/12 and 2014/15 saw a divergence from this trend with greater numbers being built at higher densities and in the case of 2014/15 lower densities. In the majority of cases the densities of these developments were appropriate to the location and have also helped to diversify the choice of housing on offer.

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

Policy Links:	

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.

No alternative method for collecting this data has been identified. Data for monitoring this indicator will therefore not be collected until a suitable alternative has been identified.

Indicator:	HS11 (i)	Types, sizes and tenures of completed dwellings

Policy Links:	LIV3, LIV4, LIV5

Data:

Figure HS11a – Type/size of completed dwellings 2016/17

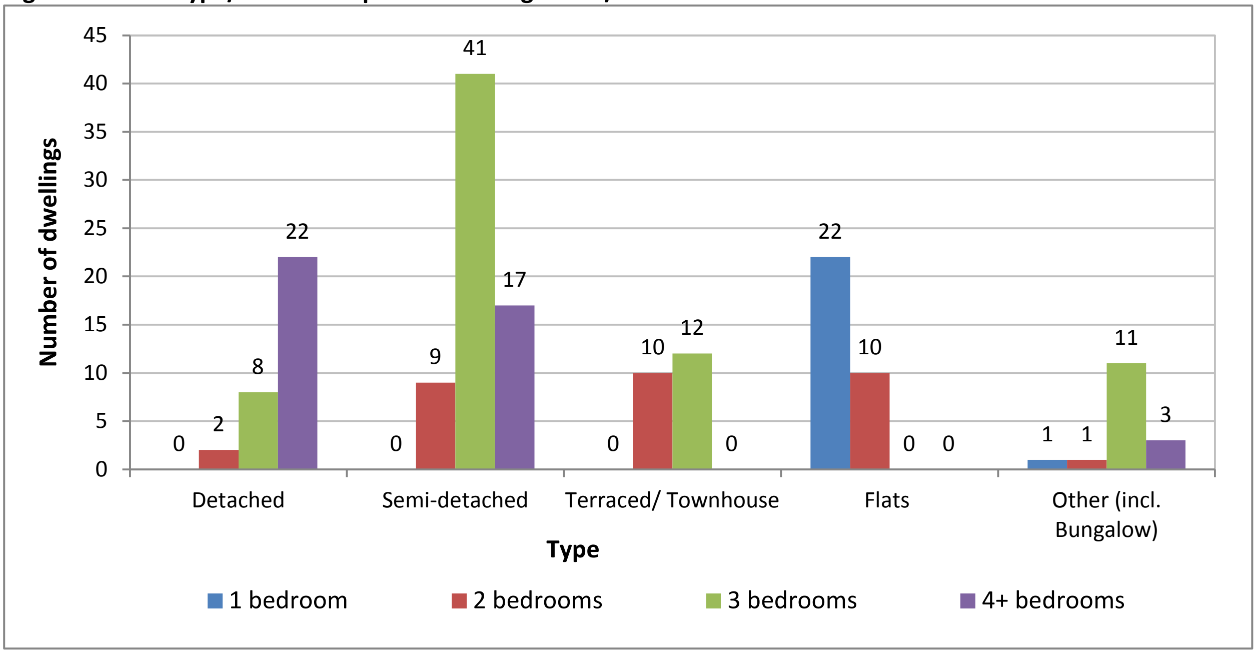


Figure HS11b – Percentage of different sized dwellings completed 2016/17

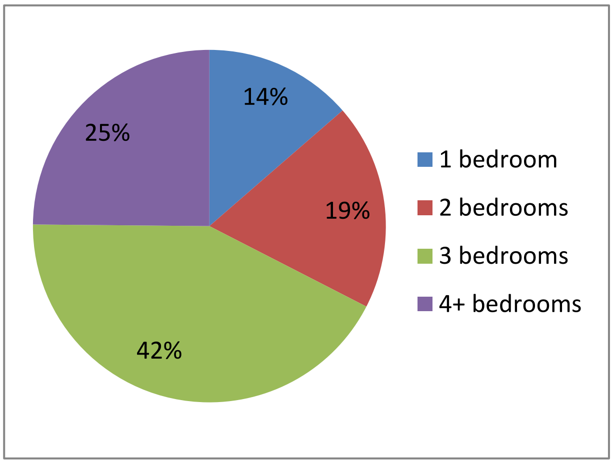


Figure HS11c – Percentage of different types of dwellings completed 2016/17

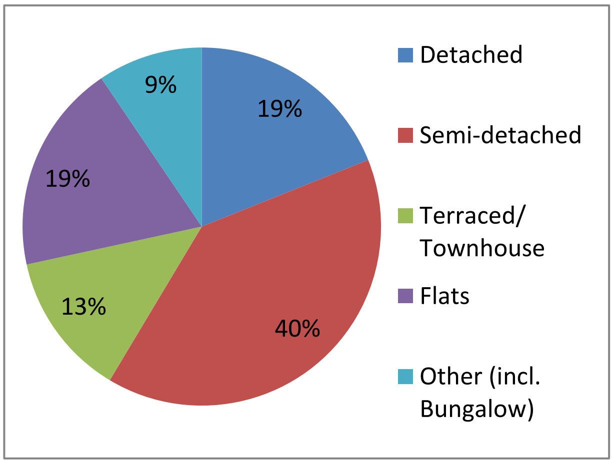


Figure HS11d – Percentage of different dwelling types by year

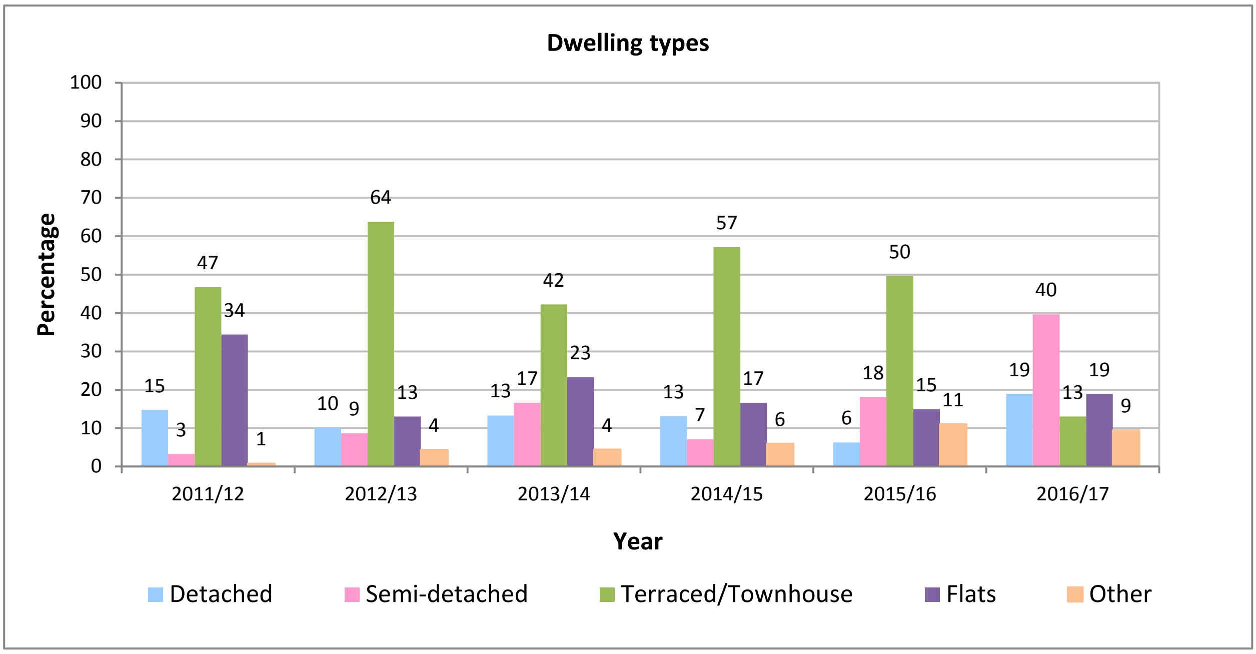
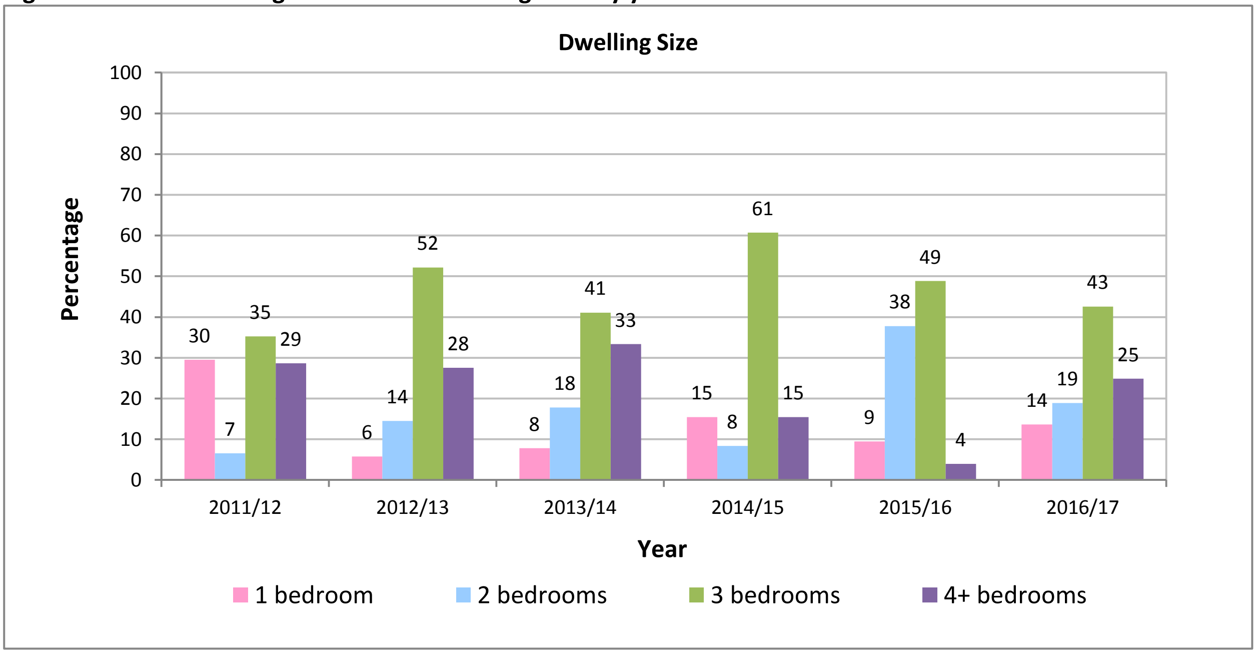


Figure HS11e – Percentage of different dwelling sizes by year



Comment:

Appendix K8 provides a detailed breakdown of the different types and sizes of dwellings which have been completed in 2016/17 by settlement.

Figure HS11a provides data on the type/size combination of dwellings completed in 2016/17 and shows that the 3 bedroom semi-detached property was the most popular – with 41 completed units of this type.

Figures HS11b and HS11c provide the overall percentages for the different types and sizes of dwellings completed. Figures HS11b shows that nearly half of all properties completed in 2016/17 had 3 bedrooms and a further 25% had 4+ bedrooms. In terms of property type 40% were semi-detached properties. With lower proportions of detached (19%), terraced (13%) and flats (19%).

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 proportion of semi-detached properties completed during this monitoring is slightly higher than the suggested profile, but this is a welcomed increase compared to previous years. The proportion of detached properties is also notably higher than the previous monitoring period and is more aligned to the suggested profile. This indicates that new developments are starting to meet the type requirements set out in the policy. It will be important to continue to monitor the types and sizes of dwellings being provided to assess whether the suggested profile is being met. Development Management Officers have a role to play in providing suitable advice to developers regarding the types and sizes of dwellings to be provided in new schemes.

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 six years.

Figure HS11d shows that in the five years prior to this monitoring period the terraced/townhouse property has been the dominated type. However, in this period there has been a notable change with the semi-detached property type becoming the most popular. Provision of other property types has remained at a similar level – fluctuating around 5%-20%. It will be important to continue to monitor the types of property being provided to identify whether such trends continue. In particular it will be interesting to see whether shift to the provision of semi-detached properties continues or whether is an anomaly.

Figure HS11e shows that in all of the last six 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 overall percentage (47%) 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

Policy Links:	LIV3, LIV4, LIV5

Data:

Figure HS11f – Type/size of dwellings with planning permission 2016/17

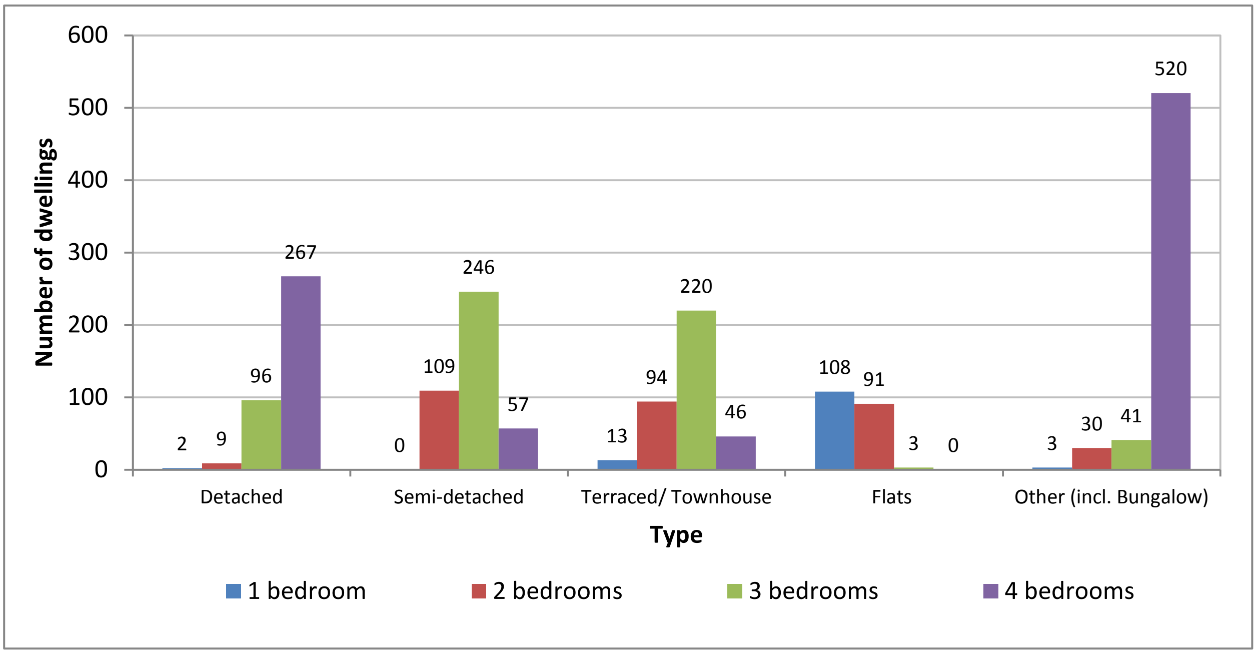


Figure HS11g – Percentage of different sized dwellings with planning permission 2016/17

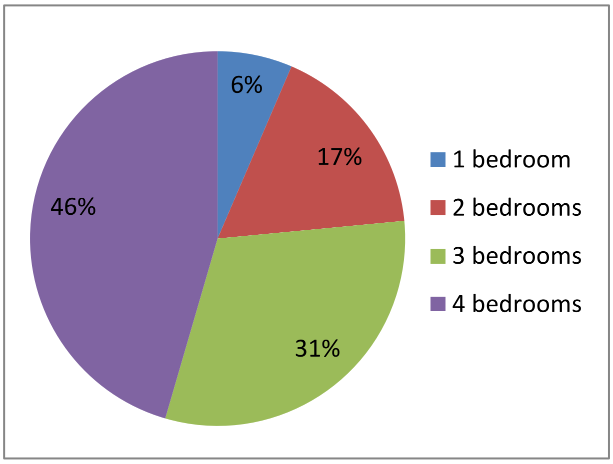
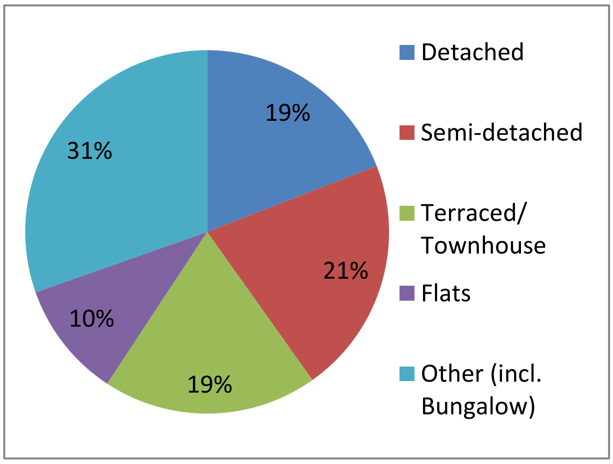


Figure HS11h – Percentage of different types of dwelling with planning permission 2016/17



Comment:

Appendix K9 provides a detailed breakdown by settlement of the different types and sizes of dwellings which had an extant planning consent in the 2016/17 monitoring period.

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 other dwelling type (520), however this includes the outline permission for 500 dwellings at the strategic housing site at Trough Laithe where no details of the dwellings types have been provided. The 4+ bedroom detached (267) is the next most popular type followed by the 3 bedroom semi-detached (246) and the 3 bedroom terraced (220).

The high proportion of 4 bedroom detached and 3 bedroom semi-detached properties may be partly due to the granting of a number of medium and larger housing schemes in the borough (such as Knotts Lane, Colne; Field No. 0087, Earby Road, Earby; Land at Windermere Avenue, Colne) which include a high proportion of these types 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. Although the figures show that there is still a need to provide additional detached and semi-detached properties if the type profile is to be achieved. However, the figures are slightly distorted by the permission at the strategic housing site where no details of the type of properties has been provided.

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 significantly out-of-step with this profile, with a much higher proportion of 4 bedroom properties available. However, this is again slightly distorted by the permission at the strategic housing site where all dwellings in that scheme have been classed as 4+ bedroom dwellings until further details are provided. 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

Policy Links:	LIV4

Data:

Table HS12a – Number of pitches granted permission and number completed 2016/17

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 2016/17 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

Policy Links:	LIV3

Data:

(Also see data in Indicators HS05 and HS11)

Table HS13a – Extant permissions and completions – specialist accommodation 2016/17

Type of need	No. units with extant permission	No. units completed
Agricultural workers dwelling	2	0
Supported living	27	0
Live/work units	0	0
Care Home (C2 Uses)	*	*
Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) (C4 Uses)	*	*

*Data still being verified.

Comment:

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 identify the household types which require new housing. However, this need is not provided as a quantified requirement, but as a priority level of need (i.e. high, medium, low).

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

Other specific needs such as agricultural or forestry workers dwellings are recorded as part of the monitoring of housing completions. During the 2016/17 monitoring period there were no agricultural or forestry workers dwellings completed.

Table HS13a shows the number of units with an extant permission classified by the housing need they intend to address. It also shows the number of units completed in the 2016/17 for a specific need.

The data collected for Care Homes (C2 uses) and HMOs (C4 uses) has not yet been verified and is not presented in this monitoring report. However, the data for 2017/18 will be recorded under this indicator.

Future monitoring will help to build up time series data to show whether the housing needs of the borough are being met.

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

Policy Links:	Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD

Data:

Table HS14a – Number of properties in different council tax bands in the Brierfield Canal Corridor

Council Tax Band	2005		2016/17	
	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%	8	67%
E	0	0%	0	0%
F	0	0%	1	8%
G	0	0%	0	0%
H	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown*	0	0%	0	0%
Total	136	100%	14	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.

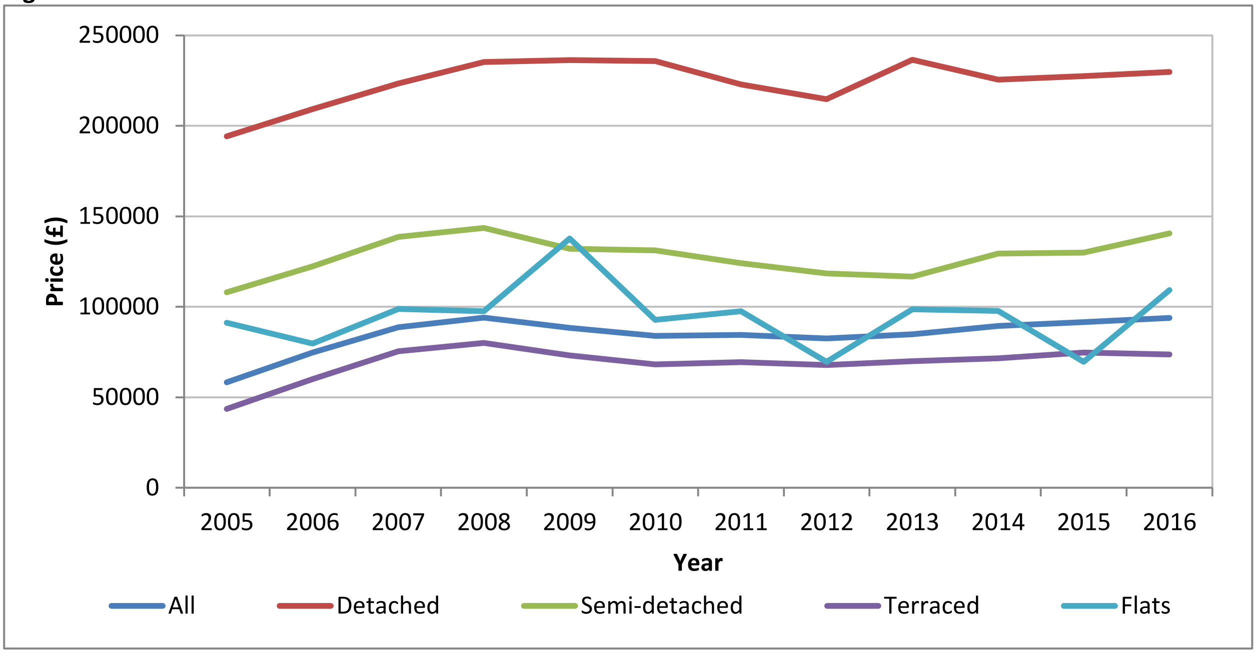
There is still further regeneration work to be carried out in the Canal Corridor area. Development at the large cleared site off Clitheroe Road is now under way. The development of this site will help to further diversify the housing choice on offer in this part of Brierfield. Future monitoring will help to show the progress being made at this site and once completed will allow for the full change in council tax bands to be demonstrated.

Indicator:	HS15	Average (median) property prices

Policy Links:	N/A

Data:

Figure HS15a – Median House Prices in Pendle 2005-2016



(Source: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceforнationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset09)

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 in conjunction with other datasets 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 2016. 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 of £82K in 2012. 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. Average prices are now nearly as high as they were at the peak of the market in 2008.

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. Although in 2016 there was a small decrease in the price of terraces. The prices of semi-detached and detached dwellings have also followed a similar trend. Although in 2016 there was a notable increase in the price of semi-detached properties. This may indicate that there is a shortage of supply and a growing demand for this type of property.

The average price of flats has varied much more notably over the last 11 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 types of flats/apartments that are on the market. Over the last three years the average price of flats has fluctuated from £97k in 2014 to £69K in 2015 and then back up to £109k in 2016.

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

Policy Links:	Bradley AAP SA

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 set-backs in the last few years, mainly due to the significant reduction in funding available to finance new housing schemes in the area. Work has continued on refurbishment projects and this will help improve housing standards, but there needs to be a shift in the house types/sizes available to provide choice to residents to combat overcrowding.

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), which also provide significant employment opportunities.

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	• 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%)	• 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	• Deliver retail provision in accordance with the retail hierarchy.	• 40% or more of approved major retail development are located outside the three main town centres by 2020 and 2025.
WRK1	• 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.	• 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	• Provide 45.09ha (net) of employment land between 2011 and 2030.	• 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	• Deliver strategic employment site within the first five years of the plan.	• Developer not on-site by 2017. • Development Brief not prepared by the end of 2016.
WRK4	• 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.	• 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	• Create additional floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses. • Increase the number and percentage of people employed in tourism.	• No net increase in floorspace for tourism, leisure and cultural uses by 2020. • No net increase in tourism employment by 2020.
WRK6	• Increase the number of new commercial premises achieving a BREEAM rating. • Increase the amount of open space created in new employment developments.	• 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

Policy Links:	SDP4, WRK1

Data:

Figure EC01a: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m^2 & %) Completed by Type (2016/17)

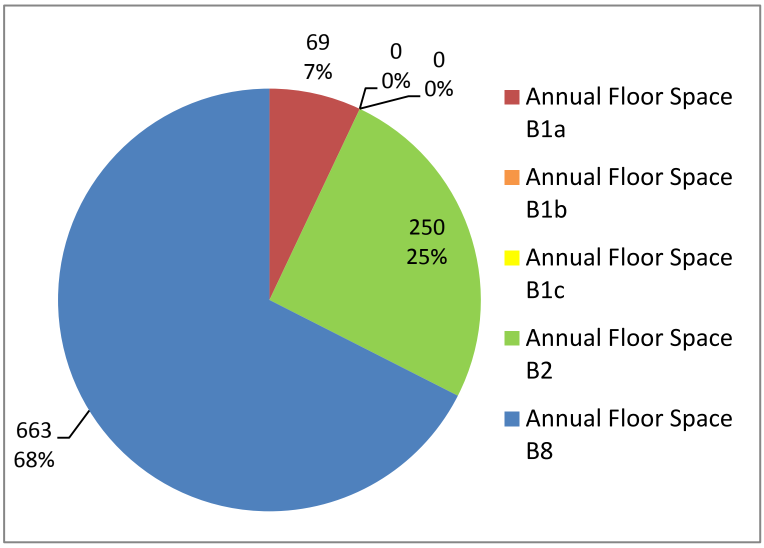


Figure EC01b: Total (gross) Employment Floorspace (m^2) Completed (2011-17)

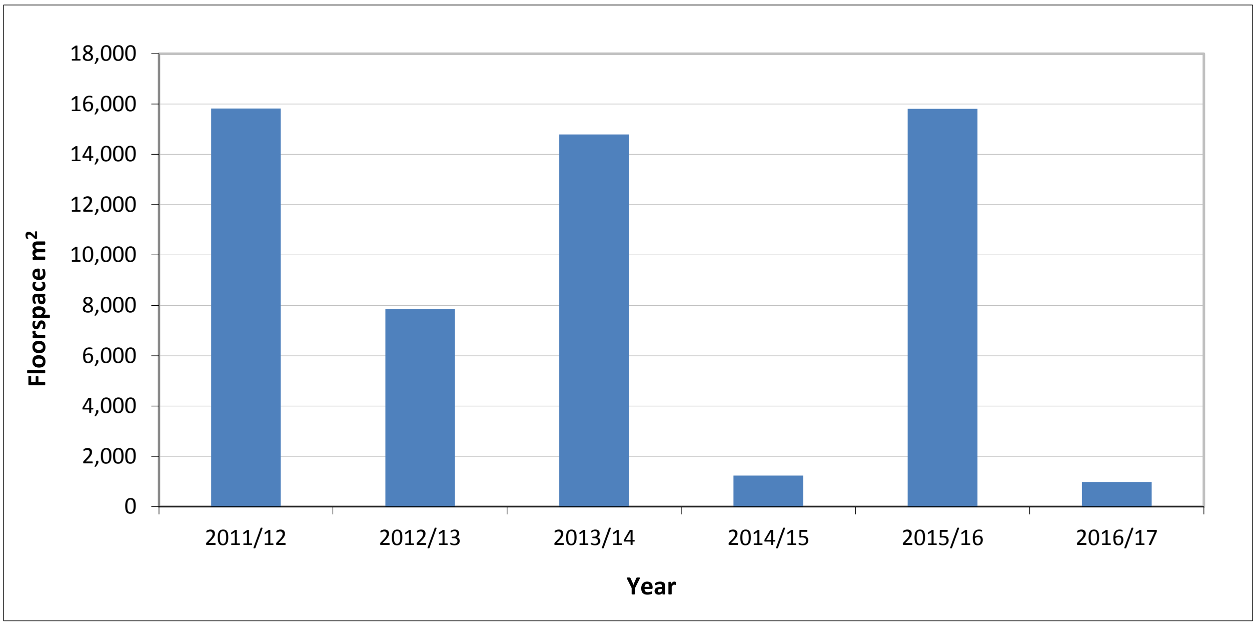
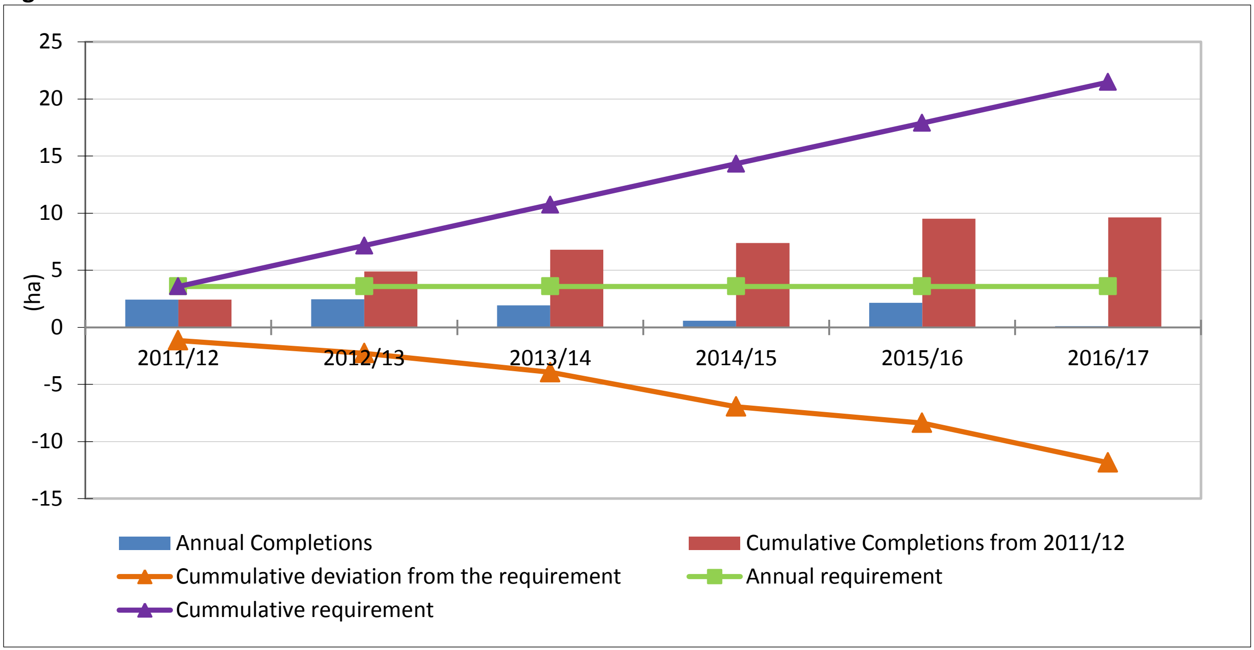


Figure EC01c



Comment:

Appendix L1 provides details of all the employment sites completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period and Appendix L3 provides a summary of those completions by settlement. The findings indicate that a total of 982m^2 (gross) of new floorspace was completed for employment uses in Pendle during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This provision required an estimated 0.11ha of land take-up. The amount of completed floorspace is significantly lower than the previous year and is lowest completion rate seen in the plan period.

There has been a notable loss of employment floorspace, either to non-employment uses or between the employment 'B' use classes[5]. These losses have resulted in a net floorspace figure of -876m^2. The main losses recorded in this monitoring period were: i) the redevelopment of a former works site at Edgar Street, Nelson to new housing (1,709m^2); ii) the change of use of a unit from light industrial (B1c) to storage (B8) at John Street Works, Brierfield (663m^2); and the change of use of a workshop to a food preparation area at Hussain Buildings in Nelson (250m^2). More details on employment losses are provided under Indicator EC04.

Figure EC01a provides details of the spilt between different employment use classes for the completions which occurred during the 2016/17 monitoring period. It shows that the majority of the new floorspace created during the period was for B8 use (Storage/Warehousing) (68%) with the remainder being split between B1a (7%) and B2 (25%). However, caution must be taken when assessing the significance of these findings as the overall amount of completed employment floorspace is so low.

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 1.61ha, which represents a notable decrease since the previous monitoring report where the figure was 1.90ha.

[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, with its largest increase recorded in the 2016/17 monitoring period. There is now a cumulative under delivery of 11.85ha 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 Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy includes the allocation of a Strategic Employment site at Lomeshaye. The intention of this allocation is to provide a large site of good quality, in an accessible location to provide choice to the market.

Policy WRK3 includes a requirement for the Council to prepare a development brief for the site by the end of 2016. Work has started on the brief but its preparation has been delayed due to resource capacity issues. The Council is in the process of appointing consultants to aid in the writing of the brief. It is now due to be completed by summer 2018.

The policy also sets a target that development of the site will have commenced by 2017. The Council is currently looking to acquire the site. Development of the site is likely to be delayed by two years, whilst ownership and planning issues are resolved. The trigger point for action has been reached, however, the Council is proactively working to bring the site forward and no additional management actions need to be taken at this stage. The position will be further reviewed in the next AMR.

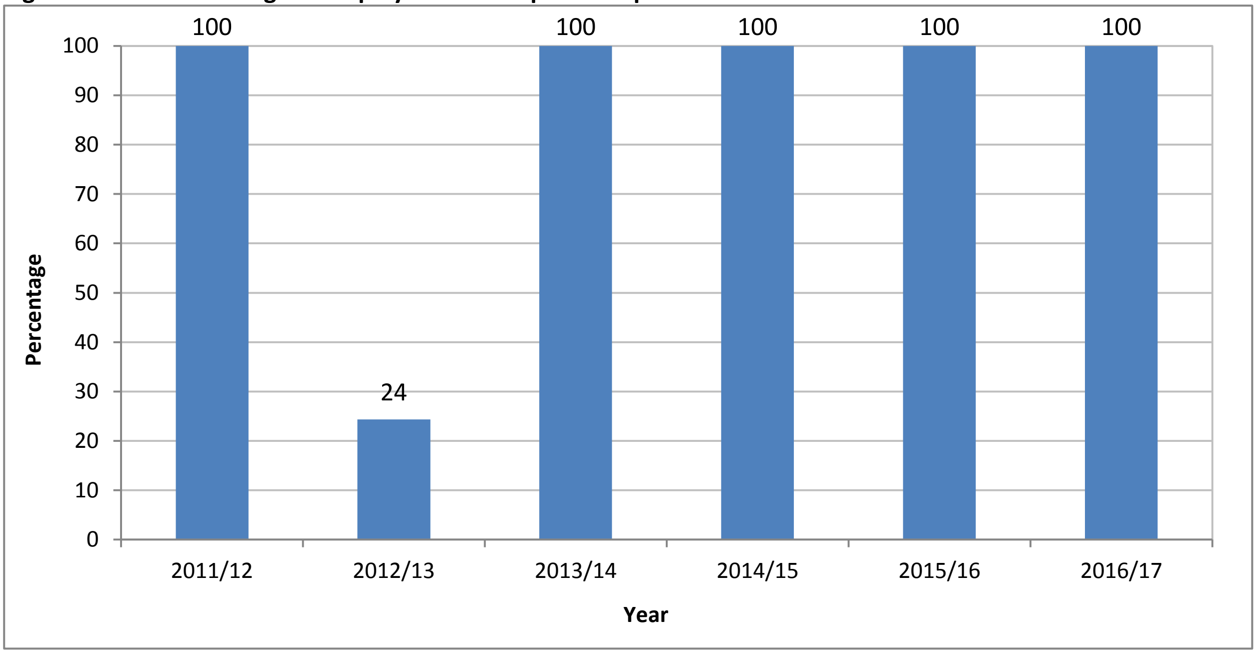
Appendix F provides an update to the Employment Land Review showing the current position with regards to the employment land requirement and potential supply of employment land.

Indicator:	EC02	Amount of new employment floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

Policy Links:	SDP2, WRK2

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 six years.

It shows that in five of the last six 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 2016/17 the amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land was 982m^2. A larger proportion of this was the change of use of an industrial unit from Use Class B1c to storage use (B8).

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.

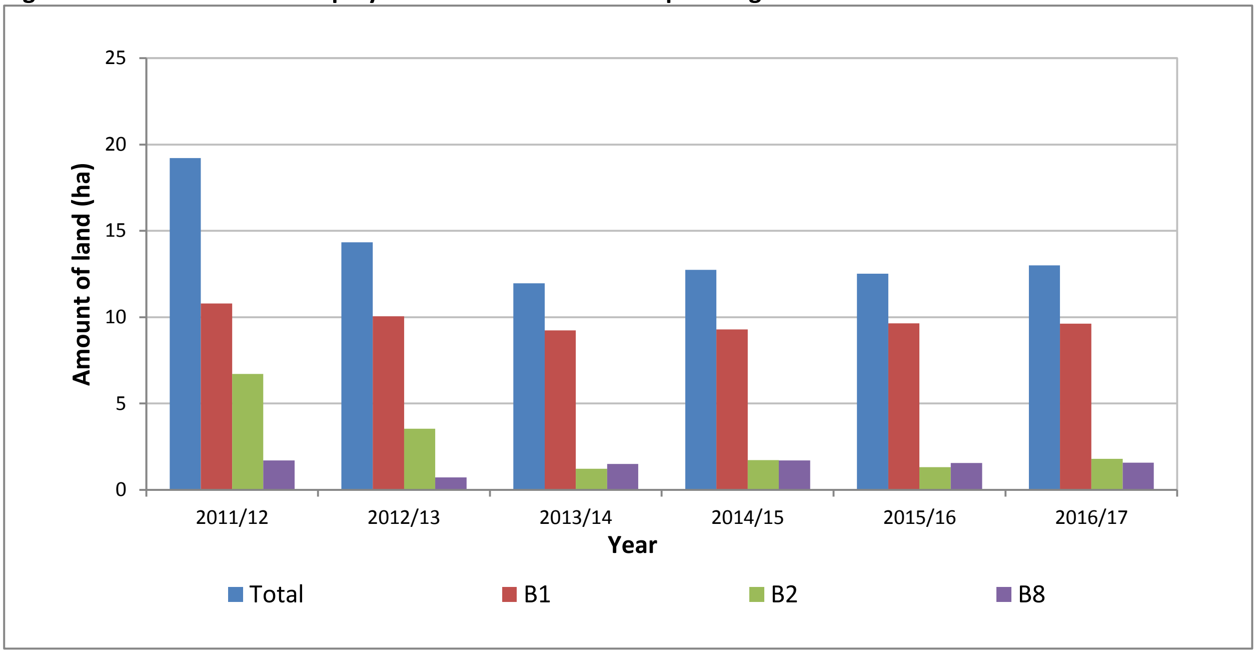
Figure EC02a demonstrates strong performance in terms of the reuse of previously developed land. However, this trend is unlikely to continue in the future as the Strategic Employment Site, allocated in the Core Strategy, is brought forward and developed out. This allocation is a large Greenfield site 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

Policy Links:	WRK2

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 2016/17 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 just over 61% of the available floorspace is for B1 use, 13% is for B2 and 26% for B8. This is a slight change from the previous year where nearly 80% was for B1 use. However, it still indicates that the local economy is in a period of flux, moving from a dominated manufacturing base to a more service based economy.

Figure EC03a shows the trends over the last six years in the amount land available for employment use. It shows that over the last four years the amount of land with planning permission for employment use has remained reasonably constant at around 12ha.

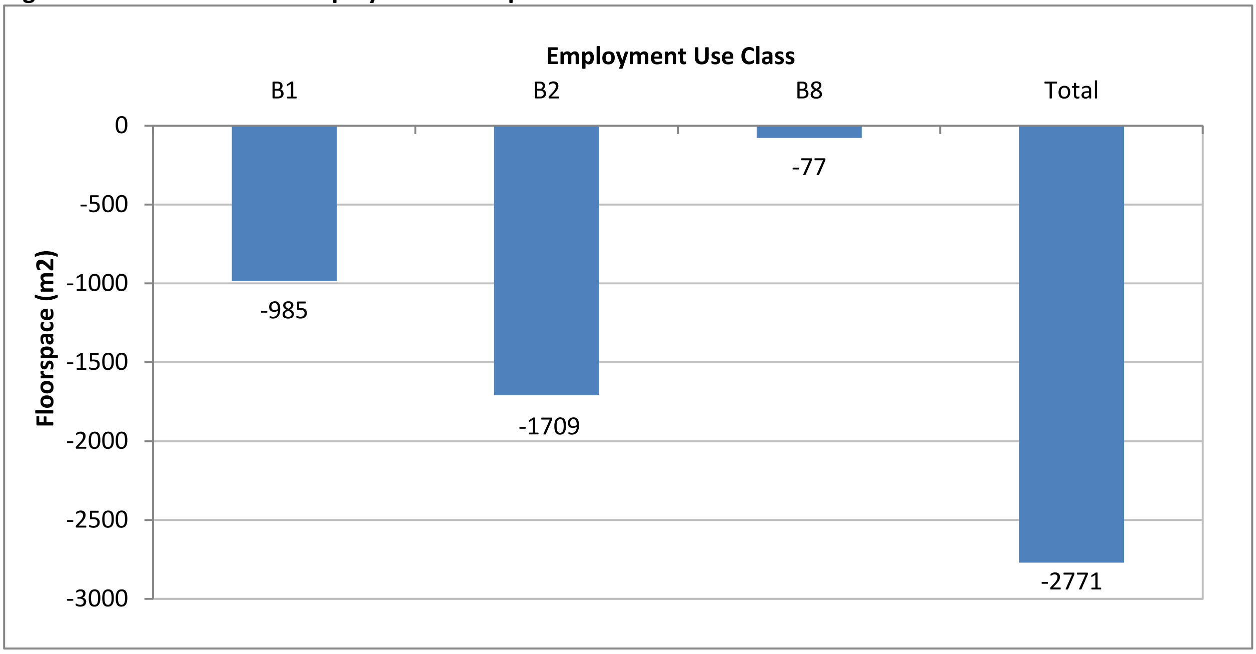
The total amount of land available in 2016/17 is 13ha and this can be broken down in to 4.40ha of land with planning permission allowing for immediate development (Full or Reserved Matters) and 8.60ha with outline permission only, thereby requiring a further planning application to be made and approved before any development can take place. Collectively, these permissions provide for 42,773m^2 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

Policy Links:	WRK2

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 2016/17 monitoring period. Figure EC04a shows the overall amount of employment floorspace lost by type. It shows that a total of 2,771m^2 (gross) employment floorspace has been lost to other uses or between the employment use classes during the 2016/17 monitoring period.

A large proportion of this floorspace (-1,709m^2) has been lost through the redevelopment of a former B2 works in Nelson for new social housing. There has also been some changes between the employment use classes with 663m^2 of B1 floorspace being converted to B8 storage space. Therefore although floorspace has been lost from B1 it is still in employment use.

The latest monitoring data shows that there are a number of industrial premises (mainly mills) which have planning permission for residential development. Work on the redevelopment of these sites is at various stages. Work (including demolition) has started at the following sites but remains incomplete: Westfield Mill, Barnoldswick (BK055); Oak Mill, Colne (CE078); Spen Brook Mill, Spen Brook (NH008); Spring Mill, Fence (FE017); Salterforth Shed, Salterforth (SH018); and Wardle Storey's office buildings, Earby (EY066/EY069).

Work has not yet started at Weston Electric Units, Foulridge (FO034). A planning application is also expected to be submitted for the conversion of part of the Brierfield Mills complex (North Light) to apartments. Future monitoring will provide information on the progress of these schemes and any additional losses of employment premises to residential use.

Indicator:	EC05	Unemployment levels

Policy Links:	WRK1

Data:

Table EC05a – Unemployment levels

	Pendle		Bradley AAP		Burnley	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Official unemployment*	2,200	2,000	n/a	n/a	2,800	2,600
Percentage	5.2%	4.7%	n/a	n/a	6.0%	5.6%
Claimant Count #	1,150	1,120	140	145	1,670	1,965
Percentage	2.1%	2.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.1%	3.7%

(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 2017 2,000 people were unemployed; equivalent to 4.7% of the economically active population. The figures show that the number of people unemployed in Pendle has fallen since 2016 and this is part of a continuing trend over the last five 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 2017. 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 Pendle the number of people claiming out of work benefits has fallen very slightly between 2016 and 2017. However, in comparison in Burnley the number has slightly increased. Changes to the benefits system in recent years may account for some of the fluctuations. The changing nature of the job market will also have some impact on the number of people claiming unemployment benefit.

No policy trigger points have yet been reached during the plan period. However, the figures show a positive trend with the number of people unemployed falling.

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. 145 residents claimed jobseeker's allowance in the Bradley ward in 2017 compared to 140 in 2016. Bradley is has seen the claimant count raise year on year for the last three years. This indicates that the area is still a cause for concern in terms of the economic well-being of its residents. No specific intervention has been identified to help increase employment amongst Bradley residents. However, as part of the Council's economic objectives, a number of economic projects are being pursued with the aim of providing new employment opportunities in the borough.

Indicator:	EC06	Number and change in VAT registered businesses

Policy Links:	WRK1

Data:

Table EC06a – Number of VAT register businesses

	Number of VAT registered businesses							**Change in VAT registered businesses between 2010 and 2017**	
	2010	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Borough-wide	2,485	2,430	2,465	2,500	2,730	2,790	2,850	365	15%
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: https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation/2017)

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 2017 release marks the tenth year of publication for this data set.

Table EC06a shows that between 2010 and 2017 there has been a steady rise in the number of VAT registered and PAYE businesses in Pendle. The 15% growth between 2010 and 2017 is ahead of the Lancashire (12-district) average (13%), but behind that for the North West (27%) and Great Britain (26%).

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

Policy Links:	WRK1

Data:

Table EC07a – Overall employment

	Pendle totals	**Percentage**
Economically Active	43,800	77.8
In employment	41,600	73.6

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

Table EC07b – Employment by sector

Sector	**Number employed**	**Percentage**
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	7,500	18.0
2. Professional occupations	6,200	14.9
3. Associate professional & technical	5,000	12.1
Total for sectors 1-3	18,700	45.0
4. Administrative & secretarial	#	#
5. Skilled trades occupations	#	#
Total for sectors 4-5	6,400	15.3
6. Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	6,300	15.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	#	#
Total for sectors 6-7	8,100	19.4
8. Process plant & machine operatives	4,700	11.3
9. Elementary occupations	#	#
Total for sectors 8-9	8,500	20.3

(https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx
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 2016 to July 2017. Table EC07a shows that nearly 74% of the economically active population were in employment during this period. This is a slight increase on the previous year and shows a continuing trend of higher levels of employment in the borough. The overall numbers in employment have risen from 39,800 to 41,600. 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 45% of the economically active population work in one of the professional or technical sectors. This is a notable increase compared to the previous year where the comparable figure was 36%. The remaining workforce is fairly equally split three ways between those working in the administrative and skilled trade occupations (15.3%), those in the caring, leisure and sales occupations (19.4%) and those associated with process plant and machine operative and elementary occupations (20.3%).

These findings indicate a notable shift toward the professional, managerial and technical sector compared to the previous few years, which is one of the key sectors identified in Policy WRK1 where growth will be supported. It will be important to continue to monitor the different sectors to ensure there is economic resilience going forward. The dominance of one sector may reduce the local economy's ability to withstand another financial downturn.

Indicator:	EC08	Average wage levels

Policy Links:	WRK1

Data:

Table EC08a – Median gross weekly earnings, April 2016

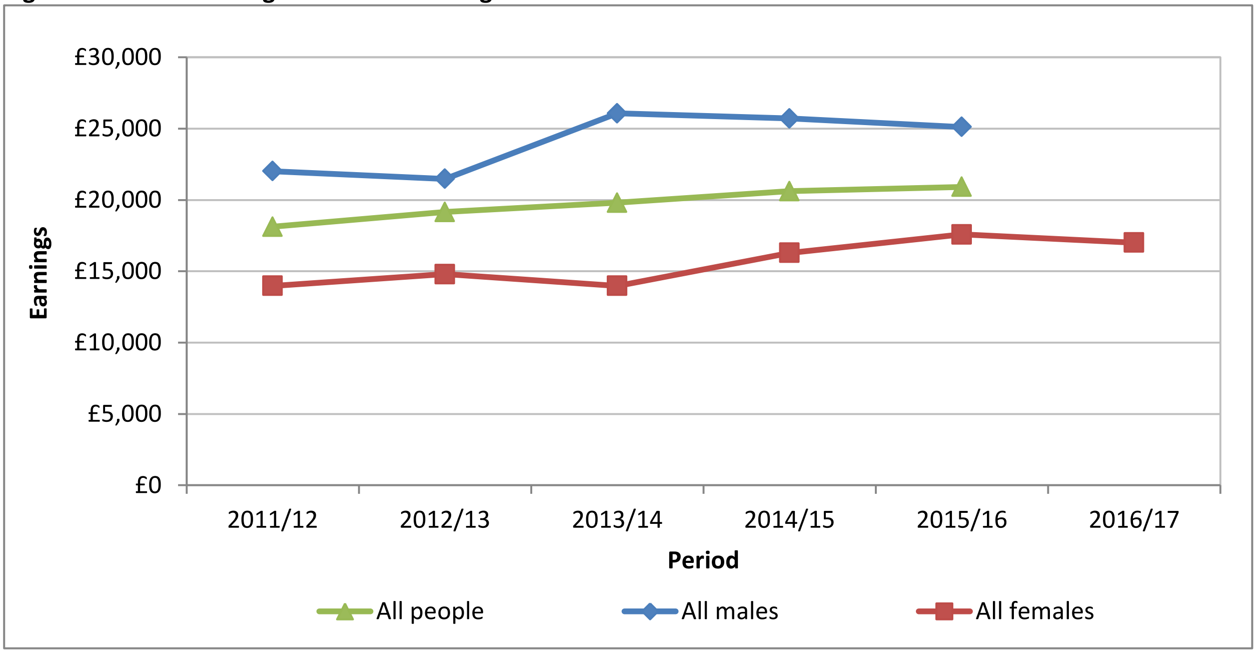
Area	Gross Weekly Earnings (£)		Total Hours Worked
	Residence-based	Workplace-based	Median
Pendle	411.90	415.00	37.0
Lancashire (12-districts)	409.10	404.40	37.0

Table EC08b – Median gross annual earnings, April 2016

Area	All males	All females	All people
Pendle	No Data	£17,011	No Data
Lancashire (12-districts)	£25,807	£17,672	£21,579

(Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2017provisionaland2016revisedresults)

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 £411.90, which are £2.80 higher than the Lancashire (12-district) average. By workplace, average weekly earnings stand at £415.00 and are again higher than the Lancashire average of £404.40. Between 2016 and 2017 resident based weekly average wages have decreased by 1.1% from £417.70 to £411.90. The corresponding data for Lancashire shows a slight increase in weekly pay of 1.2%. The reasons for the slight decrease in resident based wages is unclear but it may reflect changes in the types of employment available or more difficult economic conditions. It may also be related to the effects of Brexit and the uncertainties in the labour market and economy as a whole.

The data release for median gross annual earnings for 2017 does not provide a figure for the overall population or the male population in Pendle. The release indicates that the estimates for these categories were considered unreliable for practical purposes. Therefore no analysis can be provided this year.

Table EC08b shows that the median gross annual earnings for the female population were £17,011. This represents a slight decrease (2.2%) compared to the previous year and reverses the trend of growing female wages seen over the last three years. However, the Lancashire median gross annual earnings for females saw a 3.5% rise in 2017. The reasons for the slight decrease in female earnings in Pendle are unclear. Future monitoring will help to show whether this is just down to fluctuation in the labour market or whether it represents a change in the economy.

At 37.0 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 the same as the Lancashire (12-district) average. This is a slight decrease from the previous year where the Pendle figure was 37.1 hours.

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

Policy Links:	WRK1

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, May 2016 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), 2014/15

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	£25,300	£19,000	£12,500	£18,700	£12,600
Lancashire (12-districts)	£27,300	£20,800	£11,600	£19,800	£13,800
North West	£28,000	£21,100	£12,000	£20,100	£13,600
UK	£31,800	£22,400	£12,600	£21,300	£13,800

(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 level, so there is no data for Pendle.

Table EC09a shows that in 2014/15 the gross disposable household income (GDHI) figure for the Lancashire-14 area was £15,178 and for East Lancashire it was slightly lower at £14,610. This is a reversal 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. Between 1997 and 2014, the GDHI per head figure for East Lancashire and Lancashire-14 have both shown a pattern of slow overall decline relative to the national average.

Table EC09b shows the estimates of personal incomes, which are available down to district level. The latest data is for 201/15 and reveals that the median or "typical" personal income in Pendle has fallen significantly from £20,100 (92% of the UK figure) in 2013/14 to £19,000 (85% of the UK average). The comparable figures for the Lancashire-12 area – £20,800 and North West £21,100 both increased in real terms but fell when expressed as a percentage of the national figure.

Employment income in Pendle went up to £18,700 from £17,900 in 2013/14. The median employment figure for Pendle is below the county, regional and national comparators.

The comparable figure for self-employment is much lower than the employee figure at £12,500. This represents a significant increase from £11,100 in 2013/14, placing it on a par with the UK average, but it must be noted that the median self-employment income estimates have very wide confidence intervals. Within the self-employed results there is a very large differential between the average figure (mean) at £19,000 per annum and the typical figure (median) at £12,500 per annum; the much higher average figure being underpinned by a relatively small number of highly-paid individuals.

After moving ahead of the comparable county, regional and national figures in 2013/14, the median pension income (£12,600) once again fell behind these comparators in 2014/15. The current figure shows that pensioners in Pendle have the second lowest income in the county and that it is significantly lower than in many other parts of the country. Once again wide confidence intervals in the data make interpretation difficult from year to year.

Indicator:	EC10	Development of Bradley AAP Employment Allocation

Policy Links:	Bradley AAP5

Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

The employment allocation in the Bradley AAP is located on Bradley Hall Road at the former Vulcan Works site.

The site previously had a planning permission in place for an employment use, however, this expired in the 2011/12 monitoring period.

A planning application for the use of the site as a trailer/container and vehicle storage and car sales was approved outside of the monitoring period in August 2017. Future monitoring reports will provide details of any development which takes place on this site.

Indicator:	EC11	Number of employment developments completed in accessible locations

Policy Links:	ENV4

Data:

Table EC11a – Employment developments in accessible locations

	Total	Town Centre*	Transport Hub	Accessibility Corridor#
Number of employment developments completed	3	0	0	2
Amount of employment floorspace developed (m^2)	982	0	0	913
Amount of employment land developed (ha)	0.109	0	0	0.102

(*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 there were two developments completed in the 2016/17 monitoring period which were located within a high accessibility corridor. This means that the developments were within 400m of a main road with a high frequency bus route.

The other employment development completed in 2016/17 was located on the edge of Earby Local Shopping Centre. Although not within one of the defined accessible locations it is adjacent to one and close to Earby bus station.

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. There were a limited number of employment completions in 2016/17 but the majority of those developed were within accessible locations. The Core Strategy has only been in place for two years and it is still too early to determine whether the policies are effectively directing new development to accessible locations.

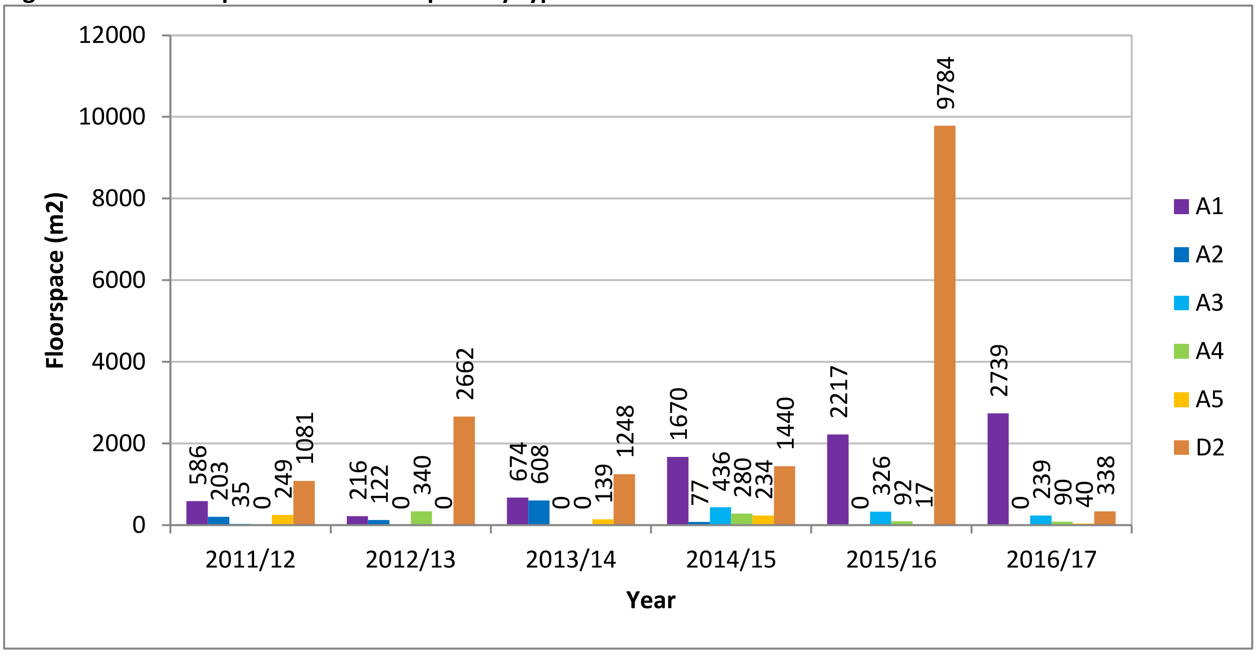
Future monitoring of this indicator will help to show whether new employment development is being located in easily accessible locations.

Indicator:	EC12	Amount of new retail / town centre floorspace completed

Policy Links:	WRK4

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 2016/17 monitoring period.

The data shows that during the 2016/17 monitoring period a gross total of 2,739m^2 of A1 retail floorspace was completed. A large part of this retail space consisted of a new TK Maxx store on the former Glen Mill site at Colne. There was also a notable loss of A1 retail floorspace (790m^2). A large proportion of this was through the conversion of a retail unit to apartments on Barkerhouse Road, Nelson. However, even with this loss there was still a net gain of A1 retail floorspace during the monitoring period.

The provision of floorspace for other 'A' use classes in 2016/17 was similar to previous years. 239m^2 of A3 restaurants/cafes was completed split across three developments – two in Barnoldswick and one in Barrowford. There were small amounts of floorspace developed for A4 (90m^2) and A5 (40m^2) uses and a larger amount of D2 (338m^2) which was for the extension of a play area at Hodge House in Nelson.

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 2016/17 is slightly higher than the preceding two monitoring periods 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 three years, including the new TK Maxx in Colne (2016/17), the new Lidl at Colne (2015/16) and the Booths supermarket at Barrowford (2014/15). 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.

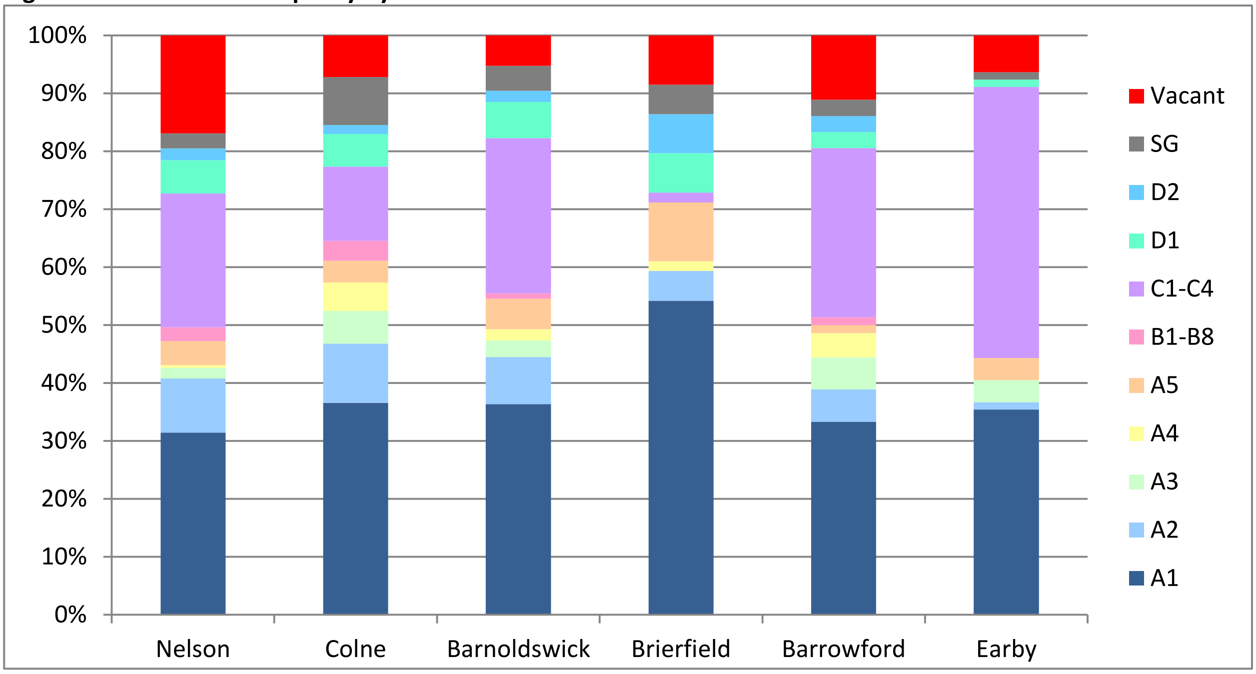
The data also shows that there is significant variation amongst the other 'A' use classes over the last five years. For the second year in a row there has been no new A2 floorspace provided. The amount of leisure land completed in 2015/16 was particularly significant with the completion of the cycle track at Hope Technology.

Indicator:	EC13	Town centre occupancy levels

Policy Links:	WRK4

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, Barrowford and Barnoldswick have all seen an increase in the number of vacant units in the last monitoring period. Nelson has seen an increase of six units, bringing the total number of vacancies to 65. This is the third year in a row where the number of vacant units in Nelson has increased. 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 Barrowford one additional unit has become vacant since the last monitoring period bringing the total vacancies to eight, equating to 11% of the total number of units in Barrowford. This is a relatively high level of vacancies for Barrowford compared to previous years. It is unclear whether the development of the Booths supermarket and the units on the former fountains garage site have had a negative impact on other units within the Local Shopping Centre.

In Barnoldswick the number of vacant units has nearly doubled since the previous monitoring period bringing the total vacancies to 11. The number of vacancies has varied in Barnoldswick over the last six years with a high of 16 vacant units in 2011/12 and a low of six units in 2015/16. There will always be some fluctuation in vacancies due to the changing fortunes of businesses.

The total number of vacancies across the borough has increased slightly to 113 units. However, this is not significantly higher than the previous year (111 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, Brierfield and Earby has all seen reductions in the number of vacant units during the monitoring period. For Colne this represents a continued reducing trend in terms of number of vacant units. This suggests that the viability and vitality of the town is being maintained.

Brierfield has seen an 8% reduction in the number of vacant units compared to the previous year. This is a positive sign for Brierfield. With the regeneration of Brierfield Mills (Northlight) currently underway confidence in Brierfield is growing.

Earby has also seen a modest reduction in the number of vacancies. However, there has been a trend of fluctuating levels of vacancies over the last six years and it is unclear whether the current downward trend will continue.

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 45-62% of units in each of the town centres falls in to one of the 'A' use class categories.

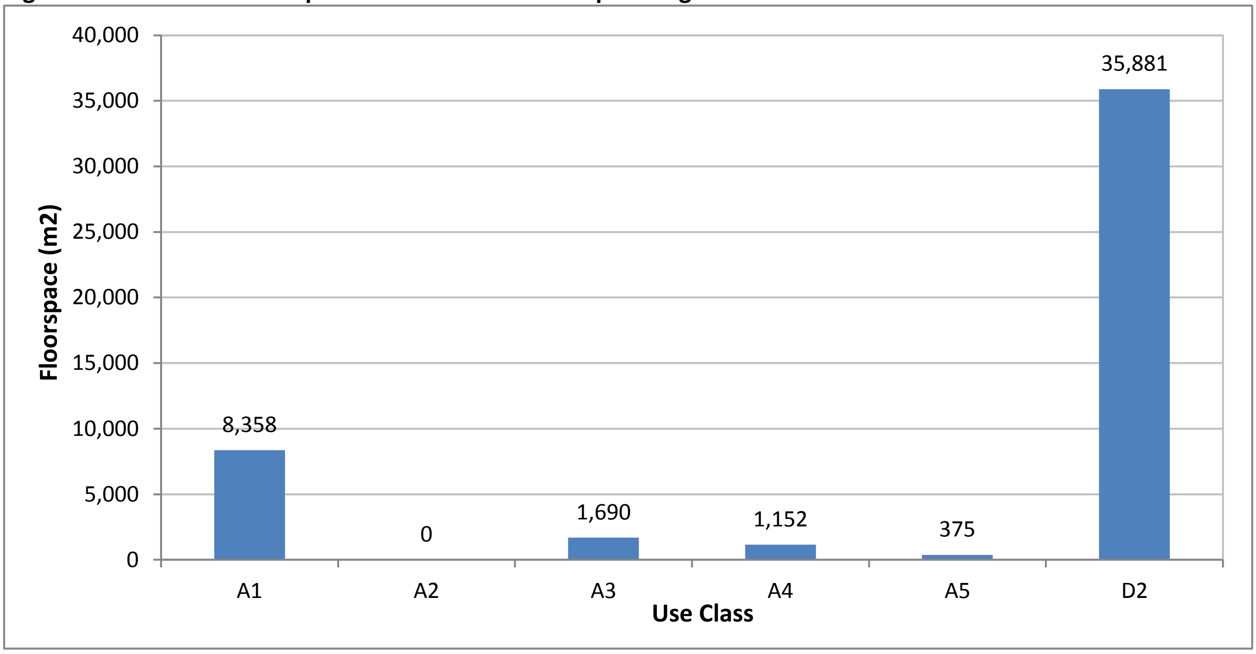
Figure EC13a shows that over half of the units surveyed in the Local Shopping Centre of Brierfield are within the A1 retail use class. This may reflect the convenience retailing nature of this centre. Figure EC13 also shows that Brierfield has a higher proportion of A5 hot food takeaways within its centre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

Policy Links:	WRK4

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 55,814m^2 available for development. The largest A1 permission (6,149m^2) is for a garden centre and farm shop proposed at Junction 14 of the M65 in Colne, although no work has started at this site and it is unclear whether it will now come forward. There is also permission for a supermarket (1,735m^2) (Aldi) at the Albert Hartley site in Barnoldswick. The data shows that there are currently no extant permissions for A2 uses. The amount of floorspace available for A3 uses is slightly lower than the previous year, whereas that for A4 and A5 uses has risen slightly.

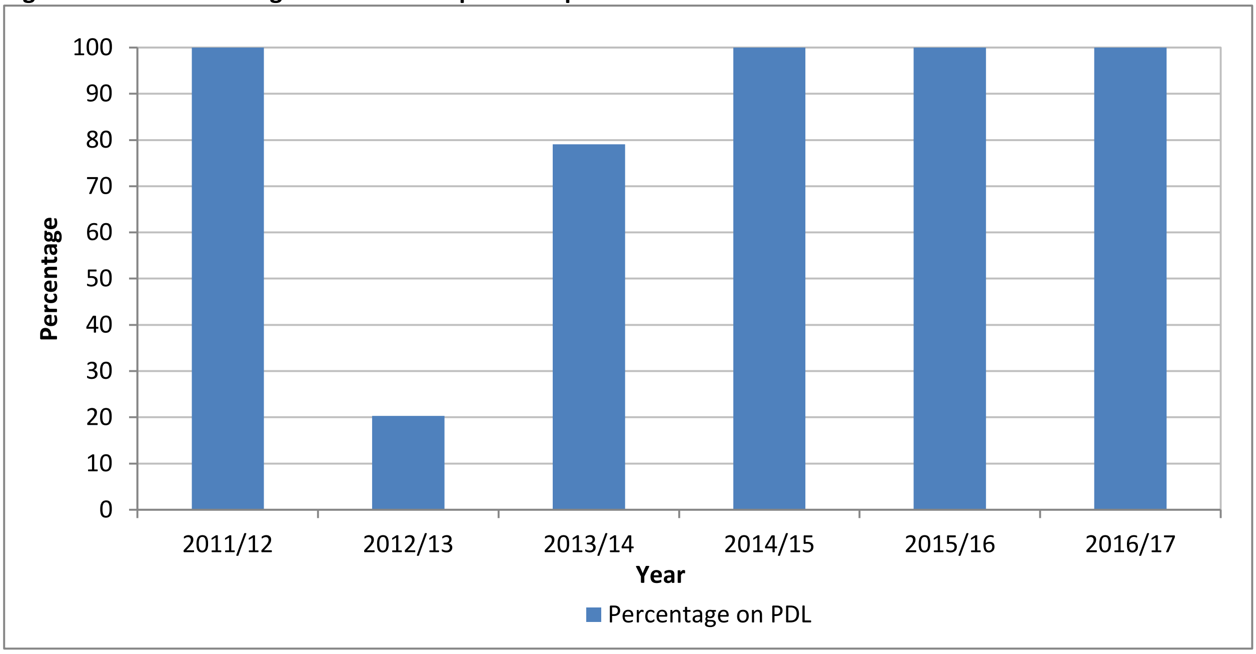
Figure EC14a shows that there is a substantial amount of land which has planning permission for D2 leisure use (35,881m^2). The largest of these permissions is associated with the provision of a new pavilion and the reinstatement of the cricket and football pitches (15,145m^2) at the former Lucas Sport Ground in Brierfield. Although work has started on the housing development at this site, work on the sports facilities is not due to start until next year. There is also an outline permission for the formation of a grass sports pitch(10,836m^2) and full permission for the construction of tennis and netball courts (2,568m^2) at St John Fisher and Thomas More RC High School in Colne. A full permission for the conversion of buildings at Brierfield Mills (Northlight) for new sports facilities (5,294m^2) is also available with work well underway at the site

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

Policy Links:	SDP2, WRK4

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 2016/17 monitoring period.

Figure EC15a shows the percentage of retail and leisure floorspace provided on PDL during this monitoring period and the preceeding five periods. It shows that in 2016/17 100% of the retail and leisure land floorspace was provided on PDL, equating to 3,446m^2. 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 four years with 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 Core Strategy policies SDP5 and WRK4 which require 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

Policy Links:	WRK5

Data:
No data collected for this indicator.
Comment:
No data has been collected for this indicator in the 2016/17 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 2017/18 monitoring period. In the meantime information on D2 leisure developments can be found under Indicator EC12.

Community

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

A number of the indicators included in this section 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 2016/17 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	• To deliver new and improved community facilities to meet identified needs and deficiencies.	• No net increase in the number of new community facilities by 2020 and 2025.
SUP2	• To deliver new and improved health and social care facilities. • To deliver well-linked open space to enable healthy lifestyles.	• 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	• To deliver key developments to improve the education and training offer in the borough.	• No net increase in the number of new and improved education and training facilities by 2020 and 2025.
SUP4	• To increase the design quality of public buildings and spaces.	• 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

Policy Links:	ENV2, SUP4

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
47	17	2

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 47 developments that were fully completed in 2016/17 17 of them mentioned crime prevention in their Design and Access Statement and only two 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 27 completed developments 11 mentioned crime prevention measures and just one indicated that they would meet Secured by Design standards. In the West Craven Town just one of the 13 developments completed mentioned crime prevention and none of these indicated their intention to use Secured by Design standards. In Rural Pendle five developments mentioned crime prevention and one indicted their intention to meet Secured by Design standards.

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.

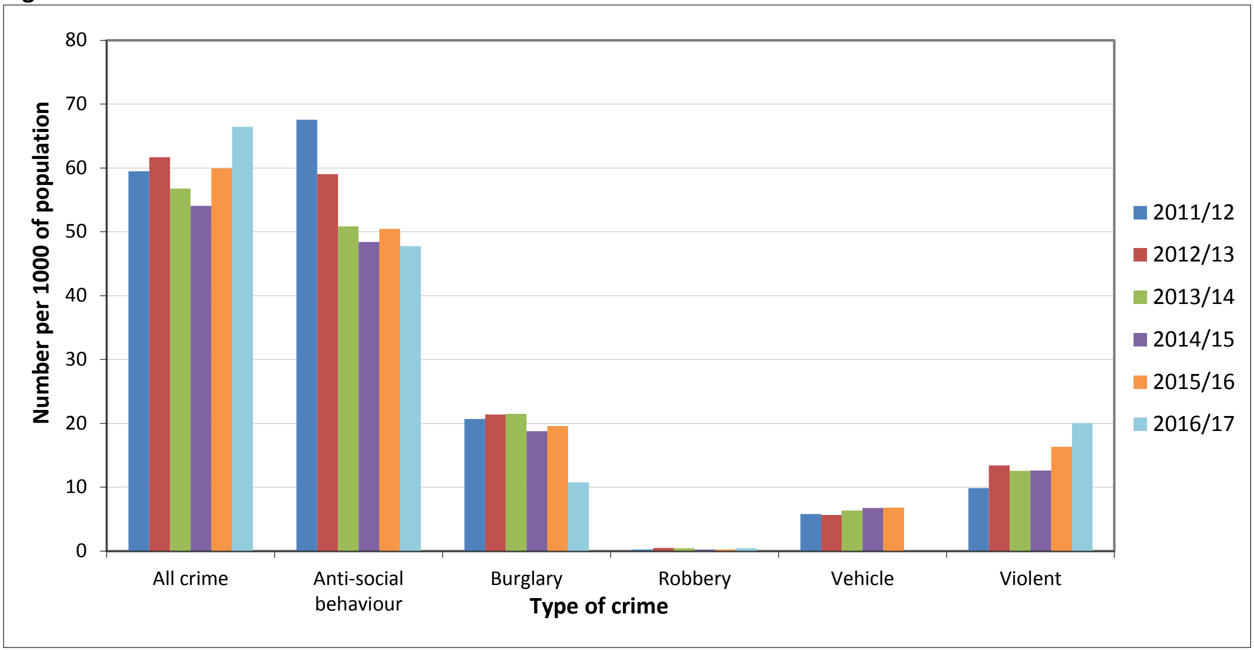
Alternative ways of monitoring this indicator in the future will be investigated to get a more accurate picture of whether Secured by Design standards are being used in the design of new developments.

Indicator:	CM02	Crime Levels

Policy Links:	SUP4

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 66.64 crimes per 1,000 people. This is the second year in a row where the crime level has risen and reverses a previous trend of a falling crime rate. 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. Changes in the way crime is recorded and an increase in people reporting crime may have influenced the figures.

The crime rate for Pendle is still below the Lancashire average of 71.74 crimes per 1,000 people.

Although the overall crime rate has risen, there have been falls in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents (down to 48 cases per 1,000 population) and the number of burglaries (down from 20 cases to 11 cases per 1,000 population). There have been notable increases in robberies and violent crime (up from 13 cases to 16 cases per 1,000 population). Vehicle crime has not been reported this year.

Future monitoring will show whether the number of crimes continues to rise.

It is difficult to make direct links between increases/decreases in crime and planning decisions being made. The design of buildings and the crime prevention measures put in place in new developments can only go so far in deterring/ preventing crime.

Indicator:	CM03	Number of extant planning consents for community facilities

Policy Links:	SUP1, SUP2, SUP3

Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 period.

Extant planning permissions for the following community facilities will be monitored in the next period:

- Community centres;
- Public halls;
- Police, Fire, Ambulance services;
- Youth centres;
- Libraries;
- Places of worship
- Arts and culture facilities (including Theatres, Cinemas and services provided by the voluntary sectors).

Indicator:	CM04	Number of completed community facilities developments

Policy Links:	SUP1, SUP2, SUP3

Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.

Completions of the following community facilities will be monitored in the next period:

- Community centres;
- Public halls;
- Police, Fire, Ambulance services;
- Youth centres;
- Libraries;
- Places of worship
- Arts and culture facilities (including Theatres, Cinemas and services provided by the voluntary sectors).

Indicator:	CM05	Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses

Policy Links:	SUP1

Data:

No data collected for this indicator.

Comment:

This indicator was not monitored in the 2016/17 period. The procedures for collecting, recording and analysing the data for this indicator have not yet been established.

The loss of any of the following community facilities will be monitored in the next period:

- Community centres;
- Public halls;
- Police, Fire, Ambulance services;
- Youth centres;
- Libraries;
- Places of worship
- Arts and culture facilities (including Theatres, Cinemas and services provided by the voluntary sectors).

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

Policy Links:	Bradley AAP SA

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 and 2015/16 AMR. There has been no new data released in 2017 and so the data provided above is unchanged from the previous monitoring periods.

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

Policy Links:	

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. However, no survey was carried out in 2016. 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.

6. Neighbourhood Planning

Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) 2012 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to include details in their Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) of any made neighbourhood development plans in their area. The National Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph 027 ID: 12-027-20170728) also indicates that the AMR can be used to provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force.

As of 1st April 2017 there have been no neighbourhood plans made or brought into force. However, three town / parish councils (Barrowford, Colne and Trawden Forest) have had their areas designated for the purposes of preparing a neighbourhood plan. A further area (Kelbrook and Sough) was designated outside of the monitoring period.

Map 6.1 shows the areas that have been designated as neighbourhood areas for the purpose of neighbourhood planning.

Map 6.1 – Designated Neighbourhood Areas

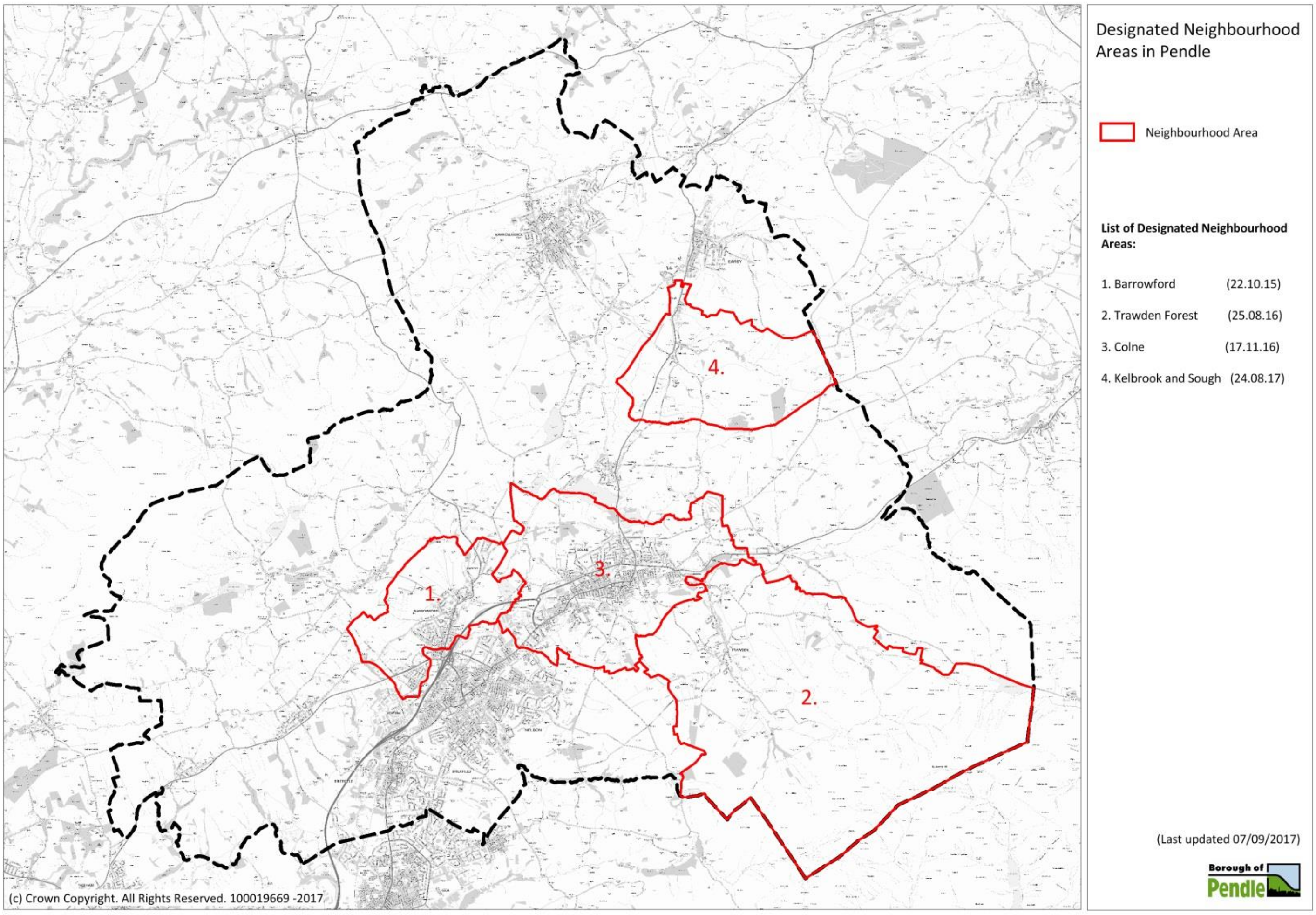


Table 6.1 provides details of the stage each neighbourhood plan has reached and the next steps.

Table 6.1 – Neighbourhood Plan preparation progress

Neighbourhood Plan	Stage reached / work carried out	Next steps
Barrowford	Area designated. Evidence gathering complete. Draft plan prepared.	Regulation 14 consultation scheduled between 23rd October 2017 and 1st December 2017
Trawden Forest	Area designated. Evidence gathering complete. Site assessment complete Draft plan prepared	Regulation 14 consultation scheduled between 27th November 2017 and 8th January 2018
Colne	Area designated. Evidence gathering underway. Call for sites consultation complete.	Site assessment work. Draft plan to be prepared.
Kelbrook and Sough	Area designated.	Evidence gathering.

7. Self and Custom Housebuilding

The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) requires Local Planning Authorities to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the area and that they should have regard to the register when carrying out their functions.

The legislation also places a duty on local authorities to give suitable development permissions to enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-build and custom house building in their area. The level of demand is established by reference to the number of entries added to an authority's register during the base period. At the end of each base period, relevant authorities have 3 years in which to permission an equivalent number of plots of land, which are suitable for self-build and custom housebuilding, as there are entries for that base period.

The first base period begins on the day on which the register was established and ends on 30th October 2016. Details of the demand for plots is provided below along with information on the number of permissions granted since the start of the first base period.

The National Planning Practice Guidance (paragraph 012 ID: 57-012-201707208) encourages local planning authorities to publish in their Authority's Monitoring Reports headline data on the demand for self and custom housebuilding that is revealed by their register. Table 7.1 below provides some key statistics and information from the current register including:

- the number of individuals and associations on the register;
- the number of plots of land sought;
- the locational preferences for plots of land; and
- the type of property intended to be built.

Table 7.1a Pendle Self and Custom Housebuilding Register – Summary Data

Number of individuals and associations on the register	109	
Number of plots of land sought	109	
Locational preference for plots of land: (the form asks people to select up to three locations – however a large proportion tick more than three).		
Barley	14	3%
Barnoldswick	25	6%
Barrowford	45	11%
Blacko	24	6%
Bracewell and Brogden	10	2%
Brierfield	16	4%
Colne	40	9%
Earby	12	3%
Fence	43	10%
Foulridge	28	7%
Higham	19	4%
Kelbrook & Sough	9	2%
Laneshaw Bridge	19	4%
Nelson	46	11%
Reedley	26	6%
Roughlee	17	4%
Salterforth	14	3%
Trawden	21	5%

Type of property intended to be built: (Not everyone provided a response to this question)		
Detached	90	83%
Semi-detached	5	5%
Terraced	2	2%
Bungalow	11	10%
Size of property intended to be built (number of bedrooms): (Not everyone provided a response to this question)		
1	1	1%
2	10	9%
3	43	40%
4	39	36%
5	11	10%
6+	4	4%

Table 7.1 shows that as of 30th October 2016 (end of the first base period) there were a total of 109 individuals and associations listed on the register requiring a total of 109 plots for self/custom build.

The table indicates that the most popular location where individuals were seeking to build was Nelson (with 46 requests) followed closely by Barrowford (45 requests), Foulridge (43 requests) and Colne (40 requests). The data also shows that the individuals listed on the register are mainly looking to build detached properties and that the most popular sizes are properties with 3 or 4 bedrooms.

Permissions granted for self and custom build properties

Table 7.2 – Permissions granted for self and custom build properties to meet demand in Base Period 1

Number of permissions required to meet demand in the first base period (November 2014 – 30th October 2016)	109
Number of permissions granted for self / custom build in year 1 (2015/16)	10
Number of permissions granted for self / custom build in year 1 (2016/17)	10
Total number of permission granted to meet demand (so far)	20
Number of permissions remaining to be granted to meet the demand in the first base period	89

Table 7.2 indicates that 20 permissions have been granted for self and custom build properties in the two years since the start of the first base period. In order to meet the demand for such properties a significant number of additional permissions will need to be granted in the next monitoring period.

Completions of self and custom build properties

It is also interesting to record the number of self / custom build completions which have occurred during the 2016/17 monitoring period. This will also help to show whether plots are being provided to meet the needs/demands of people on the register.

Table 7.3 Number of Self / Custom Build completions 2016/17

Number of dwellings completed classed as self/custom build	5
Total number of dwellings completed (gross)	169

Table 7.3 shows that out of the 169 gross dwellings completed in the 2016/17 monitoring only five are classed as self/custom build properties.

8. Brownfield Land Register

The Housing and Planning Act 2016 together with the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 introduced the requirement for local authorities to prepare and maintain a register of previously developed land.

What is a Brownfield Land Register?

Brownfield registers provide up-to-date, publicly available information on Brownfield land that is suitable for housing. This will allow developers and the public to see which sites are available for new housing development. The register is in two parts. Part 1 of the register provides a comprehensive list of all Brownfield sites in Pendle that are deemed appropriate for housing (subject to meeting criteria set out in the Brownfield Land Register regulations 2017). Brownfield Land Registers also provide a mechanism for granting permission in principle (a type of planning permission). If the council decide to grant permission in principle on any of the sites on Part 1 of the Register those sites will be also included on Part 2.

Pilot Register

Pendle Council along with Rossendale and Hyndburn councils prepared a successful bid to be one of 58 pilot authorities for the testing of Brownfield Land Registers in 2016. This process provided the Council with an opportunity to test the approach suggested by the government to prepare a Brownfield Land Register for the borough. The lessons learnt from this process have helped to shape the final regulations and have put the Council in an advantageous position in terms of preparing its Brownfield Land Register in 2017.

The Register

The regulations require local planning authorities to have their registers in place by the 31st December 2017. The register for Pendle has been prepared and will be published on the council's website once approved.

Table 8.1 provides a summary of the key statistics from Part 1 Brownfield Land Register:

Table 8.1 – Summary of the register

Number of Brownfield sites on the Register	34
Total capacity of the sites on the Register (number of dwellings)	830
Total amount of land on the Register (hectares)	24.8

The table shows that there are 34 Brownfield sites on the register, 19 of these have planning permission and 15 do not.

At the Executive meeting on 19th October 2017 it was agreed that the Council would not grant permission in principle for any sites at this stage; as a consequence there is no Part 2 Register.

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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 مُفید ہو تو برائے مہربانی ہمیں ٹیلیفون کریں۔