

**Pendle Local Plan
Part 2**



**Sustainability Appraisal of
Pendle Local Plan Part 2
Publication Report**

Non-Technical Summary

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Report for

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Document Revisions

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Draft Report | January 2021 |
| 2. Publication Draft | November 2021 |
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Purpose of this Report

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an overview of the Sustainability Appraisal [“SA”] Report for the Local Plan [“the Plan”] currently being prepared by Pendle Borough Council [“the Council”].

The SA Report is based on a template prepared for the Council by consultants Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited. Its purpose is to:

- Provide an overview of the sustainability appraisal process
- Ensure that the Local Plan makes a positive contribution to sustainable development by considering:
 - The environmental, social and economic performance of the policies and site allocations included in the Local Plan, together with any reasonable alternatives
 - Any cumulative impacts arising from the policies and site allocations included in the Local Plan

What is the Local Plan?

The Local Plan sets out the vision, strategic objectives, planning policies and site allocations that will be used by planning officers to guide development in the Borough to 2030.

The overall vision for the Borough to 2030 is set out in [Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy](#), which was adopted in December 2015. The Core Strategy identifies 11 strategic objectives, which provide the vital link between the vision and the development strategy.

The Core Strategy establishes the spatial development strategy for the borough. It identifies how much development is needed over the plan period (5,662 net new dwellings and 68.00 ha (gross) of employment land) and where this growth will be located. It also allocates strategic sites for housing, at Trough Laithe between Nelson and Barrowford, and employment, alongside the existing Lomeshaye Industrial Estate between Nelson and Brierfield.

The [Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies](#) will complete the Local Plan for the Borough. It contains both strategic and detailed planning policies. These will help to promote sustainable growth and development by:

- Addressing the amount, form and scale of development and, where appropriate, issues of access;
- Establishing the criteria against which proposals for development will be determined, including deliverability and viability;
- Promoting the flexible use of land, bringing forward new development sites in locations where development is needed;
- Identifying areas of the borough where limits to development may be required, or where development would be inappropriate;
- Illustrating the geographical implications of the policies in the Plan on a Policies Map; and
- Introducing a monitoring and implementation framework.

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Responding to changes in national planning policy and evidence the Local Plan Part 2 also revises the housing requirement for Pendle and updates the approach for commercial uses in town centres and beyond required to respond to recent changes to the Use Class Order.

Local Plan Part 2 must have regard to legislation, policy and guidance issued by the Government. Co-operation with neighbouring authorities and other bodies helps to ensure that the Plan adequately reflects strategic cross boundary issues. Public consultation makes sure that the Plan reflects the collective vision of the Borough's communities.

Further information on the preparation of Local Plan Part 2 can be found in the [Scoping Report and Methodology](#) (2017) and the [Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report](#) (2017), both of which are available on the Council's website.

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

The National Planning Policy Framework ["NPPF"] states that Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing towards the achievement of sustainable development.

Sustainable development seeks to enable us to meet our current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

To support this objective [section 19\(5\) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#) requires Council's to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal ["SA"] of their Local Plan.

The SA process runs in parallel with the development of the Local Plan. It seeks to strike a balance by identifying, describing and appraising the environmental, social and economic effects of the Local Plan. In doing so it addresses the process known as Strategic Environmental Assessment ["SEA"], which is set out under a European Directive and related UK regulations.

There are five key stages in the SA process (see diagram overleaf). Stage A identifies the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the final SA Report. This process establishes the context, objectives and approach of the assessment. It also identifies relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives. A key aim is to *"ensure the sustainability appraisal process is proportionate and relevant to the plan being assessed"*.

The SA Framework used for the Core Strategy was reviewed and updated to take account of the review of the plans and programmes; up-to-date baseline evidence and recent best practice.

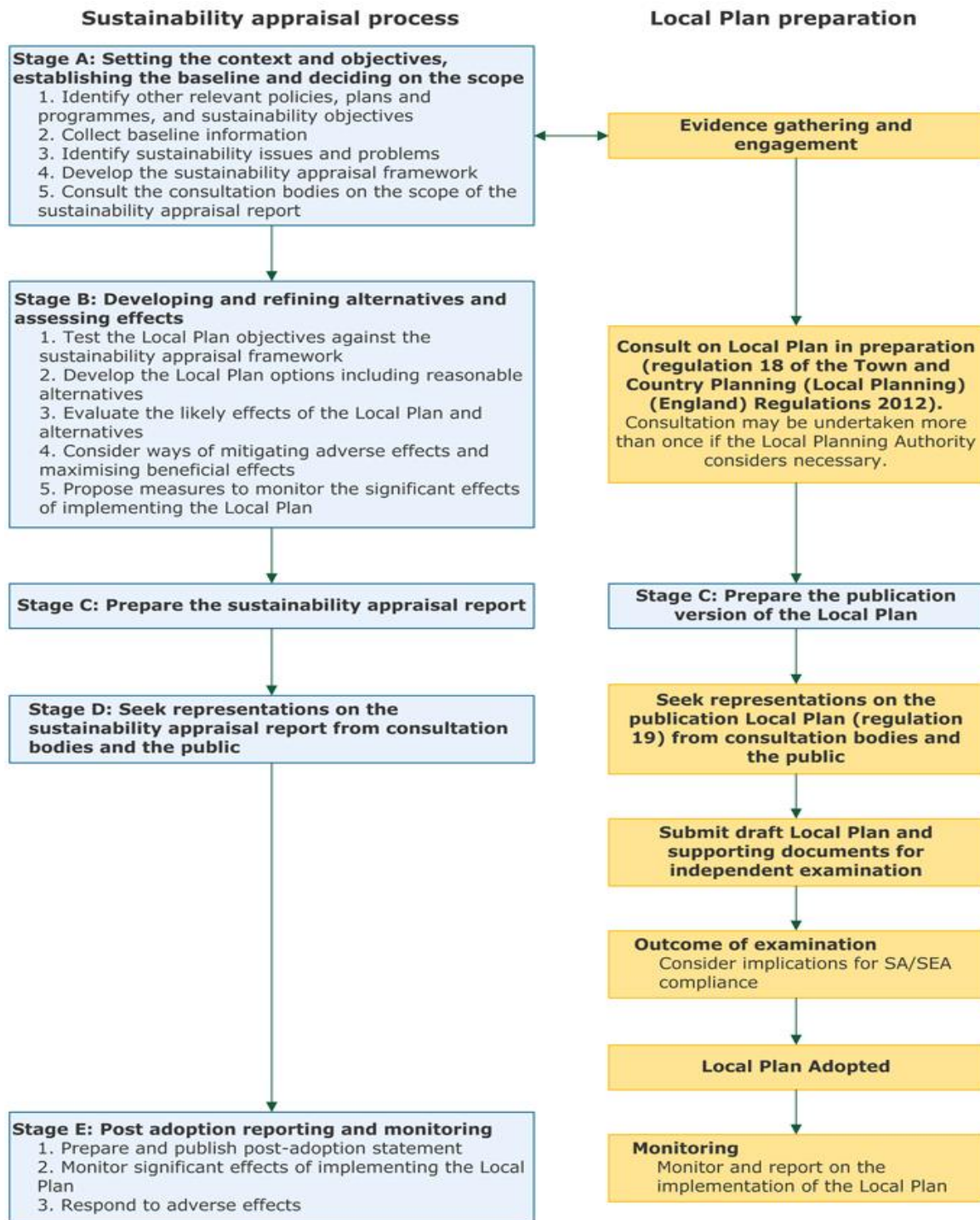
At the end of this stage the statutory consultation bodies identified in government legislation – Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency – were invited to comment on the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. The report was then amended to take account of the responses received.

The revised SA Framework has been used to appraise the effects of the emerging Local Plan Part 2 (Stage B). This is an iterative process that involves testing the strengths and weaknesses of the emerging policy options.

Following this consultation on the Preferred Options Report, a final SA Report will be prepared (Stage C). This will be made available for public consultation alongside the final draft of Local Plan Part 2, prior to its submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination (Stage D).

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The Sustainability Appraisal Process and Linkages to Local Plan Preparation



Source: Planning Practice Guidance. Available via: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

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Following an Examination in Public, and subject to any significant changes to the Plan¹ that may require further appraisal, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of Local Plan Part 2. This statement sets out the results of the consultation and SA processes and shows the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Plan. During the period that the plan is effective (i.e. up to 2030), the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (Stage E).

The SA process helps to ensure that an assessment of the effects of the Local Plan is carried out as it is being prepared. Where the potential for a negative outcome is identified, measures should be proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects. Where any positive outcomes are identified, the potential to enhance these can be considered.

[Section 1](#) of the SA Report describes in the requirement for SA of local plans in detail.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report has been prepared by the Council and is available to view as part of this consultation. The Screening Report concludes that Likely Significant Effects on European Sites within and in close proximity to the Borough will not occur as a result of the policies or allocations identified within the draft version of the Local Plan Part 2 when assessed individually, or cumulatively, or in combination with existing adopted policies by other bodies/neighbouring authorities. No Appropriate Assessment is therefore required of the proposals of the draft Local Plan.

How has the Local Plan been appraised?

Based on a review of a wide range of plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan Part 2; work previously undertaken by the Council; and an analysis of the Borough's characteristics, a number of key sustainability issues of relevance to the local Plan were identified.

These key sustainability issues informed the preparation of a framework that could be used to appraise the effects of the Local Plan ["SA Framework"]. The SA Framework for Local Plan Part 2 identifies 14 sustainability objectives and associated guide questions. These reflect the current socio-economic and environmental issues which may affect (or be affected by) the Local Plan and/or the objectives contained in other plans and programmes reviewed because of their relevance to the Local Plan and SA process.

The objectives and associated guide questions have been used to assess options, policies and site allocations.

An appraisal matrix for each policy and site allocation includes the following information:

- The SA objectives;
- A score indicating the nature of the effect;
- A commentary on any likely significant effects, assumptions or uncertainties – this includes consideration of any cumulative, inter-dependent or indirect effects; their likelihood, scale, duration and permanence; and
- Recommendations, including any mitigation or enhancements measures.

¹ Any significant changes are referred to as Main Modifications.

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Definitions of significance are used to guide the appraisal and to determine the type and scale of effects that proposals in Local Plan Part 2 may have on the SA objectives. The findings of the appraisals are presented in a matrix.

The proposed site allocations, together with any reasonable alternatives remaining after an initial screening exercise, are considered using tailored appraisal criteria. Associated thresholds of significance are used to determine the type and magnitude of the likely effect against each SA objective.

[Section 2](#) of the SA Report summarises the review of plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan, which are taken into account when determining and assessing Sustainability Objectives and likely effects caused by policy and site options.

[Section 3](#) of the SA report considers the evidence and baseline position used to underpin the SA process and assessment.

[Section 4](#) of the SA Report considers the chosen approach to SA in detail. It includes details of the matrices and scoring system that has been used to assess the policies in the Plan and the detailed criteria used to assess potential development sites.

[Section 5](#) of the SA Report sets out the findings of the Appraisal undertaken on proposed policies and proposals (and their reasonable alternatives) of the Local Plan Part 2, summarising impacts found of the 14 assessed sustainability objectives.

What are the key findings and recommendations?

[Appendix 3](#) sets out the detailed results of the SA by policy with [Appendix 4](#) examining cumulative effects by theme/chapter of the Local Plan Part 2. Proposed site allocations are considered in [Appendix 5](#), [Appendix 6](#) and [Appendix 7](#) with reasonable alternatives also appraised. The summary findings of this assessment for policies and sites are presented in Tables A and B respectively.

Predictably, given the broad scope of the Local Plan Part 2, the policies of the plan have wide ranging effects on identified sustainability objectives, with collective and cumulative benefits for social, economic and environmental objectives.

Effects of Policy

Proposed strategic policies which establish settlement boundaries and approach to development within (Policy SDP7), set out the approach to planning contributions (Policy SDP8), and protect the South Pennines SPA (Policy SDP9), score positively across almost all sustainability objectives. This is due to the certainty and opportunity provided by the policies to secure sustainable development of all types, retention and enhancement of service and infrastructure quality, and protection afforded to the most environmentally sensitive parts of the Borough from loss or harm.

Environmental policies of the plan cover a diverse range of issues in effort to ensure that development does not harm the existing built and natural qualities of the Borough so that they can be enjoyed by future generations. Policies under this chapter work to achieve this in different ways, with policies which designate land for specific uses or with specific restrictions (i.e Policies ENV8, ENV10 and ENV11), policies which set out how development should respond to specific natural or historical features/context (i.e. Policies ENV9, ENV12, ENV13 and ENV16), policies which guide on

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how developments should look, function and integrate into their wider surroundings (i.e. Policy ENV19 and Policy ENV28), and policies which set standards during construction and from operation/occupation (i.e. Policy ENV17, Policy ENV27 and Policy ENV28).

Both individually and cumulatively the policies within this chapter of the Local Plan Part 2 are assessed to have positive to significant positive effects for environmental sustainability objectives. This is particularly the case for landscape objectives with policies limiting the type, form and scale of development acceptable across large parts of the borough including within the Green Belt, Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and the open countryside, with immediate and permanent positive effects caused. Policies also seek to protect natural features which contribute to the tranquillity, character and quality of the rural environment such as trees and hedgerows, with design and open space guidance provided to influence how natural features are protected and integrated into development proposals. This helps to limit the effects caused by the development with medium to longer term neutral to positive effects provided.

The protection of the natural environment in turn benefits ecology and Green Infrastructure by safeguarding those assets and features most important in supporting these objectives. Policies also seek to ensure that development proposals contribute the natural assets of the Borough, achieving net gains for these objectives in the longer term. There are also benefits for flood risk, water and soil quality objectives, with these resources protected from permanent loss and adverse effects caused as a result of development ensuring the water is used in a sustainable way in line objectives of United Utilities and Yorkshire Water, that flood risk is not increased, and that soils are safeguarded. Neutral to positive effects are assessed for climate change, with natural assets beneficial in reducing its effects also protected (For example vegetation and peat bogs in slowing and absorbing flood water and carbon), and design and construction standard applied to new developments enhancing their energy efficiency and helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused, and ensure that new developments are resilient to the effects of climate change.

The policies of the environmental chapter also have benefits for social objectives by safeguarding the assets of the borough which are important for safe, healthy and vibrant communities, enabling continued access to sources of recreation available within the countryside, and protecting those features and qualities which contribute positively to the identity and culture of the borough's existing communities and provide a place which is attractive to live and work in. Economic benefits are identified for the effects of environmental policies, with the protection of the environment benefitting tourism by ensuring that the Borough remains a worthy place to visit.

The restrictive and directive nature of the policies contained within this chapter do however have some adverse effects for housing directives by reducing the opportunity and scope to meet housing needs at certain locations within the Borough. The adverse effects caused by environmental policies for these objectives is however limited by the availability of land to meet housing needs elsewhere within the Borough, including the allocation of sites through the Local Plan Part 2. Both sources of supply work to ensure that the housing requirements of the plan area are met in full outside of restrictive designations identified within the environmental chapter.

The housing policies of the plan benefit social, economic, and housing sustainability objectives by increasing the opportunity provided to access quality new homes which are responsive to housing needs. This helps to address problems in social deprivation and health and wellbeing within the borough, where connected to inappropriate, low quality, and overcrowded housing. The provision of additional homes gives increased opportunity for home ownership, as well as the opportunity to access affordable housing.

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The development of new housing will also attract/retain skilled workers in support of economic growth objectives, prevent lost investment opportunities or industrial decline and ensure that rates of outward commuting do not materially increase. The act of building new homes will also contribute to the local economy through the investment made by the development towards the economy of Pendle. This will be provided through support to the construction sector and associated trades as a result of continued and increased activity. In addition, there will be longer term, likely permanent, economic benefits provided by economically active residents, helping to support and sustain existing local businesses and services.

Achieving the delivery of the housing requirement in full however will require the development of some greenfield land with localised potential permanent adverse effects for environmental objectives most notably landscape, soil quality, ecology, flood risk, and climate change. This conclusion is reached taking into account the role that greenfield sites in their existing condition could play in contributing towards these objectives. Notwithstanding this, the plan does prioritise the allocation of sustainable and deliverable brownfield sites with 70% of allocations made through Policy LIV7 at PDL or mixed character sites. Such sites contribute positively to regeneration objectives and securing the effective use of previously developed land in the longer term.

The economic policies of the Local Plan Part 2 generally contribute positively across most sustainability objectives. The economic policies of the Plan largely focus on a strategy of protection, renewal, and diversification of existing employment and commercial sites supporting objectives to regenerate the Borough, and make effective use of developed land. This approach recognises the key role these sites fulfil in the local economy and their essential function within the everyday lives of residents and the workforce of the Borough. Such sites are, in most cases, within or close to the sustainable settlements of the Borough and are readily accessible to residents by foot, bicycle and public transport, as well as road infrastructure. This helps to reduce the length of journeys undertaken and promote sustainable modes of travel to access employment, but also ensures that economic sites meet the operational needs and requirements of businesses with minimal adverse effects caused for wider uses.

The focus of policy on existing sites for economic development helps to safeguard undeveloped land from permanent loss. This is beneficial to environmental objectives, most significantly landscape and biodiversity objectives, where commercial development and operations could result in permanent harm owing to the scale, and often intensive nature, of commercial/industrial operations. The approach of the policies will also benefit water quality preventing pollution at new sites, and addressing water quality and environmental quality at existing employment sites through redevelopment proposals. It will prevent the permanent loss of soils to development, and safeguard air quality in rural areas.

The community chapter of the plan seeks to protect and enhance the health and wellbeing of residents. This is achieved by ensuring that impacts of development on health and wellbeing of existing residents and users is adequately considered during the planning application process. The community policies have significant benefits for social objectives particularly for health and addressing social deprivation directing specific types of development to suitable locations in an effort to address rates of obesity and poor diet which can pressurise the NHS and reduce life expectancy. Policies also benefit sustainability and climate change objectives by enhancing access to essential community facilities and services therefore reducing the need to travel.

Table A (overleaf), shows the assessed individual and cumulative effects of each proposed policy on sustainability objectives as summarised above.

Table A – Summarised effects of Policies of the Draft Local Plan Part 2

Policy Reference	Sustainability Objective													
	Meet the housing needs of all	Achieve a strong and stable economy	Regenerate, social deprivation, rural vitality	Improve health and wellbeing	Promote sustainable travel	Efficient use of land. Safeguard soils	Conserve water quality and resources	Reduce the risk of flooding	Improve air quality	Reduce emissions. Adapt to climate change.	Sustainable use of natural resources. Sustainable waste	Conserve enhance Biodiversity, geodiversity, GI	Conserve enhance historic environment.	Conserve enhance landscape/townsc ape character
Our Spatial Strategy: Where and How We Will Deliver														
SDP7	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
SDP8	+	+	++	++	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
SDP9	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	++
Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live in														
ENV8	0	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
ENV9	?	?	+	+	~	?	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++
ENV10	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++
ENV11	-	-	++	++	+	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	++
ENV12	0	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	++
ENV13	?	?	+	+	~	0	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	+
ENV14	-	-	+	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
ENV15	0	0	+	++	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
ENV16	0	0	++	++	~	0	+	+	+	+	~	++	0	+
ENV17	0	0	?	++	+	+	++	~	+	+	~	+	~	+
ENV18	?	?	+/-	++	0	+	+	~	+	+	0	+	+/-	+/-
ENV19	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+
ENV20	~	0	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+
ENV21	?	?	+	0	~	?	~	~	~	?	~	+	++	+
ENV22	0	0	+	++	+	?	+	0	+	0	~	+	++	++
ENV23	~	+	+	+	-	+	~	0	~	~	+	0	0	0
ENV24	~	~	+	++	++	+	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	~
ENV25	0	0	0	+	0	0	~	0	0	0	~	~	0	+

Policy Reference	Sustainability Objective													
	Meet the housing needs of all	Achieve a strong and stable economy	Regenerate, social deprivation, rural vitality	Improve health and wellbeing	Promote sustainable travel	Efficient use of land. Safeguard soils	Conserve water quality and resources	Reduce the risk of flooding	Improve air quality	Reduce emissions. Adapt to climate change.	Sustainable use of natural resources. Sustainable waste	Conserve enhance Biodiversity, Geodiversity, GI	Conserve enhance historic environment.	Conserve enhance landscape/townscape character
ENV26	~	0	0	0	0	~	~	~	0	0	~	~	0	0
ENV27	-	0	+	+	~	0	+	~	+	+	+	0	0	0
ENV28	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	0	+
Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market														
LIV6	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	?	-
LIV7	+	+	+	++	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
LIV8	++	++	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
LIV9	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	-	0	0	~	0	0	0
LIV10	+	+	++	++	~	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
LIV11	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	?	0
LIV12	+	+	+	0	~	+	0	0	~	~	+	0	+	+
LIV13	+	0	0	+	+	0	~	~	+	0	~	0	0	0
LIV14	+	0	+	+	+	0	~	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Economy														
WRK7	0	++	++	++	++	-	0	--	0	0	-	-	0	-
WRK8	0	++	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	?	0
WRK9	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	0	+	+	~	0	+	+
WRK10	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
WRK11	~	+	++	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
WRK12	~	+	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	0
WRK13	~	+	+	0	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	0	0	0
Supporting: Creating Healthy and Confident Communities														
SUP5	~	0	+	++	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~
SUP6	~	0	+	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	+

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Effects of Sites

Site allocations are made through Policies LIV7, LIV8, and WRK 7. Each identified site has differing effects on sustainability objectives owing to the diversity in size, type, and location of the portfolio of sites which are allocated. The scale and location of this supply is intended to be responsive to residual housing and employment needs of the Borough, aligned to the adopted spatial strategy as set out in Policies SPD2 and SDP3 of the Core Strategy. In accordance with Policy SDP2, the sites selection process has made effort to promote deliverable opportunities for sustainable growth and support regeneration of the Borough's urban areas, with growth distributed proportionately across the Borough's three spatial areas. This includes the prioritisation of housing delivery at brownfield sites. The spatial approach adopted secures the delivery of a coordinated strategy for housing and employment with identified sites accessible to key employment locations and existing services, facilities and shops, and public transport. National policy aims to support small housebuilders with the identification of smaller sites is reflected within the selection of sites with sites under 1ha making up over 10% of the supply identified to meet residual needs. The preferred approach also provides market choice, opportunities to diversify the housing stock, and a range of sites geared to promote strong levels of housing delivery.

The allocation of sites for development generally supports social sustainability objectives, by enabling increased opportunity to access new quality homes which address housing need (including affordable housing) promoting home ownership, higher standards of living, and reduce inequality. This should help to tackle high levels of deprivation which are particularly significant within the M65 Corridor. The development of housing also benefits economic objectives by providing an increased working age population (countering trends of outward population) with further direct and indirect positive effects for the local economy likely from the construction of housing and their future occupation.

Viability evidence indicating challenges to deliverability, and the limited supply of available brownfield land within the Borough, means there is a need to allocate some greenfield sites to meet development requirements in full. In addition, greenfield sites feature prominently to provide flexibility if required as reserve sites through Policy LIV8. Where allocated, brownfield sites make a positive contribution to addressing regeneration objectives and securing the effect use of land. Such sites are also beneficial to wider environmental objectives such as biodiversity, soils, landscape, and water quality.

At a site level (and its immediate setting), the development of greenfield land is likely to result in adverse effects (most pronounced during and immediately after construction) on the quality of soils, landscape, and biodiversity objectives owing to the urbanising effect and disruption to natural habitats caused. The development of greenfield land is also likely to have adverse effects on flood risk and water quality if not sufficiently addressed through the design and construction process. On a site level, the effects of allocated sites on Climate Change is uncertain to negligible, reducing depending on the scale and location of the development. Collectively however the proposals are likely to have an adverse effects (inclusive of brownfield sites). This takes into account the current fact that increased activity, use of resources, and emissions associated with development, residential and commercial operations generally contributes to Climate Change owing to the current reliance on fossil fuels for energy, transport, products etc. Wider policies of the Local Plan (such as Policy ENV19 and ENV27) work to minimise the reliance of new development on fossil fuels and reduce emissions through the adoption of enhanced efficiency standards within the design and construction of new dwellings and the wider development. The site selection process also seeks to limit the need to travel by car by selecting sites which are most accessible to existing essential services, facilities,

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shops, sources of employment, and public transport, whilst ensuring that the natural resources which are important in tackling the effects of climate change, are maintained free from development.

Whilst allocated sites are in themselves anticipated to have an adverse effect on environmental objectives, their allocation serves to provide the necessary certainty required to meet development needs in full which are important in meeting broader social, economic and sustainability objectives. This accounts for the apparent discrepancy between the scoring of policies LIV6 and LIV7. Once the individual site allocations are known (LIV7), mitigating factors can be taken into account, which are not apparent when simply dealing with the numbers (LIV6).

The allocation of sites also enables environmental policies of the plan, which assist in directing and determining the form, location, and type of development which is allowed, to be implemented effectively over the plan period. This in itself helps to safeguard the most sensitive and valued areas of the Borough from loss or harm to inappropriate forms of development which would have a much more significant effect on environmental objectives if allowed to come forward in an unconstrained manner.

Table B, which shows the assessed individual and cumulative effects of each proposed site allocation on sustainability objectives is provided overleaf.

Overall Conclusions and Key Recommendations

The policies and allocations of the Local Plan Part 2 have differing effects on sustainability objectives owing to the diverse scope of the plan and variation displayed in how policies affect development proposals. The Local Plan Part 2 is to be read and implemented as whole alongside the Core Strategy. In this way, and on balance, the policies and allocations of the Local Plan Part 2 are considered to deliver the net gains for social, economic, and environmental objectives expected of sustainable development as outlined within the NPPF. The Local Plan Part 2 can therefore be concluded to provide for an appropriate strategy, which is effective in securing and promoting the sustainable development and growth of the Borough, and is both consistent with the strategic policy framework provided by the Core Strategy, as well as the requirements of the NPPF.

To ensure that adverse effects caused by the development of allocated sites identified through the Local Plan Part 2 are minimised and kept to a temporary nature, it is recommended that site specific policies set out mitigation measures to reduce effects caused by the development on environmental objectives where this is possible. This may relate to flood risk and drainage, ecology, landscape or other effects and is set out in greater detail on a site specific level. This may also extend to the recommendation to adopt a differing capacity or site area then that submitted to the Council through the SHLAA in order to reduce adverse effects caused for sustainability objectives. Mitigation measures proposed are set out within the site appraisal summary found in Section 5 of this report and through the site appraisals provided within Appendices 5, 6 and 7 of the SA.

It is also recommended that an effective monitoring framework is adopted to ensure that the implementation of policies and development of sites in line with requirements is examined to confirm the effectiveness of policy, to review the accuracy of the appraised effects of the plan through this SA, confirm the impacts of the Local Plan Part 2 on sustainability objective, and consider whether there is need for intervention or review. Recommended indicators for the Local Plan Part 2 are set out in Appendix 9 of the SA.

Table B: Summary of Assessment of Preferred Sites for Allocation

Site Allocation Reference	Sustainability Objectives													
	Meet the housing needs of all	Achieve a strong and stable economy	Regenerate, social deprivation, rural vitality	Improve health and wellbeing	Promote sustainable travel	Efficient use of land. Safeguard soils	Conserve water quality and resources	Reduce the risk of flooding	Improve air quality	Reduce emissions. Adapt to climate change.	Sustainable use of natural resources. Sustainable waste	Conserve enhance Biodiversity, geodiversity, GI	Conserve enhance historic environment.	Conserve enhance landscape/townscape character
P011 (H)	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+
P014 (H)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	?	-	-	0	-
P019 (H)	+	+	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	-
P026 (M)	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	--	0	?	0	-	0	++
P045 (H)	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	?	-	0	0	-
P055 (H)	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	0	?	0	0	0	-
P060 (H)	+	+	++	+	+	++	-	-	0	?	0	0	0	+
P067 (H)	+	0	0	+	+	+/-	-	-	0	?	-	?/+	0	0
P068 (H)	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	?	-	-	0	-
P081 (H)	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	-	0	0	0	0	++	++
P237 (H)	+	+	0	0	+	++	-	-	0	?	-	0	0	0
P257 (H)	+	+	+	+	+	++	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	+
P267 (H)	+	+	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
P309 (M)	+	+	++	+	+	++	-	0	0	?	0	0	-	0
P310 (H)	+	0	0	+	+	++	-	0	0	?	0	?/0	0	-/+
P104 (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	-	-
P105 (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	-	-
P238 (R)	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	0	?	-	-	0	-
P263/P265 (R)	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	?	-	0	-	-
P013 (E)	~	++	+	0	+	-	-	--	0	?	0	-	0	-

Key: Housing site (H), Reserve Housing site (R), Mixed Use site (M), Employment site (E)

Contents

What are the next steps?

This SA Report is being consulted on alongside the first draft of the Local Plan Part 2. This is known as the Preferred Options Report, as it sets out what the Council believes to be the best suite of policies and site allocations to meet the future development needs of the Borough. The SA is an iterative process. Comments made on the Local Plan Part 2 and the SA during this consultation event will be considered and taken into account, together with any further evidence and dialog with statutory consultees, before the Council consults on the publication version of the Local Plan Part 2 later in 2021.

Consultation

We would welcome your views on this Sustainability Appraisal report.

You can comment as part of the six week public consultation on the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, being held in accordance with [Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#), as amended.

The consultation will take place from:

9:00am Monday ?? January 2022 to 5:00pm Monday ?? February 2022

Comments should be sent to:

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Town Hall
Market Street
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BB9 7LG

E: ldf@pendle.gov.uk

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