

Pendle Local Plan



Pendle Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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Borough of
Pendle

Non-Technical Summary

Report for

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Document Revisions

1. Draft Scoping Report (05.05.22)

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Purpose of this Report

This Non-Technical Summary provides an overview of the Sustainability Appraisal ["SA"] Scoping Report ["SA Scoping Report"] for the Local Plan currently being prepared by Pendle Borough Council ["the Council"].

The SA Scoping Report (and subsequent SA) is based on a template originally 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, strategic and non-strategic policies and site allocations that will be used to guide development taking place in the borough to 2040.

The proposed scope of policies to be included within the Local Plan is subject to a separate consultation taking place in parallel to the consultation on this document.

Development of the Local Plan is iterative and will be informed by ongoing consultation, evidence gathering and assessment (including SA) before it is submitted for Examination in Public ["EiP"] to be examined for its legal compliance and against the tests of soundness (see Paragraph 35 of the National Planning Policy Framework ["NPPF"]).

The Council anticipates adoption of the Local Plan in winter 2024. The Council aims to consult on the draft version of the Local Plan in January 2023. The indicative timetable for the production of the Local Plan as set out within the Seventh revision to the [Local Development Scheme](#) ["LDS"] was adopted by the Council in March 2022.

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

The 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 Councils to carry out a SA of their Local Plan.

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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 SEA Regulations¹.

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 (as addressed in this 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 has been devised taking into account a review of relevant plans and programmes, baseline position of Pendle Borough [“the borough”] and recent guidance.

Statutory consultation bodies identified in government legislation (Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency) have been invited to comment on the SA Scoping Report. The report is then amended to take account responses received.

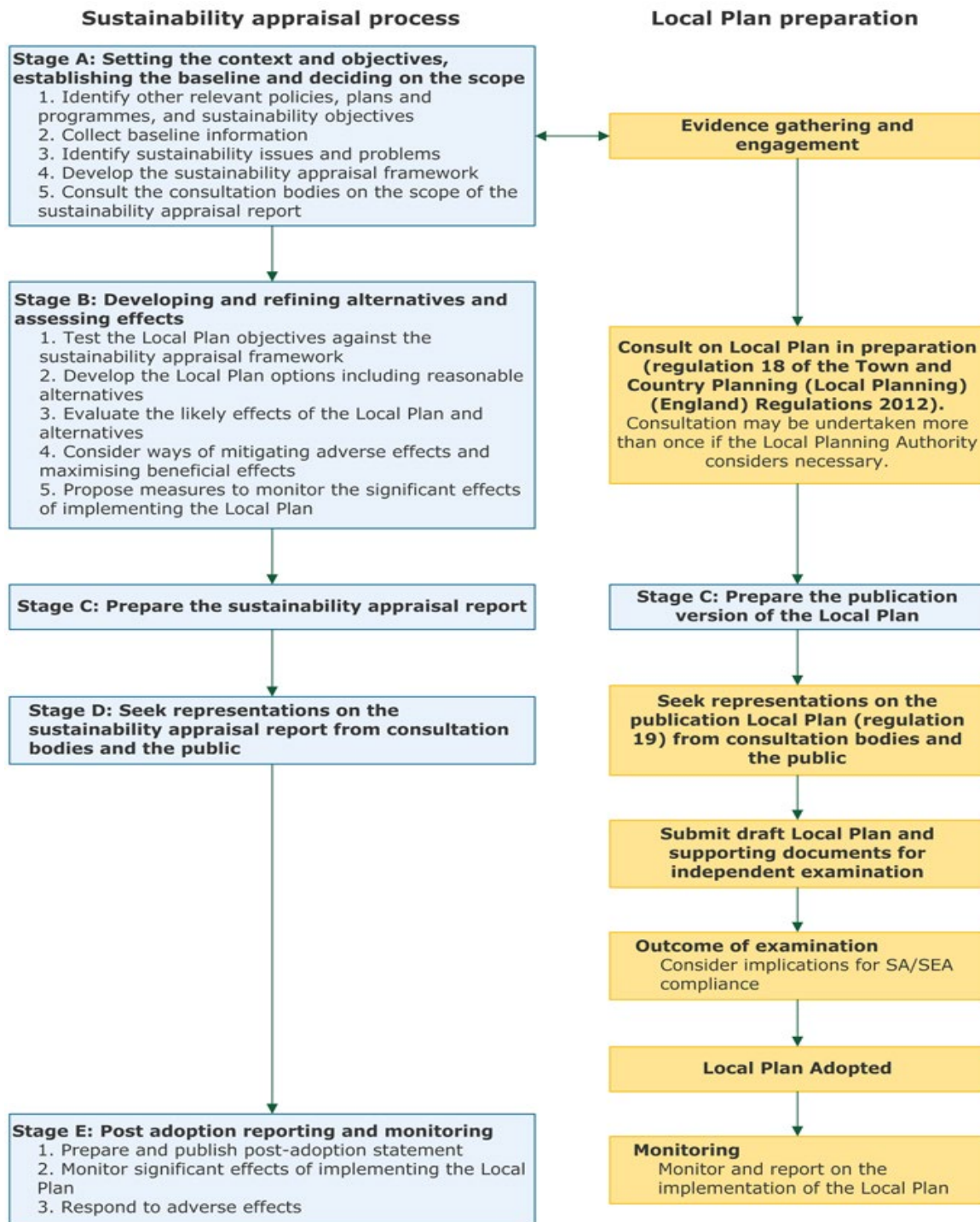
The revised SA Framework will be used to appraise the effects of the emerging Local Plan (Stage B). This is an iterative process that involves testing the strengths and weaknesses of the emerging policy options taking into account available evidence. This document will be made available for comment alongside the draft Local Plan.

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

¹ [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#)

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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 the EiP, and subject to any significant changes to the Plan that may require further appraisal, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after adoption. 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 Local Plan. During the plan period, the Council will monitor the implementation of the Local Plan and identify any significant social, economic and environmental effects (Stage E) primarily through the annual publication of its [Authority Monitoring Report](#) ["AMR"].

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 Scoping Report describes in the requirement for SA of local plans in detail.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment ["HRA"] Screening Report will be prepared by the Council alongside the draft Local Plan. The HRA Screening Report will consider the potential for Likely Significant Effects on European Sites within and in close proximity to the borough as a result of the policies or allocations identified within the draft version of the Local Plan when assessed individually, or cumulatively, or in combination with existing adopted policies by other bodies/neighbouring authorities. Appropriate Assessment will be required where the Screening Report finds that this is possible regardless of any potential mitigation measures.

What are the Key Sustainability Issues for the Local Plan?

Based on a review of a wide range of plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan ([Appendix 1](#)); 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 issues are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Key sustainability issues for Pendle

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites with international, national and local designations for their nature conservation value. ▶ The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough's priority habitats. ▶ The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets. ▶ The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps; improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate. ▶ The need to protect and improve habitat for designated species, even when they occur outside designated habitats. ▶ The need to take into account the impact of climate change on biodiversity.
Population and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to enable housing growth and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types and to retain economically active residents. ▶ The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock in the inner urban areas of the Borough, in particular recognising the high number of terraced houses of poor quality. ▶ The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people.

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Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to fulfil the aims of sub-regional Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009) and Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy (2009), the Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014) and Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016). ▶ The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the Boroughs' settlements and the availability of local jobs and reduce population outflow from the Borough. ▶ The need to address deprivation. Although a number of areas have improved in terms of deprivation since 2010 others have declined and there are still significant pockets of deprivation in the Borough and overall the Borough is the 33rd most deprived nationally. ▶ The need to promote social cohesion, recognising the diversity of Pendle's communities. ▶ The need to increase educational attainment and skills in the local labour force. ▶ The need to narrow the gap between average wages in Pendle and the County, Regional and National Averages. ▶ The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the Borough's town centres and local shopping centres, villages and rural areas. ▶ The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development. ▶ The need to support and grow tourism in the Borough, recognising the emergent importance of this sector to the local economy.
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to enhance and protect the health and wellbeing of the Borough's population. ▶ The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and levels of physical activity. ▶ The need to address health and disability related deprivation. ▶ The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the Borough and address accessibility issues identified by the Open Space Audit (part of the emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy). ▶ The need to reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. ▶ The need to reduce the fear of crime. ▶ The need to promote design that discourages crime.
Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services to accommodate anticipated growth. ▶ The need to address congestion, particularly along the North Valley in Colne and along the A56 through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby. ▶ The need to maintain the connectivity of the Borough's main settlements via public transport within and beyond the Borough. ▶ The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car in particular active forms of travel. ▶ The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel. ▶ The need to encourage walking and cycling. ▶ The need to improve road safety within the Borough.
Land Use, Geology and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to continue to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land. ▶ The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure. ▶ The need to protect sites of recognised geodiversity importance (Local Geodiversity Sites).

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Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to protect the limited areas of best and most versatile agricultural land in the Borough.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources. ▶ The need to promote the efficient use of water resources. ▶ The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development. ▶ The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change. ▶ Effectively mitigate the risk of flooding from surface water through the design process prioritising the use of natural measures.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air. ▶ The need to improve air quality, particularly in the Borough's one AQMA between Windsor Street and Skipton Road, Colne.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change and is planned to avoid increased vulnerability to its impacts. ▶ The need to increase woodland and tree cover to help mitigate and adapt to climate change. ▶ The need to mitigate climate change including through minimising the energy requirements of new development, adoption energy efficiency in construction standards (including materials and processes) and operation, and secure developments which are of enhanced self-sufficiency. The need to provide opportunities for renewable energy to lower demand and use of fossil fuels.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to minimise waste arising and encourage reuse and recycling. ▶ The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources. ▶ The need to ensure the protection of the Borough's mineral resources from inappropriate development.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to protect and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting. ▶ The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets and their setting. ▶ The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible. ▶ The need to tackle heritage assets at risk. ▶ The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to conserve and enhance Pendle's distinctive landscape and townscape character. ▶ The need to preserve and appropriately manage development within the Green Belt and the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). ▶ The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.

The main purpose of the SA Scoping Report is to present the proposed framework for the appraisal of the Local Plan. The proposed SA framework (see Table 2 below) contains a series of objectives and guide questions developed to reflect current socio-economic and environmental issues which may affect (or be affected by) the Plan and objectives contained within other plans and programmes.

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Table 2: Proposed SA Framework

SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
1. To meet the housing needs of all communities in the Pendle area and deliver decent homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet current and emerging need for market and affordable housing? Will it promote improvements to the Borough's existing housing stock, particularly the older terraced housing located in the most deprived areas? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? Will it help enable delivery of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople if required? 	Population
2. To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers high quality and well located employment opportunities for everyone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a supply of the right type and quality of employment land to meet the needs of existing businesses and attract inward investment? Will it maintain and enhance economic competitiveness? Will it help to diversify the local economy and support the increase in the number of jobs available? Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs? Will it promote a low carbon economy? Will it reduce out-commuting? Will it improve access to training to raise employment potential? Will it promote investment in educational establishments? Will it support rural diversification? Will it promote tourism and support the visitor economy? 	Population
3. To promote urban regeneration, support the vitality of rural areas, tackle deprivation and promote sustainable living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it support and enhance the Borough by attracting new commercial investment? Will it enhance the public realm? Will it enhance the viability and vitality of the Borough's town centres, local shopping centres and villages? Will it tackle deprivation and reduce inequalities in access to education, employment and services? Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location? Will it foster social cohesion? Will it maintain and enhance community facilities and services? Will it increase access to schools and colleges? Will it enhance accessibility to key community facilities and services? Will it align investment in services, facilities and infrastructure with growth? Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives? 	Population Human Health

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SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help tackle population decline in certain areas of the Borough? 	
4. To improve the health and wellbeing of those living and working in the Pendle area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it avoid locating development where environmental circumstances could negatively impact on people's health? Will it protect and enhance the provision of open space, leisure and recreational facilities? Will it maintain and improve access to open space, leisure and recreational facilities? Will it promote healthier lifestyles? Will it meet the needs of an ageing population? Will it support those with disabilities? Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? Will it align investment in healthcare facilities and services with growth? Will it improve access to healthcare facilities and services? Will it promote community safety? Will it reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it promote design that discourages crime? 	Population Human Health
5. To reduce the need to travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce travel demand and the distance people travel for jobs, employment, leisure and services and facilities? Will it reduce out-commuting? Will it encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport? Will it encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? Will it help reduce traffic congestion? Will it improve road safety and contribute towards a reduction in those killed and seriously injured (KSI)? Will it deliver investment in transportation infrastructure that supports growth in the Pendle area? 	Population Human Health Air Climatic Factors
6. To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	Material Assets Soil
7. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce water pollution and improve ground and surface water quality? Will it reduce water consumption and encourage water efficiency? 	Water

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SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that new water/wastewater management infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner to support new development? 	
8. To reduce the risk of flooding to people and property, taking into account the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure? Will it manage effectively, and reduce the likelihood of, flash flooding, taking into account the capacity of sewerage systems? Will it discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding? Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? Will it deliver sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and promote investment in flood defences that reduce vulnerability to flooding? 	Climatic Factors Water
9. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve air quality? Will it address air quality issues in the Colne Air Quality Management Area and prevent new designations of Air Quality Management Areas? Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality? Will it minimise emissions to air from new development? 	Air Human Health
10. To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions? Will it plan or implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change? Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? Will it promote sustainable design that minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	Climatic Factors
11. To promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover) and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the demand for raw materials? Will it promote the use of local resources? Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported? Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? Will it avoid sterilising minerals? Will it reduce waste arising? Will it increase the reuse and recycling of waste? Will it support investment in waste management facilities to meet local needs? 	Material Assets
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance the international and nationally designated South Pennine Moors (designated as a Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, and Site of Special Scientific Interest)? 	Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Human Health

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SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
improvements to the green infrastructure network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) and Sites of Local Natural Importance (LNI)? • Will it avoid damage to, and protect, geologically important sites – Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS)? • Will it conserve and enhance priority species and habitats? • Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? • Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the green infrastructure network? • Will it protect and enhance the provision of, and access to, the green infrastructure network? 	
13. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to conserve and enhance the significance of the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting? • Will it tackle heritage assets identified as being 'at risk'? • Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets? • Will it promote local cultural distinctiveness? • Will it help to sustain and enhance historic buildings, places and spaces that contribute to local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use? • Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value? 	Cultural Heritage Landscape
14. To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance the distinctive landscape character and townscapes of the Borough? • Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? • Will it avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt and ensure the Green Belt endures? • Will it help to conserve and enhance the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty? 	Landscape Cultural Heritage

How will the SA be undertaken?

The SA will appraise strategic and non-strategic policies, site allocations and their reasonable alternatives where these exist.

It is proposed that each part of the Local Plan will be appraised using the SA Framework as summarised in Table 2. Strategic and non-strategic policies will be appraised using the Appraisal Matrix Template as set out in [Section 4](#) of this document. In summary this appraisal includes:

- The SA objectives;
- A score indicating the nature of the effect of the policy;

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- Commentary on the likely significant effects (with reference to the cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects of the policy, as well as consideration given to the scale, duration, permanence and likelihood of any effects) and any assumptions made or uncertainties; and
- Recommendations, including any mitigation or enhancement measures required.

Definitions of significance will be used to guide the appraisal and determine the type and scale of effects of proposals on SA objectives ([Appendix 2](#)). The findings of the appraisals will be presented in a matrix.

Following an initial screening exercise, proposed site allocations (together with any reasonable alternatives) will be appraised using the matrix as set out in Section 4 of this Scoping Report to measure the type and magnitude of effect against each SA objectives. As far as possible, reference will be made to available supporting evidence to justify the assessment made.

What are the next steps?

This SA Scoping Report is being consulted on alongside Scoping Report of the Local Plan, draft Statement of Community Involvement, and Call for Sites exercise. The consultation for all documents closes at **5:00pm, Friday 5 August 2022**.

In relation to the SA Scoping Report, the Council is seeking feedback on the following questions:

- a) Do you think that this SA Scoping Report sets out sufficient information to establish the context for the SA of the Local Plan in terms of the review of plans and programmes and baseline evidence and analysis? If not, which areas do you think have been missed and where is the information on these topics available from?
- b) Do you agree that the main economic, social and environmental issues identified in this report are those most relevant to the SA of the Local Plan? If not, which issues do you think need to be included or excluded?
- c) Do you agree with the proposed approach of the SA of the Local Plan? Do the SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework cover a sufficient range of environmental, social and economic topics? If not, which objectives should be amended and which other objectives do you believe should be included?

All comments made will be taken into account. Where appropriate, the SA Framework will be revised in response to comments made. These changes will be included within the next version of the SA produced to assess the proposals of the Draft Local Plan when consulted on as targeted in January 2023. Details of the comments made to this consultation and the Council's response will be included within this document.

The SA is an iterative process which will involve the development and refinement of the Local Plan by testing the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the emerging plan options with the findings presented in a series of interim SA Reports.

The SA Reports will be structured as follows:

- Non-Technical Summary;
- Section 1: Introduction to the SA, its Scope and Purpose;
- Section 2: Local Plan Context;
- Section 3: Key objectives with reference to other plans and programmes and baseline issue as recorded at the commencements of plan preparation;

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- Section 4: Setting out the approach of the appraisal and confirming any difficulties encountered;
- Section 5: Outlining the likely effects of proposed policies, inclusive of the spatial strategy, sites proposed for allocation, examining their cumulative effects, mitigating measures, uncertainties and risks. The reasons for selecting the preferred approach adopted through the draft Local Plan will be explained;
- Section 6: Implementation and monitoring measures; and
- Section 7: Conclusions and confirmation of next steps.

Consultation

We welcome your views on this SA Scoping Report.

Comments can be made via email to planningpolicy@pendle.gov.uk or in writing by post to:

Pendle Borough Council
Planning, Economic Development & Regulatory Services
Town Hall
Market Street
Nelson
BB9 7LG

Comments must be received by **5:00pm, Friday 5 August 2022** or may not be taken into account.

If you wish to be informed of future updates of the preparation of the Local Plan and its supporting documents please contact us at planningpolicy@pendle.gov.uk.

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Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this SA Scoping Report

1.1.1 The purpose of this SA Scoping Report is to provide sufficient information to consultees to enable them to comment on the proposed scope of the SA. Specifically, the report provides:

- An overview of the Local Plan Context;
- A review of the relevant international, national, regional, sub-regional and local plans, policies and programmes;
- Baseline information for the Borough across key sustainability topics;
- Key economic, social and environmental issues relevant to the appraisal of the Local Plan;
- The proposed approach to undertaking this appraisal of the Local Plan including a draft SA Framework (comprising appraisal objectives, guide questions and appraisal matrices); and
- An overview of the new steps of the SA process including the proposed structure of future iterations of the SA Report.

1.2 Local Plan Context

1.2.1 The Council has made the decision to prepare a new Local Plan². Once adopted the Local Plan will form part of the statutory development plan for Pendle replacing:

- [Pendle Part 1 Local Plan: Core Strategy](#)
- [Saved Policies of the Replacement Pendle Local Plan](#)
- [Bradley Area Action Plan](#)

1.2.2 The Local Plan is likely to cover an 18-year plan period commencing on the 1st April 2022 ending on the 31st March 2040. The adopted [Local Development Scheme](#) anticipates adoption in late 2024. The first draft of the Local Plan is to be consulted on in January 2023. A scoping report for the Local Plan is being consulted on in parallel to this consultation.

1.2.3 As a minimum the Local Plan will contain:

- Vision and Strategic Objectives, and Key Diagram;
- Strategic Policies;
- Non-strategic Policies;
- Monitoring and Performance indicators; and
- Site Allocations.

1.2.4 In addition the Local Plan will also:

- Inform an update to the Policies Map;

² See 9th December Full Council [Agendas, reports and minutes | Pendle Borough Council](#)

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- Inform the preparation of further detailed Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to be produced in parallel to or following the adoption of the Local Plan. Topics for SPDs confirmed within the adopted LDS.
- 1.2.5 The [NPPF](#) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The NPPF should be read as a whole and is a material consideration for both plan making and decision taking. It must be taken into account when preparing a development plan.
- 1.2.6 Section 3 of the NPPF relates to plan making, including requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (see Section 1.3 below). The NPPF seeks plans that are succinct and up-to-date, prepared to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, positively prepared, shaped by community, stakeholders, and cross-boundary engagement, provide for clear and unambiguous policy, be accessible, and serve a clear purpose.
- 1.2.7 Paragraph 17 of the NPPF sets out that plans must include strategic policies which address priorities for the development and use of land. Paragraph 20 of the NPPF adds that Strategic Policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for:
- a) Housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - b) Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - c) Community facilities (such as health, education, and cultural infrastructure); and
 - d) Conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 1.2.8 The Local Plan will as a minimum address the above issues covering these matters in greater detail. Strategic matters related to minerals and waste are set out in the [Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Plan](#) prepared by Lancashire County Council and so do not fall within the scope of the Local Plan.

1.3 Sustainability Appraisal

The Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.3.1 Under [Section 19\(5\) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#), the Council is required to carry out SA when preparing new plans or programmes. This process helps to guide the selection and development of planning policies by considering their social, environmental and economic effects. Section 39 of the same Act, requires the Council to prepare a plan with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.3.2 The SA process incorporates the requirements of [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#) (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633). Hereafter referred to as the SEA Regulations.

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- 1.3.3 This seeks to provide a high level of protection to the environment, by integrating environmental considerations into the plan making process. The stated aim being:
- “To contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”*
- 1.3.4 Paragraph 32 of the NPPF states that local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a SA that meet the relevant requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains).
- 1.3.5 Paragraph 32 continues setting out that significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered).
- 1.3.6 [Section 11](#) of the Planning Practice Guidance [“PPG”] confirms the SA as a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of local plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development, assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. The SA process is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have. It can be used to test evidence underpinning the plan and help to demonstrate how the tests of soundness have been met (See NPPF, Paragraph 35). The SA is an iterative process informing the development of the plan.
- 1.3.7 In this context, SA is an integral part of the preparation of the Local Plan. SA of the Local Plan will help to ensure that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Plan are identified, described and appraised. Where negative effects are identified, measures will be proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects. Where any positive effects are identified, measures will be considered that could enhance such effects. SA will also help to inform the selection of plan options by appraising reasonable alternatives in respect of, in particular, different volumes of growth, approaches to meeting this growth, and site allocations.

Key Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 1.3.8 There are five key stages in the SA process. These are illustrated in Figure 1.1, which shows key linkages with the development of the Local Plan.
- 1.3.9 The first stage (Stage A) is the production of a Scoping Report. The scoping stage itself comprises five tasks that are listed below:
1. Review of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies (hereafter referred to as ‘plans and programmes’).

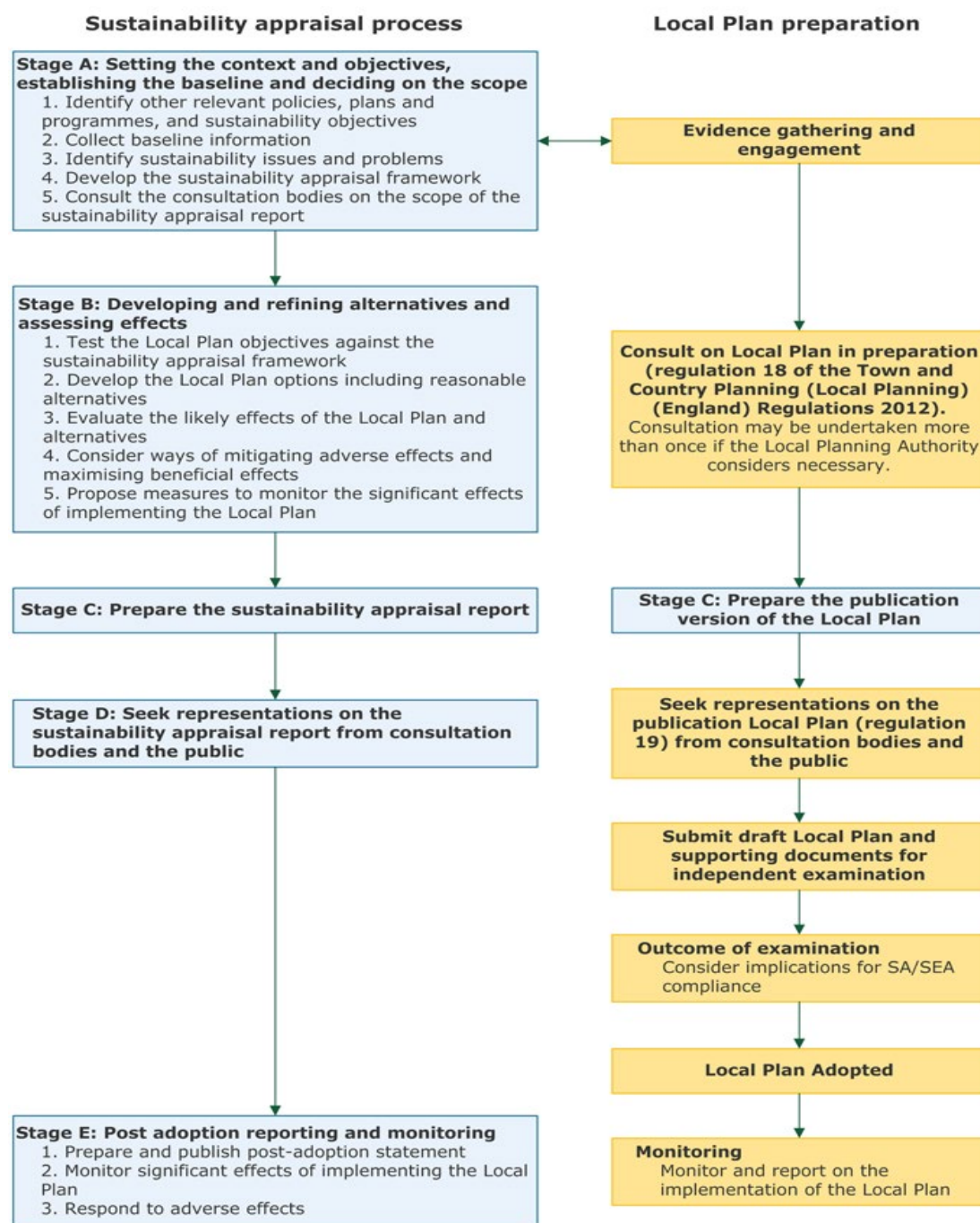
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2. Collation and analysis of baseline information.
3. Identification of key sustainability issues.
4. Development of the SA Framework.
5. Consultation on the scope of the appraisal.

- 1.3.10 Based on a review of other plans and programmes, baseline analysis and identification of key sustainability issues, this Scoping Report sets out the proposed SA Framework which when finalised will be used to appraise the effects of the Local Plan (and any reasonable alternatives). Following the conclusion of the scoping consultation, the SA Framework will be amended to take into account consultation responses as appropriate. Details of comments made to the consultation and response of the Council will be made available as part of the next iteration of the SA.
- 1.3.11 The revised SA Framework will be used to appraise the effects of the emerging Local Plan including strategic policy, non-strategic policy, and allocations (together with any reasonable alternatives). This stage is iterative and will involve the development and refinement of the Local Plan through the plan preparation process by testing the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the Local Plan as presented within a series of interim SA Reports.
- 1.3.12 At Stage C, a final SA Report will be prepared to accompany the Submission Draft of the Local Plan. Like any interim SA Reports, this will meet the reporting requirements of the SEA Regulations. The final SA Report will be available for consultation alongside the Submission Draft itself prior to consideration by an independent planning inspector (Stage D) through EiP.
- 1.3.13 Following the EiP, and subject to any significant changes to the submission draft that may require appraisal through the EiP process (such as the requirement for Main Modifications), the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This will set out the results of the consultation and SA processes and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan. After adoption, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (Stage E) primarily through the publication of the AMR which is produced annually by the Council.

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Figure 1.1 – The sustainability appraisal process and linkages to Local Plan preparation



Source: Planning Practice Guidance on Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2015)

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1.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.4.1 Regulation 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the 'Habitats Regulations') requires that competent authorities assess the potential impacts of land use plans on the Natura 2000 network of European protected sites³ to determine whether there will be any 'likely significant effects' ["LSE"] on any European site as a result of the plan's implementation (either in isolation or in combination with other plans or projects); and, if so, whether these effects will result in any adverse effects on that site's integrity. The process by which the impacts of a plan or programme on a European site are assessed is known as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment'⁴.
- 1.4.2 In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, a HRA Screening exercise will be undertaken to identify the likely impacts of the Local Plan upon European Sites, either alone or in combination, and to consider whether these impacts are likely to be significant. Where there are likely significant impacts, more detailed Appropriate Assessment will be required.
- 1.4.3 The HRA Screening exercise will be reported separately from the SA of the Local Plan but will help to inform the appraisal process. A HRA Screening Report will be produced and made available for comment alongside the consultation on the draft Local Plan.

1.5 Scoping Report Structure

- 1.5.1 In response to the scoping tasks as previously highlighted, the remaining parts of the Scoping Report are structured as follows:
- Section 2: Review of Plans and Programmes – Provides an overview of the review of those plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and SA as detailed in Appendix 1.
 - Section 3: Baseline Analysis – Presents the baseline data of the Borough's social, economic and environmental characteristics and identifies the key sustainability issues informing the SA framework.
 - Section 4: SA Approach – Outlines the proposed approach to the SA of the Local Plan including the SA Framework. The full framework is set out in Appendix 2.
 - Section 5: Next Steps – Confirms the next steps in the appraisal process including the proposed structure of the SA Report.

1.6 How to Comment on this Scoping Report

- 1.6.1 When reviewing and commenting on this document and supporting information, the Council asks that consideration is given to the following questions:

³ Strictly, 'European sites' are any Special Area of Conservation (SAC) from the point at which the European Commission and the UK Government agree the site as a 'Site of Community Importance' (SCI); any classified Special Protection Area (SPA); any candidate SAC (cSAC); and (exceptionally) any other site or area that the Commission believes should be considered as an SAC but which has not been identified by the Government. However, the term is also commonly used when referring to potential SPAs (pSPAs), to which the provisions of Article 4(4) of Directive 2009/147/EC (the 'new wild birds directive') are applied; and to possible SACs (pSACs) and listed Ramsar Sites, to which the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) are applied a matter of Government policy when considering development proposals that may affect them (NPPF para 180). 'European site' is therefore used in this report in its broadest sense, as an umbrella term for all of the above designated sites

⁴ Appropriate Assessment' has been historically used as an umbrella term to describe the process of assessment as a whole. The whole process is now more usually termed 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA), and 'Appropriate Assessment' is used to indicate a specific stage within the HRA.

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- a) Do you think that this SA Scoping Report sets out sufficient information to establish the context for the SA for the Local Plan in terms of the review of plans and programmes and baseline evidence and analysis? If not, which areas do you think have been missed and where is the information on these topics available from?
 - b) Do you agree that the main economic, social and environmental issues identified in this report are those most relevant to the SA of the Local Plan? If not, which issues do you think need to be included or excluded?
 - c) Do you agree with the proposed approach of the SA of the Local Plan? Do the SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework cover a sufficient range of environmental, social and economic topics? If not, which objectives should be amended and which other objectives do you believe should be included?
- 1.6.2 Comments can be submitted via email to planningpolicy@pendle.gov.uk or alternatively in writing by post to:
- Pendle Borough Council
Planning, Economic Development & Regulatory Services
Town Hall
Market Street
Nelson
BB9 7LG
- 1.6.3 Comments must be received by no later than **5:00pm, Friday 5 August 2022** or may not be taken into account.
- 1.6.4 In parallel to this consultation the Council is also inviting representations in relation to the following reports/documents:
- Local Plan Scoping Report;
 - Statement of Community Involvement (SCI); and
 - Call for sites (via the site nomination form).
- 1.6.5 The closing date for these consultations is also 5:00pm, Friday 5 August 2022.

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2. Review of Plans and Programmes

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 One of the first steps in undertaking SA is to identify and review other relevant plans and programmes that could influence the Local Plan. The requirement to undertake a plan and programme review and identify the environmental and wider sustainability objectives relevant to the plan being assessed is set out in the SEA Regulations. An 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Regulations should include:

"An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" to determine "the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Annex 1 (a), (e)).

- 2.1.2 For the purposes of SA, the SA Report should also meet the requirements of the Environmental Report required under the SEA Regulations.
- 2.1.3 Plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan may be those at an International, UK, national, regional, sub-regional or local level, as relevant to the scope of the document. The review of relevant plans and programmes aims to identify the relationships between the local plan and these other documents i.e. how the local plan could be affected by the other plans' and programmes' aims, objectives and/or targets, or how it could contribute to the achievement of their sustainability objectives. The review also ensures that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are integrated into the SA. Additionally, reviewing plans and programmes can provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and help identify the key sustainability issues.
- 2.1.4 The completed review of plans and programmes has been used to help to inform the development of objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA framework (see [Section 4](#)).

2.2 Plans and Programmes

- 2.2.1 Over one hundred international, national, regional/sub-regional and local level plans and programmes have been reviewed. These documents are listed in Table 2.1 and their relevance is considered within [Appendix 1](#).

Table 2.1 Plans and programmes reviewed

International Treaties, Conventions, Agreements & Protocols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar Convention (1971) • UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) • Bern Convention (1979) • The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1985) • World Commission on Environment and Development (1987): Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report) • The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) (1992)

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- Aarhus Convention (1998)
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)
- European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)
- The Paris Agreement (2015)

European Union Directives, Strategies & Policy Packages

- EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (Codified Directive 2011/92/EU and Revised Directive 2014/52/EU)
- European Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment
- European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)
- EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments
- EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)
- EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)
- EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Regulations)
- EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings
- EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)
- EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC
- EU (2006) European Employment Strategy
- EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy
- EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC
- EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)
- EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (09/147/EC) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)
- EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
- EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation
- EU 2020 Climate & Energy Policy Package (European Commission, 2008)
- EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies (European Commission, 2014)
- The European Union Directive 2010/75/EU – the Industrial Emissions Directive
- ‘Closing the loop - An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy’ policy package (European Commission, 2015)
- EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (covers up to 2020)

National Plans and Programmes: UK Legislation

- HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- HM Government (2005) Securing the future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy
- HM Government (2005) Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008
- HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future
- HM Government (2011) Water for Life, White Paper
- HM Government (2011) The Localism Act 2011
- HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013
- HM Government (2015) Deregulation Act 2015
- HM Government (2015) Self-Build and Custom Build Act 2015

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- HM Government (2016) Housing and Planning Act 2016
- HM Government (2021) The Environment Act 2021

National Plans and Programmes: UK Strategies, Plans & Papers

- Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2020) Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future.
- Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2011) Planning for Schools Development
- DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England
- DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste
- DCLG (2014) Witten Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems
- DCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites
- MHCLG (2014 and subsequently updated) Planning Practice Guidance
- MHCLG (2021) National Planning Policy Framework
- MHCLG (2021) Planning for the Future
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future
- DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper
- DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England
- Department for Education (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance
- Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) UK Renewable Energy Strategy
- DECC (2014) Community Energy Strategy
- Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests
- Defra (2009) Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England
- Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services
- Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature
- Defra (2012) UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework
- Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate
- Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England
- Defra (2019) UK Clean Energy Strategy
- Department for Transport (DfT) (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration
- Environment Agency (EA) (2011) The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England
- Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Extraction
- Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service
- HM Government (2015) Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation
- HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment
- HM Government (2019) Future Homes and Building Standard
- HM Government (2022) Levelling Up White Paper
- HM Government (2022) British Energy Security Strategy
- Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1
- NHS England (2014) Five Year Forward View

Regional Plans and Programmes

- Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods: North West river basin district basin management plan (Updated)
- Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods: Humber river basin district river basin district basin management plan (Updated)
- Environment Agency (2016) North West River Basin District Management Plan
- Environment Agency (2009) Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan
- Environment Agency (2010) Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan
- Network Rail (2008) Lancashire and Cumbria Route Utilisation Strategy
- Northwest Climate Change Partnership (2011) Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside
- United Utilities (2019) Water Resources Management Plan
- Yorkshire Water (2019) Water Resources Management Plan

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Sub Regional (County) Plans and Programmes

- Lancashire County Council (2000) Landscape Strategy for Lancashire and Landscape Character Assessment
- Lancashire County Council (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme
- Lancashire County Council (2007) Minimising Waste in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Lancashire County Council (2009) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD 2001-2021
- Lancashire County Council (2009) Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020
- Lancashire County Council (2011) Local Transport Plan (LTP3): A Strategy for Lancashire 2011-2021
- Lancashire County Council (2013) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD 2001-2021
- Lancashire County Council (2013) Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Lancashire County Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council (2014) East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan 2014 – 2021
- Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council (2014) Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014-2017
- Lancashire County Council (2019) Joint Lancashire Local Aggregate Assessment
- Lancashire County Council (emerging) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review
- Lancashire County Council (emerging) Lancashire Walking and Cycling Strategy 2016-2026
- Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Partnership (2019) AONB Management Plan 2019 - 2024
- An Integrated Economic Strategy Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020
- Pennine Lancashire Growth and Prosperity Plan 2016-2032
- Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (2009) Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy 2009-2029
- Lancashire Economic Partnership (2009) The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2014) Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan: A Growth Deal for the Arc of Prosperity 2015-2025
- Lancashire Economic Partnership (2015) The Lancashire Skills and Employment: Strategic Framework 2016 – 2021
- Regenerate Pennine Lancashire (2010) Northern Lights: Finding a Future for the Weaving Sheds of Pennine Lancashire
- Regenerate Pennine Lancashire (2013) Pennine Lancashire Investment Plan (PLIP)
- Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan
- Authorities of the Lancashire Waste Partnership (2008) Rubbish to Resource Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire 2008-2020
- Maslen Environmental (2010) South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study
- Burnley and Pendle Councils (2012) Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: Burnley and Pendle

Local Plans and Programmes

- Pendle Borough Council (2005) Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Planning Brief Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Pendle Borough Council (2006) The Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001 – 2016
- Pendle Borough Council (2007) Pendle Parks Strategy 2007-2017
- Pendle Borough Council (2008) Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Pendle Borough Council (2008) Pendle Partnership, Our Pendle our future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018
- Pendle Borough Council (2009) Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Pendle Borough Council (2010) Railway Street Neighbourhood, Brierfield Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Pendle Borough Council (2010) Pendle Biodiversity Audit
- Pendle Borough Council (2011) Bradley Area Action Plan 2011 – 2021
- Pendle Borough Council (2013) Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle 2013 – 2023
- Pendle Borough Council (2013) Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy
- Pendle Borough Council (2014) Housing Strategy Refresh
- Pendle Borough Council (2015) Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2011 – 2030

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- Pendle Borough Council (2016) Pendle Cycling Strategy 2016-21
- Pendle Borough Council (2019) Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Pendle Borough Council (2019) Pendle Open Space Audit
- Pendle Borough Council (2021) Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Part 1
- Pendle Borough Council (2021) Nelson Masterplan
- Pendle Borough Council (Various Dates) Pendle Borough Conservation Area Maps and Appraisals
- Pendle Borough Council, Rossendale Borough Council, Burnley Borough Council (2016) The Rossendale, Burnley and Pendle Playing Pitch Strategy
- Barrowford Parish Council (2019) Barrowford Parish Neighbourhood Plan
- Colne Town Council (emerging) Colne Neighbourhood Plan
- Kelbrook and Sough Parish Council (emerging) Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan
- Trawden Forest Parish Council (2019) Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan

Neighbouring Plans and Programmes

- Craven District Council (2019) Craven Local Plan
- City of Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council (emerging) Bradford Core Strategy
- Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council (emerging) Calderdale Local Plan
- Burnley Borough Council (2018) Burnley Local Plan
- Ribble Valley Borough Council (2014) Ribble Valley Core Strategy 2008 – 2028

2.3 Key Messages

2.3.1 The review of plans and programmes in [Appendix 1](#) has identified a number of objectives and policy messages relevant to the Local Plan and scope of the SA across the following topic areas (developed to include the topics required by the SEA Regulations):

- Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure
- Population and Community
- Health and Wellbeing
- Transport and Accessibility
- Land Use, Geology and Soil
- Water
- Air Quality
- Climate Change
- Material Assets
- Cultural Heritage
- Landscape

2.3.2 These messages are summarised in Table 2.2 (overleaf) together with the key sources and implications for the SA Framework. Only the key sources are identified; however, it is acknowledged that many other plans and programmes could also be included.

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Table 2.2 – Key messages arising from the review of plans and programmes

Key Objectives and Policy Messages	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, priority species, habitats and ecological networks. Secure enhancement of habitats through new developments. Identify opportunities for green infrastructure provision. Identify opportunities for open space provision and enhancement. 	Environment Act (2021), Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature; Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services; UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework; NPPF; The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2009); Lancashire's Biodiversity Action Plan; Pendle Open Space Audit (2019); Pendle Biodiversity Audit (2010). 25 Year Environment Plan.	The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity including the provision of new habitats, green infrastructure and open space within the Borough.
Population and Community		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address deprivation and reduce inequality through regeneration. Ensure social equality and prosperity for all. Provide high quality services, community facilities and social infrastructure that are accessible to all. Enable housing growth and deliver a mix of high quality housing to meet local needs. Address quality deficiencies in the existing housing stock including issues of quality. Support appropriate development for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation even though there is no current identified need Ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment land to meet local needs and to attract inward investment. Encourage economic diversification including growth in high value, high growth, and high technology economic sectors. Strengthen the visitor economy. Encourage rural diversification and support rural economic growth. Create local employment opportunities. Enhance skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation. Improve educational attainment and ensure the appropriate supply of high quality educational facilities. Promote the vitality of town centres and local shopping centres and support retail and leisure sectors. 	NPPF; Planning Policy for Traveller Sites; Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan: A Growth Deal for the Arc of Prosperity (2014); The Lancashire Skills and Employment: Strategic Framework (2015); An Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire (2008); Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009); Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle (2013); Housing Strategy Refresh (2014); Bradley Area Action Plan (2011); Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Planning Brief Supplementary Planning Document (2005); Railway Street Neighbourhood, Brierfield Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2010). Planning For the Future (2021), Nelson Masterplan (2021), Pennine Lancashire Growth and Prosperity Plan 2016-2032, Levelling Up White Paper (2022), An Integrated Economic Strategy Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> addressing deprivation and promoting equality and inclusion; the provision of high quality community facilities and services; the provision of high quality housing to meet the needs of all communities; addressing quality issues within existing housing stock; the enhancement of education and skills irrespective of background and location; delivery of employment land that supports economic diversification and the creation of high quality, local jobs; support for rural diversification; the promotion of tourism and the visitor economy; enhancing town centres and local shopping centres; supporting services and facilities in rural areas.
Health and Wellbeing		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote improvements to health and wellbeing. Promote healthier lifestyles. Minimise noise pollution. Reduce crime and the fear of crime. Reduce anti-social behaviour. Ensure that there are appropriate facilities for the disabled and elderly. Deliver safe and secure networks of green infrastructure and open space. 	NPPF; Lancashire's Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2014); Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy (2008); Pendle Open Space Audit (2019).	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the promotion of health and wellbeing; the delivery of health facilities and services; the provision of open space and recreational facilities

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Key Objectives and Policy Messages	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
		which help address deficiencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
Transport and Accessibility		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel. Reduce traffic and congestion. Improve public transport provision. Encourage walking and cycling. Enhance accessibility to key community facilities, services and jobs for all. Ensure timely investment in transportation infrastructure to accommodate new development. Reduce road freight movements. 	NPPF; Lancashire and Cumbria Route Utilisation Strategy (2008); Local Transport Plan (LTP3): A Strategy for Lancashire (2011); East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan (2014); Lancashire Walking and Cycling Strategy (emerging); An Integrated Economic Strategy Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020	The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing the need to travel, particularly by car; the promotion of sustainable forms of transport; encouraging walking and cycling; maintaining and enhancing accessibility to key facilities, services and jobs; reducing congestion and enhancing road safety; Investment in transportation infrastructure to meet future needs.
Land Use, Geology and Soil		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land. Promote the re-use of derelict land and buildings. Reduce land contamination. Protect soil quality and minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. Promote high quality design. Avoid damage to, and protect, geologically important sites. Encourage mixed use development. 	NPPF; Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England; Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2009)	The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging the use of previously developed land and buildings; reducing land contamination; avoiding the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land; promoting high quality design including mixed use development;
Water		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality. Improve water efficiency. Avoid development in areas of flood risk. Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development. Ensure timely investment in water management infrastructure to accommodate new development. Promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. 	Water Framework Directive; Drinking Water Directive; Floods Directive; Flood and Water Management Act 2010; Water for Life, White Paper; NPPF; Water for life and livelihoods: North West river basin district basin management plan (2015); Water for life and livelihoods: Humber river basin district basin management plan (2015); Water Resources Management Plans (2019); Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009); Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan (2010); Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2014). Flood and Coastal Flood Risk Statement (2020), Environment Act (2021)	The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality and quantity and to minimising flood risk.
Air Quality		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum. 	Air Quality Directive; Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; NPPF, Environment Act (2021), Clean Air Strategy (2019)	The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide question relating to air quality.

Introduction

Key Objectives and Policy Messages	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
Climate Change		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the effects of climate change. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that may cause climate change. Encourage the provision of renewable energy. Move towards a low carbon economy. Promote adaption to the effects of climate change. 	Climate Change Act 2008; Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future; UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009); NPPF; Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (2009); Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside (2011); South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (2010); Environment Act (2021) British Energy Security Strategy (2022).	The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Material Assets		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover). Ensure the adequate provision of local waste management facilities. Promote the efficient and sustainable use of mineral resources. Promote the use of local resources. Avoid the sterilisation of mineral reserves. Promote the use of substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste. Ensure the timely provision of infrastructure to support new development. Support the delivery of high quality communications infrastructure. 	Waste Framework Directive; Landfill Directive; Waste Management Plan for England; NPPF; National Planning Policy for Waste; Authorities of the Lancashire Waste Partnership Rubbish to Resource Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire (2008); Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy (2009); Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD (2013); Future Homes and Building Standard (2019).	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promotion of the waste hierarchy; the sustainable use of minerals; investment in infrastructure to meet future needs.
Cultural Heritage		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings. Maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage assets. Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness. Improve the quality of the built environment. 	NPPF; Northern Lights: Finding a Future for the Weaving Sheds of Pennine Lancashire (2010); Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2008); Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2009); Pendle Borough Conservation Area Maps and Appraisals (various dates). Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future. (2020)	The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the Borough's cultural heritage.
Landscape		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of natural landscapes and townscapes. Promote access to the countryside. Promote high quality design that respects and enhances local character. Protect and enhance the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Ensure that the Green Belt endures beyond the plan period. 	NPPF; Landscape Strategy for Lancashire and Landscape Character Assessment (2000); Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2019); Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2009).	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection and enhancement of the Borough's distinctive landscape and townscapes the protection and enhancement of the Forest of Bowland AONB avoiding inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

Baseline Analysis

3. Baseline Analysis

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Annex I of the SEA Regulations requires the Environmental Report to contain:

- *the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme*
- *the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected*
- *any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC*

3.1.2 As a consequence, an essential part of the SA process is identifying the current environmental baseline conditions for the borough and understanding how these may change in the future. This environmental information, together with relevant socio-economic data, enables the effects of the Local Plan to be identified, appraised and monitored. It also allows the likely effects of alternative proposals to the Plans chosen approach to be assessed.

3.1.3 The SEA Regulations also requires the evolution of the baseline conditions to be identified, described and taken into account– without the introduction of the plan or programme. This helps to determine the key issues to be taken forward for each topic area (paragraph 2.8) and reflect these in the SA objectives and guide questions. Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 016 Reference ID: 11-016-20190722) states that:

“Wherever possible, data should be included on historic and likely future trends, including a ‘business as usual’ scenario (i.e. anticipated trends in the absence of new policies being introduced). This information will enable the potential effects of the implementation of the Local Plan to be assessed in the context of existing and potential environmental, economic and social trends.”

3.1.4 Predicting future baseline conditions is inherently difficult, but consultation with key stakeholders assists with this task. Where gaps in knowledge are identified, the resulting uncertainties are recorded in the appraisal. Where practicable provision has been made to fill any major gaps to better inform future plans or reviews.

3.1.5 Some of the areas affected by policies in the Plan may lay outside the borough boundary. Where necessary, the consideration of baseline data draws on comparators with neighbouring authorities, the sub-region and national data.

3.1.6 Analysis of the current and predicted baseline information has helped to identify the key issues that need to be addressed in the Local Plan. It has drawn on the review of plans and programmes ([Section 2](#)); data from a wide range of official sources and, where possible, the views of key stakeholders.

Baseline Analysis

3.2 Borough of Pendle: An Overview

Spatial Portrait

- 3.2.1 The borough is located in the county of Lancashire on its eastern border with Yorkshire. Together with neighbouring authorities of Blackburn-with-Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, and Rossendale it forms part of the Pennine Lancashire sub-region. The relationship to neighbouring authorities is shown in **Figure 3.1**.

Figure 3.1 – Borough of Pendle and neighbouring authorities



Source: Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2011-2030 (2015)

- 3.2.2 The borough covers an area of 169.4 km² and has a population of 92,145 based on the 2020 Mid-Year estimate (ONS). Roughly two thirds of residents live within the urban south of the borough, commonly referred to as the M65 Corridor. The M65 Corridor includes the settlements of Nelson, Colne, Brierfield, Barrowford and Reedley. Barnoldswick and Earby form two other notable settlements which are located within the northern part of the borough within the West Craven area. The remaining settlements are, for the purposes of the adopted Core Strategy defined as Rural Pendle. Larger villages in this area include Trawden, Foulridge, Fence and Kelbrook.
- 3.2.3 The M65 Corridor forms a densely populated area which is contiguous with Burnley to the south. These towns developed as industrial, particularly textile, centres in the 18th century and continued to grow until the 20th century. Nelson, the largest town (population of 28,612), is also the borough's administrative centre. The inner urban areas are densely populated and dominated by older terraced properties, many of which are in a poor condition. This led to identification of

Baseline Analysis

parts of the borough in the East Lancashire Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder (between 2002 and 2011). There has been a relatively slow rate of population growth in recent years with a number of urban wards experiencing population decline. This has gone hand-in-hand with pockets of severe deprivation and localised health issues.

- 3.2.4 Pendle suffers from deprivation and is the fourth most deprived borough in eastern Lancashire sub-region with a ranking of 33 out of all 317 local authorities nationally in 2019 (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 317 is the least deprived), placing the borough in the top 11% of all local authorities. For the borough's most deprived areas, deprivation levels are evidenced to be increasing. Of the 18 Pendle Lower Super Output Areas ["LSOA"] in the top 10% most deprived nationally, 14 have seen an increase in their ranking of deprivation (IMD score) since 2015 showing worsening levels of deprivation.
- 3.2.5 Approximately two-thirds of the area is characterised by open countryside, moors and hills with Pendle Hill in the west of the borough dominating the valley.

Figure 3.2 – Borough of Pendle



Source: Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2011-2030 (2015)

- 3.2.6 In the south east of the borough the countryside forms part of the broader South Pennine Moors which is recognised as an asset of national and international significance (and designated as a Special Protection Areas ["SPA"], Special Area of Conservation ["SAC"] and Special Site of Special Scientific Interest ["SSSI"]). The slopes of Boulsworth Hill host a number of habitats, which support breeding colonies for a diverse range of upland birds. To the west of the M65 Corridor lies

Baseline Analysis

the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty [“AONB”] whilst the Lancashire Green Belt envelopes the towns in this part of the borough.

- 3.2.7 The M65 provides connections towards Manchester and Preston, with links to Skipton to the north and Keighley to the east. Strategic routes are highly congested at peak times, particularly along the North Valley in Colne and along the A56 through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby. Northern Rail operates an hourly train service from Colne and Nelson, connecting with long-distance services on the West Coast Mainline from London and Scotland at Preston. Mainline bus services offer direct links between Pendle and many towns across Pennine Lancashire with routes extending to Skipton and Keighley.
- 3.2.8 The Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020 recognises the significant former industrial role of the borough and the current importance of high-tech industries. In particular, aerospace, advanced manufacturing, advanced flexible materials, digital and creative industries all feature strongly in the make-up of the area’s economy.
- 3.2.9 The main urban areas of Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne, and Barnoldswick have access to a range of services and facilities including employment areas, GPs, hospitals, further education, primary schools, secondary schools and supermarkets. There are varying levels of accessibility to services in the rural areas. Southern parts of the borough are also accessible to Burnley.
- 3.2.10 The borough as a whole has a large number of important strengths, not least its strong natural and historic environment assets and manufacturing employment base. However, there are also issues which need to be addressed to ensure Pendle’s long term sustainability including, in particular, the economic, social and environmental effects of industrial decline. These strengths and issues are discussed further in the sections that follow.

Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Biodiversity

- 3.2.11 Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area, and their associated habitats. The importance of preserving biodiversity is recognised from an international to a local level. Biodiversity is important in its own right and has value in terms of quality of life and amenity. Pendle has a rich and varied natural environment including a range of sites designated for their habitat and conservation value (see **Figure 3.3**).
- 3.2.12 Sites of European importance (SPAs and SACs) are designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. In the UK, these form part of the ‘Natura 2000’ network of sites protected under the Habitats Directive (1992) and Wild Birds Directive (2009).
- 3.2.13 There is one SPA and SAC partly within Pendle: the South Pennine Moors which is south-east of Nelson and Colne and extends through parts of Greater Manchester, Lancashire, North Yorkshire, and West Yorkshire. The South Pennine Moors is designated as a SPA in recognition of its importance for breeding migratory birds of moorland and moorland fringe habitats. Both Merlin *Falco columbarius* and Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* spend some of their time feeding outside the SPA on adjacent areas of in-bye land. The South Pennine Moors is also designated as a SAC as the area hosts a number of important habitats notably blanket bogs; European dry heaths; Northern Atlantic wet heaths, old sessile oak woods and transition mires and quaking bogs. In

Baseline Analysis

total, the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC totals some 1,589 hectares⁵ within the borough in 2021. The site is also the only recognised SSSI in the borough. The SSSI within Pendle is considered to be in an unfavourable condition which is in recovery.⁶

- 3.2.14 In addition to the above international and national level designations, there are four Local Nature Reserves [“LNRs”] (Lomeshaye Marsh, Nelson; Greenfield Road, Colne; Alkincoats Woodland, Colne; Upper Ball Grove Lodge, Colne) totalling 18 hectares at 2021⁷. 2016 saw an increase in the amount of land designated as a LNR due to the extension of 1.34ha at the Alkincoats Woodland, which was designated in January 2016.
- 3.2.15 In addition there a number of locally designated Biological Heritage Sites [“BHS”] and Sites of Local Natural Importance [“LNI”]. BHS contain valuable habitats such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland and bogs and are considered to be of at least County sub-regional significance. Many provide a refuge for rare and threatened plants and animals. There are 62 BHS in Pendle covering 1,287.1 hectares. LNIs, whilst having nature conservation value, are not of such a high standard to merit a level of protection or status such as LNR or BHS. In total there are 7 LNIs in the borough, totalling 231 hectares of land.
- 3.2.16 The Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan [“BAP”] identifies that 18 priority habitats and 39 priority species are present in the Borough. Data in 2010 found that Pendle supports at least 29 species that require conservation action.⁸
- 3.2.17 The borough has a low level of woodland cover (4.1% of land area was covered by woodland) compared to 12.17% nationally in 2010⁹. The amount of ancient semi-natural woodland cover is also low being confined to six small sites with a total area of just 21 hectares.

Green Infrastructure

- 3.2.18 Green infrastructure encompasses all “green and blue” assets in an authority area, including parks, river corridors, lakes, street trees, managed and unmanaged sites and designed and planted open spaces. The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2009) sets out a sub-regional approach to the investment in green infrastructure recognising the multifunctional value of green infrastructure and the need to create new assets, where there are gaps, and to maintain or enhance existing assets to maximise the contribution they can make.
- 3.2.19 The Pendle Open Space Audit (2019)¹⁰ identified a significant number of green infrastructure assets in the borough as part of its audit of open spaces (see **Figure 3.4**). The Audit identified a lack of quality open space across the borough and a lack of open space in the densely populated urban areas.

⁵ See Indicator EN05 Pendle Borough Council (2021) Authority Monitoring Report 2020/21

⁶ Natural England (2016) Designated Sites Condition Summaries. Available via: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/> [accessed April 2022]

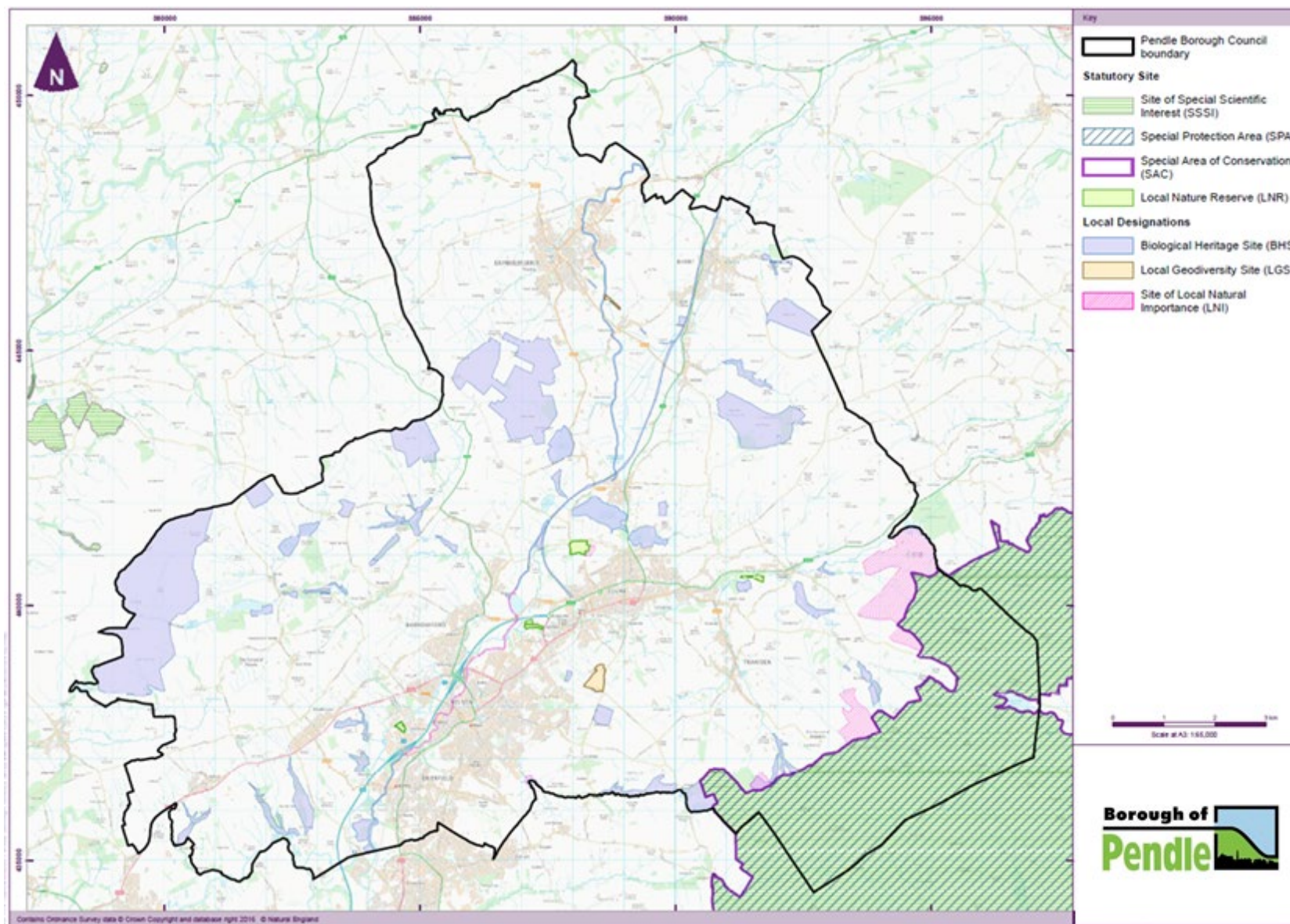
⁷ Pendle Borough Council (2021) Authority Monitoring Report 2020/21

⁸ Pendle Borough Council (2010) Pendle Biodiversity Audit

⁹ Pendle Borough Council (2010) Pendle Biodiversity Audit

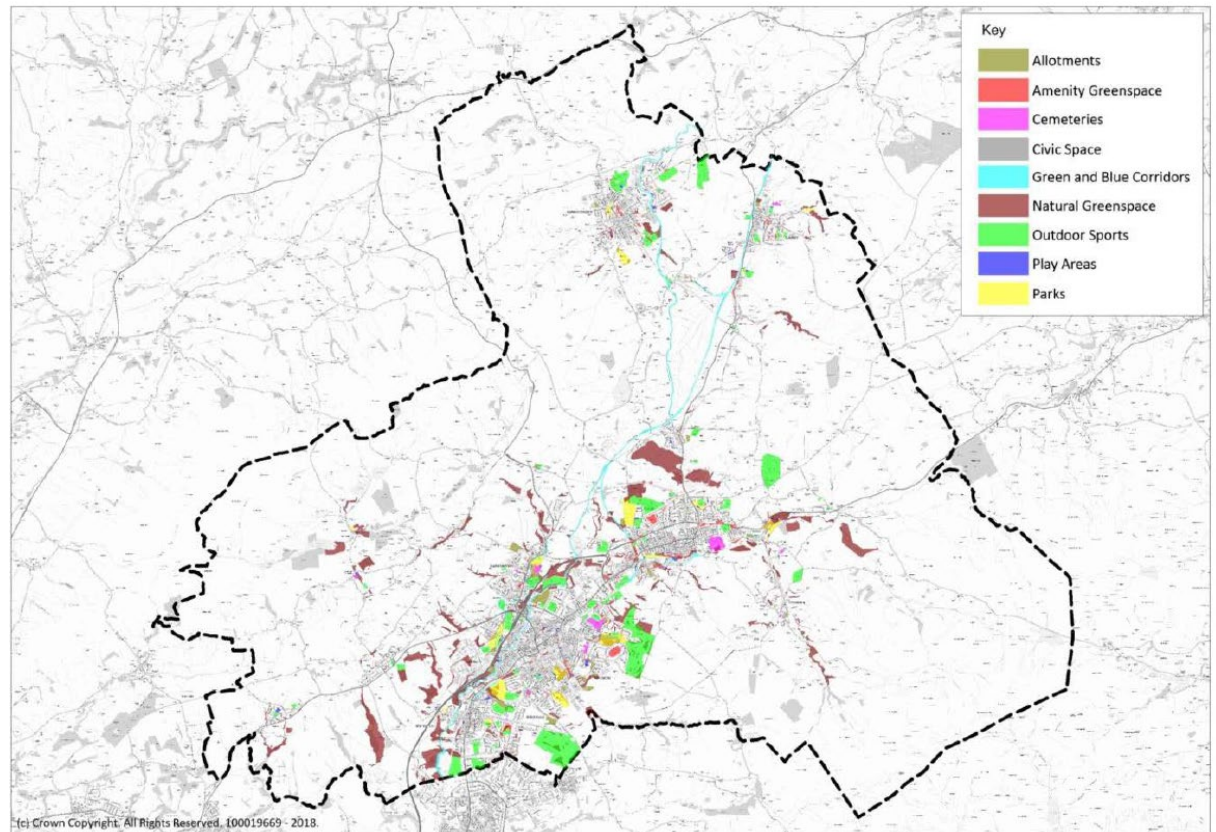
¹⁰ Pendle Borough Council (2019) Pendle Open Space Audit

Figure 3.3 – Borough of Pendle



- 3.2.20 There are a number of recognised green infrastructure assets in the borough including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the track-bed of the former Colne-Skipton railway line, which provide well established linear routes and are classified as green corridors. A total of 33 sites have been classified as green corridor open space contributing some 89 hectares to the overall open space provision in Pendle.

Figure 3.4 – Open space in Pendle



Source: Pendle Borough Council (2019) Open Space Audit

- 3.2.21 The borough has four larger parks: Victoria and Marsden Park in Nelson; Alkincoats Park in Colne, and Victory Park in Barnoldswick. Here, there are areas of woodland and more formal gardens. The Green Flag Award Scheme is the national standard for parks and green spaces across England and Wales. The larger parks and four others have achieved Green Flag status in the borough. Parks with Green Flag status account for 47.854 hectares of open space, or 74% of the total parkland area in the borough (64.63 hectares). **Table 3.1** shows the parks which have achieved a Green Flag award.

Table 3.1 – Pendle parks with Green Flag status

Park	Area (hectares)
Alkincoats Park, Colne	10.910
Ball Grove Park	4.731
Barrowford Park, Barrowford	4.261
Heyhead Park, Brierfield	2.073

Park	Area (hectares)
Marsden Park, Nelson	10.520
Valley Gardens, Barnoldswick	2.174
Victoria Park, Nelson	8.101
Walverden Park, Nelson	5.084
Total	47.854

Source: Pendle AMR 2020/21 (2021)

- 3.2.22 In addition to the green corridor and park assets, the Forest of Bowland AONB provides extensive, accessible quality landscapes to the west whilst a small proportion of the Lancashire Green Belt extends into the south west of the borough within the M65 Corridor.
- 3.2.23 The Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy was published in January 2019. The Green Infrastructure Strategy confirms priority areas for protection for biodiversity, recreation and landscape, and identifies opportunities for improvement and enhancement¹¹. This includes the creation of green corridors through the borough's urban areas, and the enhancement of the rural-urban fringe.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.24 Information in respect of the condition of the South Pennines SPA, SAC, SSSI suggests that the condition is unfavourable but improving. The Pendle Biodiversity Audit (2010) identified a wide variety of potential threats to the site including lack of, or inappropriate, management, recreational pressures, fire, pollution, vandalism and development. In particular the Audit notes that drainage ditches, both new and old, lower the water table and can initiate erosion and oxidation of the peat; heavy grazing can have a significant impact on mire vegetation; and the construction of wind farms and communication masts, together with their associated infrastructure can cause significant hydrological disruption. Access roads and links to the national grid via landlines or pylons may also impact on very fragile blanket bog, particularly during the construction phase.
- 3.2.25 The Open Space Audit (2019) identified how the densely built up areas of Pendle, especially those within the M65 Corridor, can suffer from poor open space provision. New policies within the Local Plan will help to ensure that communities are accessible to a sufficient range of open spaces to meet their needs promoting health and wellbeing.
- 3.2.26 It is reasonable to assume that without the Local Plan, existing trends could continue. However, whilst national planning policy contained in the NPPF would help to ensure that new development protects and enhances biodiversity, a lack of specific local policy support may result in the inappropriate location and design of development which could have a negative effect on overall biodiversity in the District. Further, opportunities may be lost to plan green infrastructure provision which could, for example, provide biodiversity enhancements through habitat creation schemes, as well as providing various wider social and health benefits to local communities. This is especially important given the emerging requirement for most forms of new development (except householder, changes of use and some variation of condition applications) to provide at least a 10% improvement to habitat provision connected to proposals in accordance with Net Gain for Biodiversity ["BNG"].

¹¹ As summarised in Figures 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5 of the Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy (2019).

Summary of the Key Sustainability issues

- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites with international, national and local designations for their nature conservation value.
- The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough's priority habitats.
- The need to secure habitat gains through new development.
- The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets.
- The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps; improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate.

Population and Community

Demographics

- 3.2.27 At the 2011 Census, Pendle had a population of 89,452, a slight increase since the 2001 Census when the population stood at 88,845. The 2019 Mid-Year Estimates indicate that the population of the borough had risen to 92,145 and is predicted to rise to 93,473 by 2030 (2018-based Sub-National population projections).
- 3.2.28 Of the total resident population, 49% are male and 51% female. The age structure of the population is relatively similar to that of Lancashire and England as a whole (see **Table 3.2**) with the percentage of people aged 0 to 15 slightly higher than that for the County and the country as a whole.

Table 3.2 – Population by age group

Age Group	Pendle (%)	Lancashire (%)	England (%)
0-15 years	21	18	19
16-64 years	64	64	65
65 and over	16	18	16

Source: 2011 Census

- 3.2.29 The change in population age profile between the 2001 and 2011 Census shows marked decreases in the percentage of 5-19 year olds and the working age population of 30-54 year olds (see **Table 3.3**). The decreases are significantly higher than that experienced across Lancashire, North West and England as a whole. The percentage increase in those approaching retirement age (60-64 years) is also significantly higher than that experienced at the county, regional and national levels.

Table 3.3 – Percentage change in population by age group

Age	Pendle change (%)	Lancashire change (%)	North West change (%)	England change (%)
0-4	7.8	5.1	9.3	13.4
5-9	-11.9	-13.0	-10.6	-4.8
10-14	-19.4	-13.2	11.5	-4.6
15-19	-11.2	3.5	4.7	10.2

Age	Pendle change (%)	Lancashire change (%)	North West change (%)	England change (%)
20-24	15.3	23.7	25.8	21.8
25-29	17.3	3.6	12.3	11.7
30-34	-6.9	-19.4	-13.3	-7.3
35-39	-14.0	-15.3	-13.4	-8.6
40-44	-0.5	7.4	9.3	12.3
45-49	-4.0	18.8	22.0	24.7
50-54	-8.1	-4.6	-1.3	0.5
55-59	9.6	4.7	6.8	7.6
60-64	47.0	34.1	28.3	32.6
65-69	15.6	18.5	11.9	16.4
70-74	0.1	7.8	4.8	4.9
75-79	-9.5	0.8	0.8	1.5
80-84	10.2	16.7	12.9	13.8
85-89	18.2	22.6	19.2	21.8
90+	-3.4	17.5	21.1	27.6

Source Pendle Profile data from 2001 and 2011 Census

- 3.2.30 Using the ONS category descriptions, the population of Pendle largely comprises White and Pakistani ethnicities (see **Table 3.4**). The proportion of White British residents (77.2%) is lower than the national average (79.8%) and significantly lower than the Lancashire average (89.7%). 17.1% of the Pendle population are of Pakistani ethnicity. This is significantly higher than the Lancashire, the North West and England averages which stand at 3.1%, 2.7% and 2.1% respectively.

Table 3.4 – Population by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Pendle	Lancashire	England
White British	77.2%	89.7%	79.8%
White Irish	0.5%	0.6%	1%
White Gypsy	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White Other	2.1%	1.9%	4.6%
White and Black Caribbean	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%
White and Black African	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
White and Asian	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Other Mixed	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Indian	0.3%	1.6%	2.6%
Pakistani	17.1%	3.1%	2.1%
Bangladeshi	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Chinese	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Other Asian	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%
African	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%
Caribbean	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%

Ethnicity	Pendle	Lancashire	England
Other Black	0.0%	0%	0.5%
Arab	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Other ethnic group	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%

Source: Pendle 2015 Profile data from 2011 census

- 3.2.31 Pendle has largely seen a net outflow of population to other parts of the UK in the last number of years, as shown in **Table 3.5**. Although, this outflow has been balanced to some extent by international migration which has seen a net inflow of people.

Table 3.5 – Migration in Pendle

Year	Inflow from UK	Outflow to UK	Net International Migration to Pendle	Mid-year population estimate
2011-2012	2,964	3,644	174	89,613
2012-2013	3,130	3,396	212	90,130
2013-2014	2,889	3,963	331	89,840
2014-2015	2,949	3,522	446	90,111
2015-2016	2,943	3,413	596	90,515
2016-2017	3,416	3,913	398	90,696
2017-2018	3,470	3,759	760	91,405
2018-2019	3,788	3,958	551	92,112
2019-2020	3,080	3,636	353	92,145

Source: ONS Local area migration ¹²

Deprivation

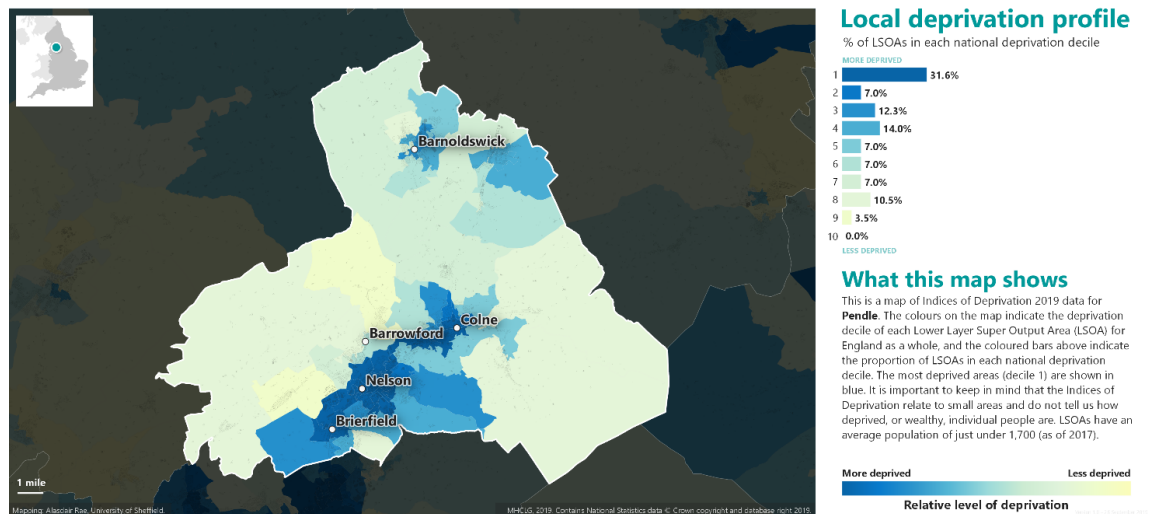
- 3.2.32 The English Index of Deprivation [“IMD”] measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas [“LSOA”]. Deprivation refers to an unmet need, which is caused by a lack of resources such as income, employment, health, education, skills, training, and access to housing and services.
- 3.2.33 Pendle is the fourth most deprived Borough in eastern Lancashire sub region (Blackburn and Darwen, Burnley, and Hyndburn are more deprived) with a ranking of 33 out of all 317 local authorities in 2019 (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 317 is the least deprived), placing the Borough in the top 11% of all local authorities.
- 3.2.34 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing, Communities [“DLUHC”] also measure the number of LSOAs within authority areas that are within the top 10% most deprived in the country. 18 out of 57 LSOAs in Pendle fall within the 10% most deprived in England ranking Pendle as 29 out of 317 by this measure.

¹² ONS Migration within the UK dataset. Available via: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/localareamigrationindicatorsunitedkingdom> [accessed April 2022]

Figure 3.5 – Pendle Indices of Multiple Deprivation

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

PENDLE



Source: English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019¹³

- 3.2.35 Of the 18 Pendle LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally, all but 4 have seen a decline in their score showing worsening levels of deprivation. Pendle 007B in the Waterside ward, is the most deprived neighbourhood in the Borough and has seen its national ranking fall from 1,060th in 2015 to 677th in 2019 (out of 32,844 LSOAs where 1st in the most deprived). The second most deprived neighbourhood is Pendle 010E in the Southfield ward. Levels of deprivation recorded in this neighbourhood has seen some comparative improvement in its deprivation ranking increasing from 790th to 937th from 2015 to 2019. The Neighbourhood however remains within the 10% deprived LSOAs nationally. Particular issues affecting the Borough as identified through the IMD include health, education, skills, and training and employment. **Figure 3.5** shows the IMD profile for the borough and the concentration of deprivation within the inner urban wards of towns within the M65 corridor.

Housing

- 3.2.36 Pendle falls within a distinct housing market shared with the neighbouring borough of Burnley. Pendle's housing stock is dominated by an oversupply of terraced properties. These properties were built in the late 19th and early 20th century and often have poor thermal characteristics, no off street parking and small rear yard areas. This was the basis for intervention through the East Lancashire Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder between 2002 and 2011, one of nine pathfinder programmes in the country where intervention was needed to address issues associated with a weak and fragile housing market. Brierfield, Nelson and Colne fell within the pathfinder programme which aimed to address the failing housing market with low demand, low prices and poor quality housing stock.

¹³ English Indices of Deprivation Explorer. Available via: <https://imd2019.group.shef.ac.uk/> [accessed April 2022]. Hosted by the University of Sheffield.

- 3.2.37 In terms of housing quality, the 2011 Census identified that 6% of housing stock in the borough has no central heating, which is the highest percentage in the North West region. This is significantly higher than experienced across Lancashire as a whole (3.6%), the North West (3.1%) and within England (3.0%). The most recent Stock Condition Survey (2009) highlighted that 22.1% of the housing stock had at least one Category 1 hazard as defined by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System. This equates to approximately 8,700 properties containing hazards which will lead to illness, injury or infection. However, over the last five years 495 properties have had Category 1 hazards removed¹⁴. In addition, 36.3% of the housing stock was classed as 'sub-decent'; this equates to in excess of 14,000 properties which fail to meet the Government's minimum standard for Housing.¹⁵
- 3.2.38 The number of dwellings in the borough rose from 38,456 in 2001 to 39,387 in 2011, an increase of about 2.5%. In 2020 there was 40,572 dwellings in the borough¹⁶, with 1,185 new dwellings completed in the borough since 2011 (an average of 132 dwellings per annum). Since 2015, the number of net new housing completions has increased significantly to an average of 190 dwellings per year, compared to an average of 59 dwellings per year in the first four years of the plan period of the Core Strategy (see **Table 3.6**). Despite this recent increase, average completion rates have remained low when compared to the Core Strategy's annual housing requirement of 298 homes per year with this requirement exceeded just twice, however is higher than the assessed Local Housing Need¹⁷ for Pendle at 140 dwellings per annum.
- 3.2.39 However, since 2011 1,137 empty homes have also been reoccupied. When the total of new dwellings is combined with reoccupation of long term empty properties (a significant source of supply in the borough and targeted by the Council in recent years) the total housing provision provided in Pendle is much higher. The number of long empty homes (those vacant for six months or more) stood at 633 in October 2021. This is a considerable reduction on the number in 2011 (1,575). Pendle now has a vacancy rate of 1.9% which is below the national average of 2.7%.

Table 3.6 – Net additional dwellings in Pendle (2011-2019)

Year	Net Housing Delivery	Reoccupation of long-term empty homes	Total provision	Cumulative Shortfall ¹
2011/12	61	195	256	-42
2012/13	30	369	399	59
2013/14	63	184	247	8
2014/15	83	-9	74	-216
2015/16	127	131	258	-256
2016/17	168	-44	124	-430
2017/18	139	82	210	-518
2018/19	310	154	464	-341

¹⁴ Pendle Borough Council (various) Performance Indicator Reports. Available via:

http://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/20085/performance_and_statistics/221/performance_indicator_reports [accessed April 2022]

¹⁵ Stock Condition Survey (2009) referenced in the Pendle Borough Council (2013) Housing Renewal Policy

¹⁶ MHCLG live tables on dwelling stock including vacant dwellings. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

¹⁷ The formula for deriving local housing need is set out in [Planning Practice Guidance](#)

Year	Net Housing Delivery	Reoccupation of long-term empty homes	Total provision	Cumulative Shortfall ¹
2019/20	208	-57	151	-488
2020/21	342	132	465	-312
Total	1,531	1,137	2,648	-312

1. When compared to Core Strategy requirement of 298 new homes per annum

- 3.2.40 The average household size in Pendle is similar to the rest of Lancashire and England as a whole and has decreased slightly from 2.48 persons per household in 1991 to 2.33 in 2011. In terms of tenure, **Table 3.7** highlights that the percentage of owner-occupied households in the borough is slightly above the national average but below that for Lancashire as a whole. The borough has a lower proportion of Council renting and lower levels of housing association properties but a higher proportion of privately rented property.

Table 3.7 – Housing tenure

Tenure	Pendle (%)	Lancashire (%)	England (%)
Owner- occupied	68.5	71.0	63.3
Shared ownership	0.2	0.5	0.8
Rented from council / housing association	11.6	12.1	17.7
Private / other rented	18.1	15.1	16.8
Living rent free	1.6	1.3	1.3

Source: ONS (2011) 2011 Census – Tenure

- 3.2.41 In Pendle, house prices are significantly higher in the rural areas in comparison to the settlements of Barnoldswick and Earby than the M65 Corridor. In February 2022, the average (mean) house price in Pendle was £120,374¹⁸. This is around 40% of the English average which stands at £295,888. Detached properties sold for an average of £236,865, semi-detached for £149,750, and terraced properties for £102,220. 61.1% of households in Pendle were in Council Tax Band A (the lowest Council Tax value), compared to 40.7% in the North West and 24.1% nationally¹⁹.
- 3.2.42 In terms of affordability, in 2021, the affordability ratio in Pendle was 5.20. This is lower than the national (9.84) or regional (6.31) average. The overall change experienced in the affordability ratio since 2011 has been limited, increasing from 3.86 in 2011 with the most significant change experienced relatively recently.
- 3.2.43 Whilst it is clear that the cost of housing in Pendle is significantly more affordable than the national average, the picture is worsening, and is more significant for specific types of housing particularly detached dwellings. In addition, the Pendle Housing Needs Assessment 2019 (to be updated) indicates that there is a shortage of affordable housing in the Borough, particularly within the M65 Corridor where the average household income is significantly below the remainder of the Borough.

¹⁸ UK House Price Index <http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi> [accessed April 2022]

¹⁹ Dwelling stock by council tax band, Lancashire County Council, March 2021

- 3.2.44 Since adoption of the Core Strategy, 20% of gross new housing development delivered have met the definition of affordable housing. Owing to viability constraints, the bulk of affordable housing in the borough has come forward at 100% affordable housing schemes supported by grant funding. This trend continues with major development sites at Recreation Ground off Harrison Drive, Colne (19/0801/FUL) and Former James Nelson's Sports Ground, Nelson (19/0901/FUL). The strategic development site at Trough Laithe, Barrowford will also make a significant contribution to near term affordable housing needs with around 100 affordable dwellings expected on the site.

Economy

- 3.2.45 The Integrated Economic Strategy for Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020²⁰ identifies that the sub region (comprising the Boroughs of Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, Ribble Valley and Rossendale) is an area with a long and proud industrial heritage. Having been central to the industrial boom of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the area has experienced continued decline of its staple industries, which reflects the trend nationally. However, during that time there has also been economic diversification. Today Pennine Lancashire remains a strong manufacturing area, with many examples of leading cutting-edge businesses including Rolls Royce in Barnoldswick. Aerospace, advanced manufacturing, advanced flexible materials, digital and creative industries all featuring strongly in the make-up of the area's economy.
- 3.2.46 Average gross weekly pay for full-time workers residing in the borough in 2021 were £470.50 which is broadly the same as in 2020. Wages in Pendle were significantly affected by the Pandemic. The result in a widening of the gap between average wages in Pendle, Lancashire and the UK²¹. The drop in wages and evident changes in the proportion of workers in various types of employment suggests that in particular the number of residents in higher earning jobs has fallen.
- 3.2.47 At June 2021, 7% of the borough's population were claiming Job Seekers Allowance. This is higher than the regional and national averages at 6.2% and 5.6% respectively.²² Clearly the COVID-19 pandemic has more heavily affected wages and the proportion of the working population in employment in Pendle than in the North West or Great Britain. Lower wages will affect household spending power, reduce the affordability of property, and potentially increase the level of poverty experienced within the borough.
- 3.2.48 The latest Nomis labour market statistics show that for the period January 2021 to December 2021, 72.5% of the population was economically active, which is slightly below both the North West (76.5%) and national (78.4%) figures. Pendle has significantly lower than average number of people employed in occupations in the socio-economic classification (SOC) 2010 major groups 1-3 (29%) than the regional (46.8%) and national average (49.7%). Conversely Pendle has a higher than average number of people employed in SOC 2010 group 5 'Skilled Trades' (12.8%) and SOC Major Group 8-9 (24.6%) reflecting the borough's manufacturing economic base. **Table 3.8** below shows the breakdown by Major Groups.

²⁰ Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (2008) An Integrated Economic Strategy Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020

²¹ See Indicator EC08 AMR 2020-2021

²² Nomis Statistics. Available via: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx> [accessed April 2022]

Table 3.8 – Employment by occupation

Occupation	Pendle (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3 1. Managers and Senior Officials 2. Professional Occupations 3. Associate Professionals & Technical	29.1	46.8	49.7
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5 4. Administrative & Secretarial 5. Skilled Trades Occupations	23.3	19.2	19.0
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7 6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	23.1	17.5	16.2
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9 8. Process Plant & Machine Operatives 9. Elementary Occupations	24.6	16.5	15.1

Source: NOMIS (2022) Labour Market Profile – Pendle January – December 2021

- 3.2.49 Pendle has a significantly higher number of people who work in the manufacturing sector than the regional and national average with almost one third (30.3%) employed in this sector. The regional average is 9.7% whilst for Great Britain as a whole it is 7.9%. The other significant sectors are: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles which comprise 18.2% of the workforce; Human health and social work activities (10.6%); and education (10.6%). Nomis Statistics²³ show that 88.5% of enterprises in Pendle are micro (with 0-9 employees), which is slightly lower than the equivalent figure for the North West region (89%). The number of large enterprises (250+ employees) amounts to 0.3% of all enterprises, which is slightly lower than the North West region.
- 3.2.50 The Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle (2013) identifies that addressing the lack of industrial land in the borough is key to achieving economic prosperity. In the monitoring year 2020/21 only 1226sqm of new employment floorspace was created in the borough. Employment land delivery has declined significantly since 2011 with significant deviation from targets of the Core Strategy²⁴. The amount of available employment land with planning permission for B2 or B8 uses is however at its highest level²⁵ largely due to the availability of employment land provided through the adoption of the Core Strategy.
- 3.2.51 Tourism provides an increasingly important contribution to the local economy. There are currently around 40 visitor attractions in the district and a similar number of accommodation providers. The total number of jobs supported in the hospitality industry has increased from 1,397 in 2011 to 1,750 in 2021. Over 2.8 million tourists visited the area in 2018. Visitor economic impact on the Pendle totalled £130.4 million.²⁶

²³ Nomis Statistics. Available via: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157096/report.aspx#tabidbr> [accessed April 2022]

²⁴ See Indicator EC01, AMR 2020/21

²⁵ See indicator EC03, AMR 2020/21

²⁶ Lancashire STEAM Tourism Economic Impacts Summary (2014) available via: <http://www.marketinglancashire.com/dbimsgs/Marketing%20Lancashire%20%20STEAM%202014%20-%20Summary%20-%20Final.pdf> [accessed December 2016]

Skills and Education

- 3.2.52 **Table 3.9** illustrates that compared with the North West region and the national (Great Britain) average, levels of educational attainment in Pendle are lower than regional and national averages. This occurs at all scales of education some all experiencing a sharp decline in the last 12 months.
- 3.2.53 There are currently 37 primary and 6 secondary schools in the borough. Additionally there is one further education college (Nelson and Colne College). Development in the borough is likely to require investment in primary school provision with previous assessments suggesting a shortfall of primary school places in the borough in the longer term.

Table 3.9 Level of qualification obtained

Level	Pendle (%)		North West (%)		Great Britain (%)	
	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021
NVQ 4 and above	28.4	21.2	36.1	38.5	40.3	43.5
NVQ 3 and above	44	43	55.2	58.1	58.5	61.5
NVQ 2 and above	59.6	60.8	74.5	77.3	75.6	78.2
NVQ 1 and above	73.5	79.1	85	87.3	85.6	87.6
No qualifications	20.1	No data	8.7	No data	7.7	No data

Source: Nomis (2021) Qualifications January 2019 – December 2021.

Community facilities and Services

- 3.2.54 The Core Strategy contains a hierarchy for retail provision which will be reviewed through the Local Plan. These centres are the most sustainable for service development. The current Retail Hierarchy is shown in **Figure 3.7** below and reflects the evidence in the Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study (2008)²⁷ and Pendle Retail Capacity Studies²⁸. Both studies will be updated through the plan preparation process.

Figure 3.7 – Current Retail hierarchy in Pendle

Town Centres	
M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns
• Nelson	• Barnoldswick
• Colne	
Local Shopping Centres	
M65 Corridor	West Craven Towns
• Brierfield	• Earby
• Barrowford	
In Rural Pendle the provision of new retail facilities, to meet an identified need, will be encouraged. In the first instance rural retail provision should be located in one of the Rural Service Centres (Fence, Trawden, Foulridge and Kelbrook). Where this is not possible the re-use of existing buildings or development on a site within a Rural Village may be considered.	

²⁷ Pendle Borough Council (2008) Sustainable Settlements Strategy

²⁸ Pendle Retail Capacity Study (2007 and 2012 update)

- 3.2.55 Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick have the widest range of services and facilities in the Borough. Nelson and Colne are the most accessible centres in the Borough, with Nelson having a public transport interchange and Colne being served by both a bus and railway station. Barnoldswick, which is not on an 'A' classified road or rail line is less well served by public transport and may be considered to be less accessible. However, its functional role as a town centre is vital in providing services to the local population in the West Craven area. Local Shopping Centres of Brierfield, Barrowford and Earby play a supporting role to the three town centres, providing the everyday retail and service needs for their respective populations. The Rural Service Centres act as hubs for the surrounding smaller villages, hamlets and farmsteads and wider rural areas. The Pendle Sustainable Settlements Study (2008) highlighted that many of the rural villages also offer a limited retail function, primarily to meet the needs of their local community and tourists. The 2021 Retail Occupancy Survey shows that despite the COVID-19 pandemic occupancy rates in Barrowford and Colne have improved, with the rate in Earby remaining relatively the same. Some decline has been experienced in Barnoldswick, whilst the effects have been most pronounced within Nelson and Brierfield.
- 3.2.56 The Pendle Infrastructure Strategy (2014) identified that urban areas of Nelson (including Brierfield), Colne, and Barnoldswick have access to a range of services and facilities including a range of employment areas, GPs, hospitals, further education, primary schools, secondary schools and supermarkets and supported by a range of infrastructure to support sustainable communities. The Strategy also identifies that within the rural areas of Pendle there are varying levels of accessibility to services but in general terms the rural areas are fairly well served in terms of access to primary level education. A new Strategy will be prepared to inform the Local Plan.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.57 The borough's population is projected to increase to 93,473 by 2030 using most recent subnational population projections. Housing delivery over the last 10 years has averaged 153 dwellings per year. Early on during this period, low net completion rates were influenced by the tail end of the moratorium to housing growth implemented through the structure plan and housing renewal programmes. The 2008 economic recession had a deep and prolonged effect on Pendle, further dampening build rates. More recently housing completions have increased as new deliverable sites have come forward for housing. It is anticipated that this increase in the delivery of new homes will continue in the short term as the existing large supply is built out. The completions rates achieved in Pendle is largely void of housing allocations with the Core Strategy allocating only Trough Laithe for housing.
- 3.2.58 The Local Plan is likely to include a number of policies to help ensure the delivery of new housing including the allocation of land for the development of new homes. Without an up-to-date Local Plan there would be a risk that sites would not be provided in the most sustainable locations owing to the absence of detailed development management policies to guide development and specific site allocations. Existing policies such as established settlement boundaries may become out-of-date increasing pressure to develop greenfield land. The allocation of specific sites would undoubtedly help to accelerate delivery by offering certainty and a choice of available, suitable and deliverable sites to developers.

- 3.2.59 The sub-regional Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009)²⁹ aims to meet the housing, health and support needs of residents and vulnerable people; promoting better services with greater choice and accessibility that are fully integrated into local communities. The sub-regional Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy (2009) and regional Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014) rely on provision of appropriate housing and employment to meet their aims. The delivery of employment land is a key driver and without specific allocations sites might not come forward within the borough.
- 3.2.60 The absence of a Local Plan would not halt the delivery of housing and employment. However, without up-to-date strategic policy as well as specific and detailed local policy relating to (in particular) the quantum, type and location of new development and any specific policy requirements, the extent to which new development meets the needs of Pendle's communities and businesses would be more uncertain as (to a large extent) the key decisions over where development is located would be left solely to the market. This could (inter alia) undermine the potential for new development to help address shortfalls in affordable housing, tackle deprivation, deliver community facilities and services and boost local economic and skills development. Further, the lack of more detailed local planning policy could result in the objectives of other plans and programmes, including the Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy, Pennine Lancashire Economic Strategy and the Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan, being unfulfilled.

Summary of the Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to enable housing growth and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types and to retain economically active residents.
- The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock in the inner urban areas of the borough, in particular recognising the high number of terraced houses of poor quality.
- The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people.
- The need to fulfil the aims of sub-regional Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009), Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy (2009) and the Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014).
- The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the borough's settlements and the availability of local jobs and reduce population outflow from the borough.
- The need to address deprivation. Although a number of areas have improved in terms of deprivation since 2010 others have declined there are still significant pockets of deprivation in the borough. Overall the borough is the 33rd of the most deprived nationally.
- Reduce the gap in average wages between Pendle and the county, regional and national average.
- The need to promote social cohesion, recognising the diversity of Pendle's communities.
- The need to increase educational attainment and skills in the local labour force.

²⁹ Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (2009) Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy 2009-2029

- The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the borough's town centres and local shopping centres, villages and rural areas.
- The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development.
- The need to support and grow tourism in the borough, recognising the emergent importance of this sector to the local economy.

Health and Wellbeing

Health

- 3.2.61 The 2019 Health Profile for Pendle produced by Public Health England³⁰ highlights that the health of the borough's population is generally worse than the average across England. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average. There is also a marked difference in life expectancy across the borough. Life expectancy is 10.8 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Pendle than in the least deprived areas.
- 3.2.62 In 2019, 62.1% of adults and 22.8% of (Year 6) children were classified as overweight or obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 597 (per 100,000 population), less than both the regional and English average. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 186 (per 100,000 population) again both less than the regional and English average. The rate of TB is higher than average. The rate of sexually transmitted infection is lower than average. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are above the regional and English averages.
- 3.2.63 Priorities in Pendle include health inequalities, mental health and wellbeing, and improving health outcomes for children and young people. The Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy³¹ notes that at the County level, although fewer people are now smoking tobacco, smoking rates among manual labour social groups remain static. Alcohol consumption and obesity are increasing, putting increasing demands on health and social care services. Patterns of drug use are also changing, with evidence of increases in the proportion of people misusing a combination of different drugs and alcohol within a recreational context.
- 3.2.64 The Pendle Infrastructure Strategy (2014) identified eleven GP surgeries/ Primary Care Service locations across the Borough, seven of which are in the towns within the M65 corridor. GP to patient ratios for the sub-region (covered by the East Lancashire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)) indicate that there are 1,702-1,970 patients per one full-time equivalent GP.³²

³⁰ Available via: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/> name [accessed September 2020]

³¹ Lancashire County Council (2014) Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy

³² Findings from a combination of GP workforce census data published in early 2014 and October data on patient populations from the Health and Social Care Information Centre – taken from GP Online. Available via: <http://www.gponline.com/exclusive-huge-variation-gp-patient-ratio-across-england-revealed/article/1327390> [accessed January 2017]

Open Space

- 3.2.65 The provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities can play a significant role in the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Council produced an Open Space Audit in 2019 and Biodiversity Audit in 2010. The Open Space Audit identified that:
- There were 246 identified woodland open space sites cover 336 hectares of land either within, or within 300 metres of the defined settlement boundaries in Pendle;
 - A total of 36 natural greenspace sites cover 194 hectares of land, approximately 18% of the total open space provision in Pendle;
 - Both the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the track-bed of the former Colne-Skipton railway line, provide well established linear green corridor routes. A total of 33 sites have been classified as green corridor open space contributing 89ha to the overall open space provision;
 - A total of 58 allotments have been identified and these cover nearly 36 hectares in total in Pendle;
 - Nearly 36% of all open space sites in Pendle are under 0.2 hectares in size. However, despite their number these sites account for less than 3% of the overall open space resource in the Borough;
 - Sites up to 2.0 hectares in size account for nearly 80% of all open space sites but only provide just over one quarter of total coverage;
 - Sites are not necessarily accessible to all members of the public. The vast majority of sites surveyed offer either general or de facto public access. Access to the remaining sites is however restricted to particular groups of residents, clients, employees, school or college pupils. Together these private sites account for nearly 206 hectares of open space, equating to nearly 20% of the total land provision;
 - The largest open space sites, those of over 20 hectares, comprise the Borough's golf courses (Marsden, Colne and Nelson), Foulridge Reservoirs and Spurn Clough Biological Heritage Site in Reedley.
- 3.2.66 The Audit highlighted the lack of open space within the built up areas. It identified that when considering the typologies that make up local provision only (i.e. excluding parks, outdoor sports and civic space typologies) two rural wards, Boulsworth and Foulridge, and one urban ward, Waterside (Colne), showed a surplus of five of the eight remaining typologies. Two urban wards, Clover Hill (Nelson) and Horsfield (Colne), were the poorest wards in terms of relative deficiencies.

Crime

- 3.2.67 The provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities can play a significant role in the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Council produced an Open Space Audit in 2019 and Biodiversity Audit in 2010. The Open Space Audit identified that:
- 3.2.68 The strategic priorities identified in the Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy³³ includes reducing the fear of crime and making Pendle a place where people feel safer and crime

³³ Our Future, Our Pendle: Sustainable Community Strategy for Pendle 2008-2018

continues to fall. The Strategy notes that Pendle generally has low levels of recorded crime but the fear of crime remains a key issue.

- 3.2.69 The Strategy notes that crime is often fuelled by factors such as poverty, poor housing and low educational attainment. Crime patterns vary across Pendle and crime rates tend to be higher within the most disadvantaged areas and can be two or three times higher than in our other wards. The total recorded crime rate in Pendle for 2020/21 is lower than the Lancashire average at 141 per 100,000. The most common reported crime in Pendle is anti-social behaviour. The rate reported is slightly higher than the country average.

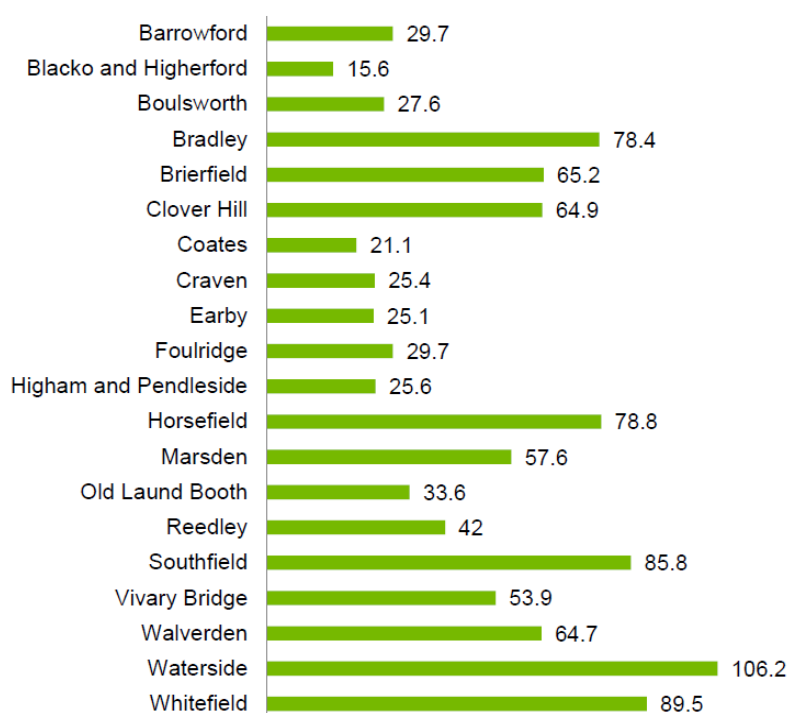
Table 3.10 – Calls to emergency services and total recorded crime

	Pendle (Rate per thousand)	Lancashire (Rate per thousand)
Calls to the Police	317.1	354.3
Calls to the Ambulance Service	130.9	146.4
Calls to the Fire & Rescue Service	7.9	9.2
Total Recorded Crime	54.3	63.0

Source Pendle Profile (2015) from Lancashire MADE database 2014/15

- 3.2.70 Recorded crime rates vary significantly across the borough and generally reflect the urban/rural geography of the borough with higher rates experienced in the urban areas. The highest total recorded crime is in Waterside ward (Colne) where there were 106 recorded crimes for every 1,000 people in the ward between August 2014 and July 2015 with the lowest crime rate being found in the rural ward of Blacko and Higherford where only 15.6 crimes were recorded for every 1,000 people.

Figure 3.8 – Recorded crime rates per 1,000 population by ward



Lancashire MADE Crime Database 2014/15

Source: Pendle Profile (2015)

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.71 It is difficult to predict how health in the area will change over time. However, it is likely that the growth in the percentage of population approaching retirement age in the borough will increase demand for health services in the future. Planning policy can facilitate the promotion of healthy lifestyles by (inter alia) safeguarding existing open space and recreational facilities and addressing deficiencies. Local planning policy can also help to ensure the future provision of health facilities and services to meet local needs and ensure that new development does not give rise to adverse impacts on human health. It can also seek to locate development within walking and cycling distance of services and facilities.
- 3.2.72 The Local Plan will set out policy to support the provision and enhancement of open space as well as Local Green Spaces, which are of particular importance to the local community, within the borough. Without the Local Plan, existing open spaces may be at risk of loss to development, and identified deficiencies in quality and accessibility of open space will not be addressed by new development. Local Green Spaces will not be delivered in the borough.
- 3.2.73 Future rates of crime are dependent on a complex range of socio-economic factors. Secure by design principles are set out in planning policy. Similarly land use policy which promote use of spaces and buildings throughout the day, avoiding dead frontages, and providing spaces which benefit from surveillance also benefit in reduce the potential and/or perception of crime occurring.

Key Sustainability issues

- The need to enhance and protect the health and wellbeing of the borough's population.
- The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and levels of physical activity.
- The need to address health and disability related deprivation.
- The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the borough and address accessibility issues identified by the Open Space Audit and emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Transport and Accessibility

Transport Infrastructure

- 3.2.74 infrastructure in the borough. This has been drawn on heavily for this section. The M65 Motorway provides the main transport corridor through the borough. The M65 Motorway runs between the boundary with Burnley within the south of the borough to Colne. It is managed by Lancashire County Council. In addition to the M65, the key strategic road network consists of the single carriage way routes of the A56, A682 and A6068. The A682 and A56 run in a north-south direction from Burnley through Barrowford and Colne, and towards Gisburn and Skipton respectively. The A6068 runs east-westwards through the North Valley of Colne linking to Keighley and Padiham.
- 3.2.75 The Pendle Infrastructure Study (2014) notes that a key issue for the borough is congestion on east-west routes through Colne. Since the closure of the railway north of Colne in the early 1970s the single carriageway A682, A56, and A6068 take much of the traffic which transports goods and people between Lancashire and Yorkshire. Strategic routes are highly congested at peak times particularly along the North Valley in Colne and along the A56 through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby. The following areas have been identified as the main congestion hotspots in the borough:
- Vivary Way / North Valley corridor;
 - M65 junction 13 north bound off slip road;
 - Albert Road/ Church Street, Colne;
 - Gisburn Road, Barrowford; and
 - Whitewalls Drive / Burnley Road roundabout.

- 3.2.76 With regards to future highways improvements, the Lancashire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)³⁴ indicates that Lancashire County Council will spend £25.27m on highways and transport services in Pendle up to 2021 and that this will be targeted at:
- Improving east-west and north-south connections and links into Central Lancashire and Manchester; and
 - Improving the quality of public transport infrastructure and services serving the district.
- 3.2.77 In addition, the East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan (2014)³⁵, published in February 2014, shows a number of routes for a proposed bypass west of Colne to Foulridge. It demonstrates the need for a bypass and outlines the economic benefits it will bring to the area.
- 3.2.78 With regards to public transport, Northern Rail maintains three railway stations in Pendle at Brierfield, Nelson and Colne. An hourly rail service runs from the terminus at Colne to Burnley, Blackburn, Preston (with connections to the West Coast Mainline) and Blackpool. The Bus-Rail Interchange in Nelson, which opened in 2008, provides direct connections between rail and bus services. The Pendle Infrastructure Study (2014) notes that there are no direct Rail services to the major centres of Manchester, Leeds, or Bradford which is a key transport issue (see **Figure 3.9** for connectivity across the wider sub-region). Existing services are also infrequent and have suffered problems with reliability. The Nelson Interchange is considered to have improved facilities in Nelson but Colne station suffers from poor links with the town centre.
- 3.2.79 The reinstatement of the Colne-Skipton railway line scheme is supported in the long term (2019-2029) in the Lancashire and Cumbrian Rail Utilisation Strategy³⁶ if funding can be secured. If reinstated, the line would allow services from Burnley Central to go to Leeds (either directly or via a change at Skipton) thereby significantly reducing journey time by public transport between Nelson and Colne and Leeds, and offers potential strategic relief to capacity issues identified on existing trans Pennine routes. The Pendle Infrastructure Study (2014) notes that Lancashire County Council also supports the scheme in principle but there are concerns over the cost implications. Costs of £42-80m have been quoted depending on whether the scheme offers a single or double track alignment and service frequency.
- 3.2.80 Local bus services run from the main towns of Nelson and Colne to the rural settlements with a minimum hourly service. A half hourly service runs between Higherford, Nelson and Burnley. The service along the A682 between Colne and Burnley offers a high frequency service at intervals of up to 7 minutes. The Witch Way operates some morning only services between Nelson and Manchester with connections available to wider services at Burnley Bus Station. Mainline services offer direct links between Pendle and many towns in Pennine Lancashire with routes extending to Skipton, North Yorkshire and Keighley, West Yorkshire. This includes the hourly Wizz service which operates between Burnley and Skipton via Colne, Kelbrook and Barnoldswick. Stagecoach operate a half hourly service between Skipton and Preston via Clitheroe which also serves Barnoldswick and Earby. There is also a network of local routes operating at half-hourly to less frequently intervals

³⁴ Lancashire County Council (2011) Local Transport Plan (LTP3): A Strategy for Lancashire 2011-2021

³⁵ Lancashire County Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council (2014) East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan 2014 – 2021

³⁶ Network Rail (2008) Lancashire and Cumbria Route Utilisation Strategy

operating within the urban area of the M65 corridor and linking to settlements located within the rural western parishes including Fence, Newchurch-in-Pendle and Barley.

Figure 3.9 – Connectivity in East Lancashire and the wider area



Source: East Lancashire Transport Highways and Transport Masterplan

- 3.2.81 Providing opportunities for walking and cycling within the borough is key to promoting sustainable forms of transport and reducing levels of congestion (as well as providing opportunities for healthy living and green infrastructure improvements). There are cycle paths serving Whitewalls Industrial Estate, high schools on the west side of Colne, Nelson and Colne College, West Craven Business Park in Earby and Lomeshaye Industrial Estate from the north. There is a contraflow cycle lane on Leeds Road in Nelson town centre. The Pendle Cycling Strategy³⁷ seeks to promote Pendle as a centre for cycling. The Strategy supports an increase in cycling in the Borough by supporting the development of safer, quiet routes to school and the workplace for health and wellbeing, promoting cycling as a recreation activity, and the role of cycling in tourism. Cycling in Pendle represents an increasingly important industry and has also seen the borough secure major investments such as the Steven Burke Sport Hub.

Movement

- 3.2.82 The average distance commuted to work in England and Wales increased from 13.4 km in 2001 to 15.0 km in 2011. According to the 2011 Census, the average distance travelled to

³⁷ Pendle Borough Council (2016) Pendle's Cycling Strategy 2016-21

work by Pendle residents was 14km in 2011, a significant increase of 33.5% from the distance of 10.5km as at the 2001 Census. **Table 3.11** compares the distance travelled to work by the Borough's residents in 2001 and 2011 and highlights that the number of people travelling less than 10km has decreased overall. The 2011 Census also illustrates that the primary means of travelling to work is by car or van (37.9% of journeys).

Table 3.11 – Distance travelled to work

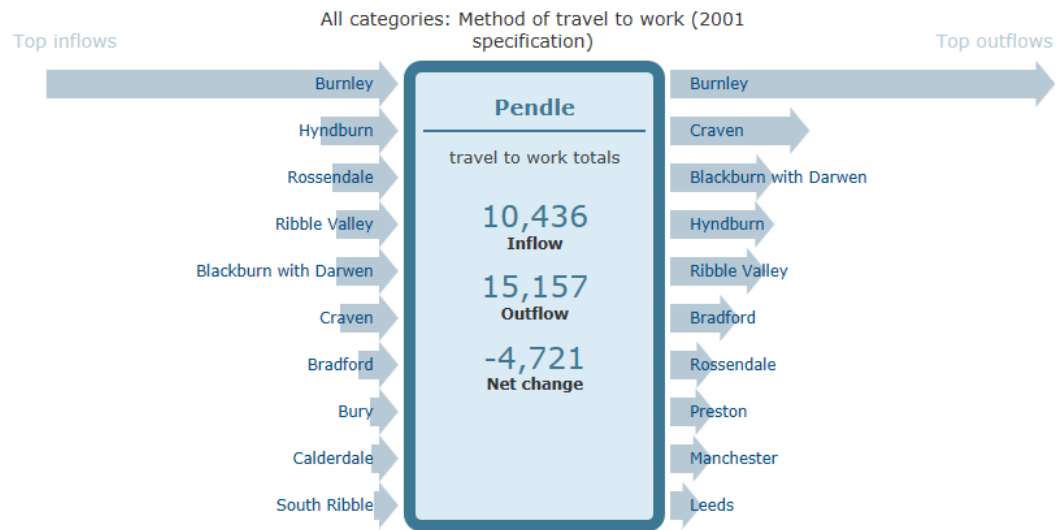
Distance Travelled to Work	Number of People (2001)	Number of People (2011)
Less than 2 km	10,590	9,011
2 km to less than 5 km	7,734	7,431
5 km to less than 10 km	6,627	6,409
10 km to less than 20 km	4,256	5,276
20 km to less than 30 km	1,283	1,798
30 km to less than 40 km	1,014	1,321
40 km to less than 60 km	774	1,093
60 km and over	504	815
Working from home	3,011	3,370
No fixed place	2,730	2,800

Source: ONS (2001) *Census 2001*; ONS (2011) *Census 2011*.

- 3.2.83 Overall, Pendle has a net outflow of 4,725 commuters with 10,432 coming into the borough to work and 15,157 commuting out of the borough to work (see **Figure 3.10**). The close links between Burnley and Pendle are reflected in the fact that at the time of the 2011 Census, 5,159 commuters travel between Pendle to Burnley, and 4,692 come into the borough from Burnley. The second highest number of commuters out of the borough is to Craven District where 1,713 commuters journey to work whilst only 596 come into the borough³⁸. Commuting to the cities of Manchester and Leeds is significantly lower with a net outflow of 287 to Manchester and 134 to Leeds respectively. Journeys to work are therefore relatively contained within the immediate sub region and to neighbouring Yorkshire authorities.

³⁸ Census 2011 data available from http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/all_tables?release=OD.1 [accessed December 2016]

Figure 3.10 – Workplace destinations



Source: NOMIS (2014) Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work.³⁹

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.84 An increase in population and households in the borough will in-turn generate additional transport movements. Based on existing trends, the majority of these movements are likely to be by car with a continuation of (net) out-commuting but also some in-commuting. This could result in increased pressure on the local road network and public transport infrastructure. In this regard, there may be further congestion issues exacerbated by new development in the borough.
- 3.2.85 the Lancashire Local Transport Plan ["LTP3"] sets the framework for improvements to the transport infrastructure network in the borough specifically: improving east-west and north-south connections and links into Central Lancashire and Manchester; and improving the quality of public transport infrastructure and services serving the district. The LTP3 period has now ended, however its priorities remain. The sub-regional East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan 2014 – 2021 includes a range of measures, including routes for a proposed bypass from Colne to Foulridge. The Core Strategy includes policy to support these objectives and specifically supports the provision of a strategic road link towards Yorkshire (the A56 bypass) as well as reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line. It is likely, given the significance of these projects, that these policy safeguards would remain through the new Local Plan.
- 3.2.86 The Local Plan could help to reduce pressure on road infrastructure by adopting a spatial strategy would seeks to promote access by walking and cycling routes and direct the delivery of housing and employment opportunities to accessible locations. Without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth and no site specific allocations for employment and housing development. This gap could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities, services and jobs thereby leading to an increase in transport movements. Allied to this, opportunities may be missed to support the strategic approach to investment in transport infrastructure.

³⁹ Available via: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU03UK/chart/1132462234> [accessed April 2022]

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services to accommodate anticipated growth.
- The need to address congestion, particularly along the North Valley in Colne and along the A56 through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby.
- The need to maintain the connectivity of the borough's main settlements via public transport within and beyond the borough.
- The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car particularly forms of active travel.
- The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel.
- The need to encourage walking and cycling.

Land Use, Geology and Soil

Land Use

- 3.2.87 **Table 3.12** illustrates the key land uses in the borough (as at 2005) and highlights that the overwhelming majority (88%) of the borough is classified as green space. This reflects the largely rural nature of the borough outside of the M65 corridor.
- 3.2.88 The NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. Overall since the start of the plan period 64% of new development has taken place on previously developed land (PDL) (often referred to as brownfield land)⁴⁰. In 2020/21 197 homes of the 342 completed in the borough were delivered at previously developed sites. The amount of homes delivered on greenfield sites has been steadily reducing of late following a record high in 2018/19. The proportion of homes completed on greenfield sites remains much lower than in the early years of the plan, and is likely to remaining proportionately high for the next few years taking into account projected completions⁴¹.

Table 3.12 – Land uses in Pendle

Land Use	Area - Square metres (m ²) (thousands)
Domestic Buildings	2,535.73
Non Domestic Buildings	1,647.74
Road	5,114.95
Domestic Gardens	6,230.68
Greenspace	151,117.48

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics Key Figures for the Physical Environment (2005)

⁴⁰ See Indicator SD03 Pendle AMR 2020/21

⁴¹ See Pendle Five Year Supply Position Statement 2021 to 2022 [Five Year Housing Land Supply | Pendle Borough Council](#)

- 3.2.89 The Council no longer reports the amount of derelict and vacant land. However the latest available data for 2016/17 indicates that overall there are 34 hectares of derelict land and 5.8 hectares of vacant land within the Borough. The amount of vacant and derelict land has varied over time showing a number of sites are being redeveloped but additional, older sites are still becoming derelict in the borough⁴².

Geology

- 3.2.90 The borough is shaped by its geology. Pendle stands at the head of the Calder Valley. To the north, east and south are large tracts of upland moor. To the west stands Pendle Hill, formed from Pendle Grit, a coarse Carboniferous age sandstone assigned to the Millstone Grit Group, which dominates the landscape and forms part of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding natural Beauty (AONB). Weets Hill overlooks White Moor and the low lying area of West Craven within the north of the borough.
- 3.2.91 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Whilst not benefiting from statutory protection, RIGS are equivalent to Local Wildlife Sites. In Lancashire, RIGS are known as Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS). Within Pendle itself there are three LGS in total: two significant geological outcrops and one geomorphological feature. These are listed below:
- Castercliffe, Nelson;
 - Tum Hill, Colne;
 - Salterforth Railway Cutting, Salterforth.

Soils

- 3.2.92 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system developed by Defra provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland. The system divides the quality of land into five categories, as well as non-agricultural and urban. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and 3a. A large proportion of the borough is classed as Grade 4 ('Poor') with some smaller areas classed as Grade 5 ('Very Poor') reflecting the moorland landscape composition. The grazing of livestock and sheep are the main farming types.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.93 As set out above, national planning policy encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed and also seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. However, where Councils do not have a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements, the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development can often outweigh other national and local policy constraints.
- 3.2.94 Without the Local Plan, national planning policy set out in the NPPF and policy in the Core Strategy (insofar as that they are consistent with policies of the NPPF) would apply. This is inclusive of Policy LIV1 which enables development adjacent to the settlement boundary to meet housing needs whilst the Local Plan Part 2 is being prepared (now abandoned). The preparation of a new Local Plan gives rise to the opportunity to alter development

⁴² Pendle Borough Council (2017) Annual Monitoring Report 2016/17

requirements and the spatial strategy, taking into account more recent evidence. The prolonged absence of an up-to-date and full Local Plan may continue the recent trend of unplanned edge of settlement development which may result reduce investment within the borough's urban areas, and a failure to align growth with investment and infrastructure with harmful consequences for the natural environment.

- 3.2.95 New development could also increase pressure on the borough's geological assets, which are recognised as regionally important Local Geodiversity Sites; the risk of which could be increased without clear policy seeking to protect and enhance the borough's geodiversity.

Key Sustainability Issues

- Previously developed (brownfield) land.
- The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure.
- The need to protect sites of recognised geodiversity importance (Local Geodiversity Sites).
- Protect the limited areas of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Water

Water Quality

- 3.2.96 There are a number of main rivers within the borough including: Pendle Water, which flows initially southeast from the eastern slopes of Pendle Hill, and then southwest after the confluence with Colne Water; Colne Water, which travels from the southeast of Pendle Borough, and flows west to the confluence with Pendle Water; Stock Beck, part of a large catchment area in the northwest of the borough which responds rapidly to rainfall events; and Earby Beck (New Cut), a watercourse in the northeast of the borough with a large catchment area (New Cut is an artificial straightened channel).
- 3.2.97 Pendle Water and Colne Water each have a number of tributaries which are also classified as main rivers. There are also a number of ordinary watercourses in the borough. Together, the rivers in the borough total some 63km in length and largely drain westwards to the Ribble. With the exception of Stock Beck and its tributaries which drain towards the Ribble, streams and rivers in West Craven drain east towards the Humber and the North Sea rather than west towards the Ribble estuary.
- 3.2.98 Watercourses in the borough fall into three main catchments: watercourses draining to the Calder in the south; to the Ribble in the northwest; and to the Aire in the northeast. Its catchments are covered by the North West River Basin Management Plan and the Humber River Basin Management Plan.
- 3.2.99 The North West River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (2015)⁴³ reports that 22% of surface waters in the North West river basin currently have 'Good' or 'High Ecological Status / Potential'. The Humber River RBMP (2015)⁴⁴ reports that only 15% of surface waters in the Humber river basin currently have 'Good Ecological Status / Potential'. The Humber RBMP

⁴³ Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods Part 1: North West river basin district River basin management plan

⁴⁴ Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods Part 1: Humber river basin district River basin management plan

attributes the moderate/poor ecological status in the area to point source discharges (i.e. wastewater treatment works), and diffuse inputs from agriculture and mine water following the closure of collieries in the area.

- 3.2.100 The Environment Agency regularly monitor water quality within the borough's main rivers⁴⁵. In 2019 most main rivers were assessed to have moderate water quality with the exception of lower parts of Colne Water, Trawden Brook and Stock Beck where quality was assessed to be poor. This is a decline in standard in contrast to previous years. The assessment does not necessarily mean that water quality within the borough's main rivers has declined but highlights recent improvements made to the assessments made by the Environment Agency.

Water Resources

- 3.2.101 United Utilities and Yorkshire Water both provide public water supply to Pendle. The majority of the Borough falls under United Utilities whilst Yorkshire Water provides services in West Craven, north of Foulridge. The borough lies within the Grid and Strategic water resource zones (WRZs). Water in the Grid WRZ is supplied by Yorkshire Water from a combination of groundwater and surface waters (including rivers and reservoirs)⁴⁶ whilst in the Strategic WRZ more than 90% of the water supplied comes from rivers and reservoirs, with the remainder from groundwater.⁴⁷ Sewerage and wastewater treatment services are provided by United Utilities and Yorkshire Water.
- 3.2.102 The growth in local population is expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability. The United Utilities Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) (2019)⁴⁸ highlights that no deficits of supply are forecast in the Strategic WRZ until 2040, with this deficit to be managed through demand and leakage measures. Yorkshire Water's WMRP⁴⁹ identifies that the Grid WRZ is forecast to be in deficit from the mid 2030s onwards. Yorkshire Water's preferred solution to meet the forecast supply demand deficit in the Grid WRZ is a balance of measures including leakage reduction, use of an existing river abstraction licence, three groundwater schemes and customer water efficiency.

Flood Risk

- 3.2.103 The NPPF seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at the plan making stage in order to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. The Environment Agency categorises flood risk from rivers by identifying Flood Zones, definitions are set out in National Planning Policy Guidance:
- Flood Zone 1 – land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (<0.1%);
 - Flood Zone 2 – land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%) in any year; and

⁴⁵ Reported through indicator EN14 Pendle Authority Monitoring Report 2020/21

⁴⁶ Yorkshire Water (2019) Water Resources Management Plan

⁴⁷ United Utilities (2019) Water Resources Management Plan

⁴⁸ United Utilities (2019) Water Resources Management Plan

⁴⁹ Yorkshire Water (2019) Water Resources Management Plan

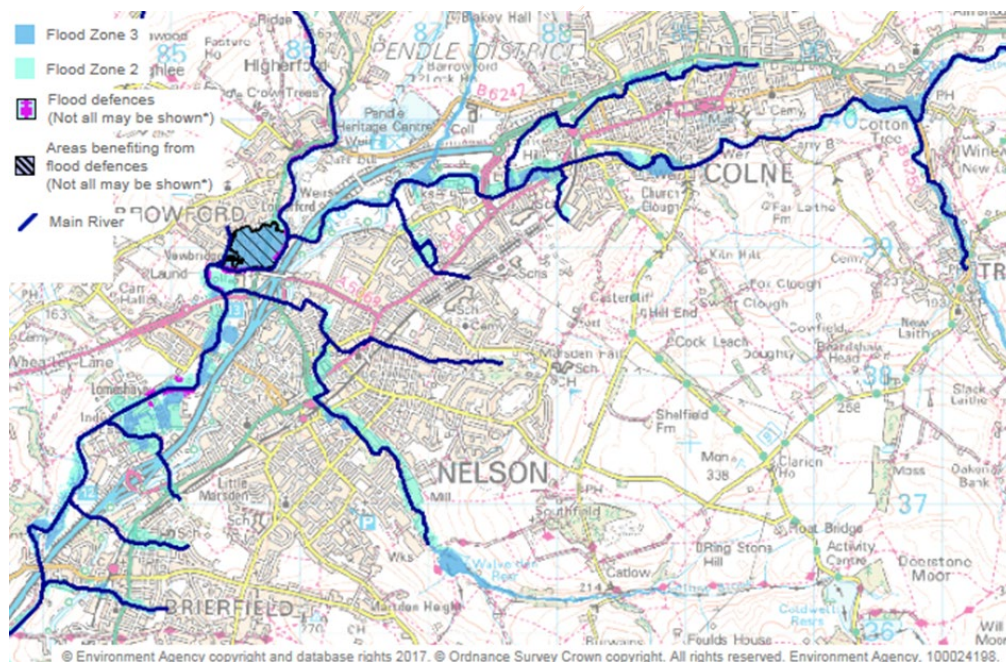
- Flood Zone 3 - land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year.

3.2.104 The Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2021)⁵⁰, indicates that fluvial flooding along Pendle Water, Stock Beck, Earby Beck and their associated tributaries is the primary source of flood risk in the borough. Risk from Surface water flooding in the borough is also primarily related to these river corridors. Over 448 hectares of the borough are considered to be at a high risk from flooding (Flood Zone 3). This area includes 967 residential and 220 commercial properties. A further 530 hectares are considered to be at low to medium risk from flooding (Flood Zone 2). This area includes 1,292 residential and 256 commercial properties.

3.2.105 This means that approximately 11% of the borough is at risk of fluvial flooding, an area that includes 2,259 residential properties and 476 commercial premises. As a result of climate change some 700 properties in Pendle and neighbouring Burnley may be at risk of flooding in the future. Recent Environment Agency flood alleviation work has focussed on Pendle Water, in particular on the Barrowford and Lomeshaye flood defences.

3.2.106 **Figure 3.11** shows the flood risk affecting towns along the M65 corridor including the flood defences at Barrowford and Lomeshaye. **Figure 3.12** shows areas of flood risk affecting Barnoldswick and Earby in the north of the borough.

Figure 3.11 – Areas of Flood Risk along the M65 Corridor



Source: Environment Agency Flood Zone Map.

⁵⁰ JBA Consulting (2021) Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Figure 3.12 – Areas of Flood Risk in Barnoldswick and Earby



Source: Environment Agency Flood Zone Map.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.107 The projected increase in the borough's population will result in increased pressure on water resources which could affect water availability and quality. Measures contained in the United Utilities and Yorkshire Water WRMPs would be expected to help ensure that future demands in this regard are met although opportunities may be lost to enhance the water efficiency of new development without a local policy-based approach.
- 3.2.108 An updated will be undertaken to the Pendle Infrastructure Study to assess the capacity of existing water supply and wastewater treatment works serving Pendle. The Local Plan gives rise to the opportunity to plan for new development and secure the timely investment in infrastructure to ensure that undue pressure on existing treatment facilities does not occur thereby avoiding potential for adverse effects on water quality and the wider environment.
- 3.2.109 National planning policy provides a strong framework with regard to flood risk. It is however important that developments are located and designed to minimise and effectively mitigate the risks of flooding from all sources requiring more detailed policies to determine development proposals. The Local Plan will set out important guidance for developments in relation to flood risk and drainage which will assist with the decision making process.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources.
- The need to promote the efficient use of water resources.
- The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development.

- The need to locate new development away from areas of all sources flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change.
- Effectively mitigate the risk of flooding from surface water through the design process prioritising the use of natural measures.

Air Quality

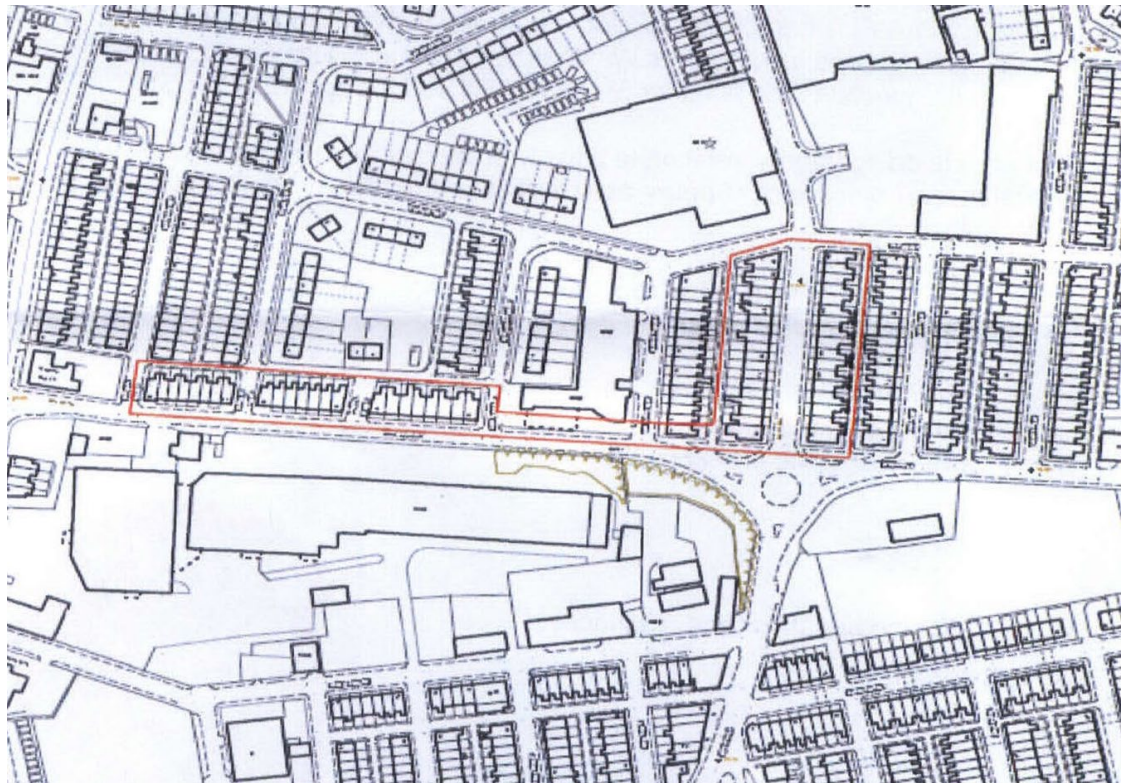
- 3.2.110 The Legislative frameworks and guidance in relation to air quality have been established at both the International and national level. Policies aim to reduce exposure to specific pollutants by reducing emissions and setting targets for air quality. Policies are driven by the aims of the EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) as transposed into UK law⁵¹. The key objective is to help minimise the negative impacts on human health and the environment. The Directive sets guidance for member states for the effective implementation of air quality targets.
- 3.2.111 The UK's National Air Quality Strategy⁵² sets health based standards for eight key pollutants and objectives for achieving them. This is to ensure a level of ambient air quality in public places that is safe for human health and quality of life. It also recognises that specific action at the local level may be needed depending on the scale and nature of the air quality problem.
- 3.2.112 Local authorities have a duty to undertake a full review and assessment of air quality in accordance with the National Air Quality Strategy. Where there is a likelihood of a national air quality objective being exceeded, the relevant council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.
- 3.2.113 Pendle declared its first Air Quality Management Area on 1st April 2011 due to levels of the pollutant nitrogen dioxide from passing traffic in the Skipton Road/Windsor Street area of Colne exceeding the levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) set down by the government (annual average of 40µg m⁻³) (see **Figure 3.13**). 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. Monitoring data indicates that the average level of NO₂ in 2015 (21 ppb) slightly exceeded the threshold average set down by Government (20.92 ppb equivalent to 40µg m⁻³). The Authority's Monitoring Report (2021) states that analysis of data shows that no new AQMAs need to be declared at the present time.

⁵¹ Available via: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32008L0050> [Accessed December 2016]

⁵² *The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland*, Volume 1. Available via: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf [Accessed December 2016]

Figure 3.13 – Colne Air Quality Management Area

Source: Pendle Borough Council (2011) Air Quality Management Area Order



Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.114 Improvements to air quality do not solely rely on planning policy as other changes can be made. However, an increase in population and households in the borough will in-turn generate additional transport movements and associated emissions to air. Without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth which could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities, services and jobs thereby increasing traffic movements.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air.
- The need to improve air quality, particularly in the borough's one AQMA in Colne.

Climate Change

- 3.2.115 Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The effects of climate change will be experienced internationally, nationally and locally with certain regions being particularly vulnerable.

- 3.2.116 In July 2019, the Council declared a climate emergency and made a commitment for Council operations to be carbon neutral by 2030, and for Pendle as a whole to be carbon neutral by 2050. This pledge was made in response to UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report in October 2018 which warned of the impacts of global warming of 1.5C above pre-industrial levels as a result of greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of extreme heat, drought, flooding and climate-related poverty.
- 3.2.117 The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (2009)⁵³ set out the broad approach in the County to help mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. It sets out sub-regional evidence related to the effects of climate change, including:
- A 0.40C rise in annual mean temperature at Manchester Airport between 1988 and 1997 (compared to the 1961-1990, 30 year average);
 - A 20% decrease in summer rainfall over the last century;
 - Increased high intensity rainfall since the 1960s;
 - Seasonal rainfall varying by as much as 15% from the average in the last 30 years; and
 - Increased flooding of some of the region's major rivers in the last few decades.
- 3.2.118 Measures to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of climate change include: efficient use of scarce water resources; adapting building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events; building flood defences, providing temporary flood water storage and increasing infiltration rates within the catchment area; and more climate resilient crop selection (e.g. drought-tolerant species).
- 3.2.119 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is identified as being the most important of the greenhouse gases which are being produced by human activity and contributing to climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), stabilising CO₂ concentrations at 450 parts per million (ppm) (that is 85 ppm above 2007 levels and 170 ppm above pre-industrial levels) in the long term would require the reduction of emissions worldwide to below 1990 levels within a few decades.
- 3.2.120 The policy and legislative context in relation to climate change has been established at the international level (Paris Agreement) and has been transposed into European, national and local legislation, strategies and policies. Reducing CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere is a national target to reduce climatic impact. This is driven by the Climate Change Act (2008), which sets a legally binding target of at least a 34% reduction in UK emissions by 2020 and at least an 80% reduction by 2050 against a 1990 baseline. The UK Government has since committed to Carbon Neutrality by 2050.
- 3.2.121 **Table 3.13** shows per capita CO₂ emissions for the plan period up to 2019 for Pendle. Pendle's per capita emissions have generally fallen slowly over this period. Emissions have consistently been lower than national (UK) and regional averages. In 2019 (the latest reporting period), per capita emissions stood at 4.5 tonnes CO₂ per capita compared to 5.2 tonnes nationally and 5.3 tonnes regionally.

⁵³ Lancashire County Council (2009) Lancashire Climate Change Strategy

Table 3.13 – CO₂ Emissions Per Capita 2011-2019 (tonnes)

Year	Pendle	North West	UK
2011	5.7	6.9	6.9
2012	6.2	7.3	7.2
2013	6.0	7.0	7.0
2014	5.4	6.3	6.4
2015	5.2	6.0	6.1
2016	4.9	5.7	5.7
2017	4.7	5.5	5.5
2018	4.6	5.4	5.4
2019	4.5	5.3	5.2

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (2019) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2019

- 3.2.122 **Table 3.14** highlights, per capita emissions of CO₂ from industry and domestic uses are higher than for road transport within the Borough. This broadly reflects trends at the regional, County and national level. Over time emissions from industry and commercial, and domestic uses has reduced whilst emissions from road transport has remained largely static relative to population.

Table 3.14 – Per Capita CO₂ Emissions by Source 2011-2019 (tonnes CO₂ per person)

Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport
2011	2.0	2.1	1.4
2012	2.4	2.2	1.4
2013	2.3	2.2	1.4
2014	2.0	1.9	1.4
2015	1.8	1.8	1.4
2016	1.6	1.7	1.4
2017	1.5	1.6	1.4
2018	1.4	1.6	1.4
2019	1.3	1.6	1.6

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (2019) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2011-2019

- 3.2.123 The prudent use of fossil fuels and reducing levels of energy consumption will help to achieve lower CO₂ emissions. Between 2005 and 2017, total energy consumption in Pendle decreased from 2,147.5 Gigawatt Hours (GWh) to 1,712.4 GWh. This represents a significant reduction in energy consumption of around 20%, which is around that experienced both regionally and nationally over the same period. At 2014, the domestic sector was the largest consuming sector of energy equating to 41% of all energy consumed.

In comparison, transport consumed 25% of energy whilst industry and commercial uses consumed 34%⁵⁴. This is similar to regional trends and national trends.

3.2.124 As at 2019, the North West region generated 11,000 GWh of electricity from renewable sources, higher than most of the English regions (except for the East of England and Yorkshire and the Humber which were higher). This represents a significant increase in generation from renewable sources since 2003 which had a recorded measure of 858.5 GWh. The principal source of electricity was wind power, which accounted for 8,711 GWh electricity generated.⁵⁵ The installed capacity of sites generating electricity from renewable sources in the North West is also slightly higher than the average for all English regions and in 2019 stood at 3,508 MW (compared to an average of 3,281.7 MW across all regions).

3.2.125 The South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study⁵⁶ indicates that across the sub region as a whole there is potential for the following technologies:

- Commercial scale wind (by far the most significant resource);
- Smaller scale biomass utilising technologies, including Biomass use in Combined Heat and Power (CHP) to provide district heating;
- Small scale solar PV;
- Small scale wind energy; and
- Very small amounts of hydropower.

3.2.126 The study states that although there is a relatively large theoretical resource of solar energy for PV generation this cannot generate large amounts of electricity with the technology at the time due to the low capacity factors available. Commercial scale wind was considered to be able to provide between six and seven times more renewable electricity generation than all the other available technologies combined

3.2.127 The Study also indicates Pendle would need to generate 15.4MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat from renewable and low carbon energy sources to meet the aspirations of the UK Renewable Energy Strategy. This aspiration is reflected in higher level Core Strategy policy. Latest monitoring⁵⁷ of completed schemes suggests that the borough is now generating 1.67MW of renewable energy. This is still some way from the overall aspirational target for the borough.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

3.2.128 In June 2009, the findings of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK was released by the UK Climate Change Projections team under Defra⁵⁸. This team provides climate information for the UK up to the end of this century and projections of

⁵⁴ Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2019) Sub national final energy consumption statistics: 2005-2017. Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2010> [accessed September 2020]

⁵⁵ Department for Energy and Climate Change (2019) *Regional Statistics: Generation*. Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics> [Accessed September 2020].

⁵⁶ Maslen Environmental (2010) South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study. Available at: http://www.pendle.gov.uk/downloads/file/5296/south_pennines_renewable_and_low_carbon_energy_study [accessed December 2016]

⁵⁷ Pendle Borough Council (2016) Authority Monitoring Report 2015/16

⁵⁸ See <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23813> [Accessed December 2016].

future changes to the climate are given, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.

3.2.129 According to the 2009 UK Climate Projections, the following climatic changes in the North West are likely to occur by 2080:

- Winter temperatures will increase by 2.3-3.1°C;
- Summer temperatures will increase by 2.8-4.7°C;
- Winter precipitation will increase by 15-26%;
- Summer precipitation will decrease by 17-28%.

3.2.130 The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy (2009) identifies a number of potential risks to the county. This includes damage to roads and other infrastructure in moss land areas; heatwaves which can cause significant health problems, particularly in elderly and vulnerable sections of the community and more intense rainfall, which will increase the risk of flooding.

3.2.131 Climate change is occurring and will continue regardless of local policy intervention. However, national policy on climate change, existing Core Strategy policy and other plans and programmes alongside the progressive tightening up of Building Regulations will help to ensure that new development is located and designed to adapt to the effects of climate change and that measures are in place to mitigate climate change. Notwithstanding, without the Local Plan, the Council is likely to have less control over, in particular, the location of new development which could exacerbate climate change impacts and mean that opportunities to mitigate effects (for example, through reducing transport movements, tree planting and borough wide and small scale renewable energy solutions) may be missed. In addition, the Local Plan provides the opportunity to secure higher standards in design and energy performance of new development through the application of more stringent policy requirements. The Local Plan could also provide opportunity for the generation of electricity by renewable energy sources.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change.
- The need to increase woodland and tree cover to help mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision, self-sufficiency, and apply measures to reduce the energy demands of new developments.

Material Assets

Waste

3.2.132 Lancashire County Council is the Waste Planning Authority for the Pendle area. Lancashire County Council is currently reviewing the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

(which comprises the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2009) and Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Plan (2014)).

- 3.2.133 Local authority collected waste statistics for Lancashire indicate that a total of 579.762 tonnes of waste was collected in 2019/20 of which 45.5% was recycled/composted and 54.5% sent to landfill. In terms of Pendle, a total of 36,725 tonnes of municipal waste was collected in 2019/20, 30% (11,221 tonnes) was recycled or composted whilst 70% (25,504 tonnes) was not recycled⁵⁹.

Minerals

- 3.2.134 Government policy promotes the general conservation of minerals whilst at the same time ensuring an adequate supply is available to meet needs. Mineral resources are not distributed evenly across the country and some areas are able to provide greater amounts of certain minerals than they actually use.
- 3.2.135 Lancashire is an important source of natural materials with sandstones in the west and in the east, small areas of limestone in the north, and significant areas of glacial till. The Lancashire Local Aggregates Assessment⁶⁰ notes that the resources are significant for the region given the extent of urbanisation in Merseyside and Manchester, the limited availability of hard rock in the south of the North West, and of limestone throughout the North West. The only mineral resource produced in Pendle Borough is Sandstone. Sandstone is used as a raw material for manufacturing and in construction and a significant proportion is exported to neighbouring areas such as Greater Manchester.
- 3.2.136 The Local Aggregates Assessment⁶¹ has been produced to produce data on aggregates production and inform the preparation of the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan. This Assessment sets out the current and future situation in Lancashire with regard to all aspects of aggregate supply, in particular, setting out the amount of land won aggregate that the area will need to provide in the coming years.
- 3.2.137 The Assessment highlights that production of sand and gravel has averaged 0.43 million tonnes (mt) per annum between 2008 and 2018. The figures indicate a predominantly level trend in this period with peak periods in the first three years. The average annual sales of Limestone for the period 2008 to 2018 is 2.36mt. Total sales are increasing to prerecession (2008) levels however the number of quarries is set to reduce. Gritstone sales have been level, with average sales over 2008 and 2018 at 0.94mt. No Sites are allocated for mineral extraction in the borough.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.2.138 Waste generation in the borough is expected to increase, commensurate with population growth. This could place pressure on existing waste management facilities, although it is envisaged that recycling/reuse rates would also continue to increase. New development (both within the Borough and nationally) may also place pressure on local mineral assets to support construction. The Local Aggregates Assessment identifies that the majority of the permitted reserves will be held in a dwindling number of quarries for both sand and gravel and limestone up to 2028 and held in one quarry for gritstone.

⁵⁹ Defra (2014) Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics, available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables> [Accessed December 2016]

⁶⁰ Lancashire County Council (2019) Joint Lancashire Local Aggregate Assessment

⁶¹ Lancashire County Council (2019) Joint Lancashire Local Aggregate Assessment

- 3.2.139 Despite the projections outlined above, planning for waste and minerals is a County function and in consequence, the baseline would not be expected to change significantly without the Local Plan. However, policies in the Local Plan could support the objectives of the existing and emerging Waste and Minerals Local Plan including by, for example, promoting the provision of on-site recycling facilities and the sustainable use of materials in new development.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise waste arising and encourage reuse and recycling.
- The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources.
- The need to ensure the protection of the borough's mineral resources from inappropriate development.

Cultural Heritage

- 3.2.140 Pendle's cultural heritage is a key feature of the local authority area. The National Heritage List for England⁶² includes the following entries for Pendle:
- 329 listed building entries (comprising 3 Grade I, 21 Grade II* and 305 Grade II listed buildings); and
 - 11 scheduled monuments;
- 3.2.141 Additionally, there are 23 conservation areas which cover around 14% of the Pendle land area. These mainly include historic villages and towns. There are also a number of buildings within the Pendle area which are not listed but which contribute to the character of the area, including nine buildings of local historic significance identified in the Bradley Area Intensive Urban Assessment (2006). Designated historic assets in Pendle are shown in **Figure 3.14**.
- 3.2.142 Pendle is an area of contrast. Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick each have a strong and distinctive urban landscape with key landmark buildings. Within the rural areas, villages are set within hillside landscapes such as Newchurch-in-Pendle on the open slopes of Pendle Hill, or within narrow valleys such as Wycoller. The Trawden Forest farms are set within an area of stone walls and is recognised as part of a substantial conservation area.
- 3.2.143 The Grade I listed medieval churches in Colne, Barnoldswick and Bracewell, are complemented by an array of buildings which reflect the area's origins in the rural pre-industrial farming settlements of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. There are a large number of high quality stone houses dating from this period and the distinctive use of local stone and slate, and vernacular building styles, is a constant feature of the borough.
- 3.2.144 The Northern Lights: Finding a Future for the Weaving Sheds of Pennine Lancashire (2010) identifies the importance of weaving sheds to the heritage of Pendle and sets out the potential they have for re-use and conversion. The Leeds and Liverpool canal corridor and its associated assets, including locks, bridges and warehouses are also recognised as making a significant contribution to the cultural heritage of the borough.

⁶² Available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/advanced-search> [accessed December 2016].

3.2.145 Brierfield Mills is identified on the Historic England 'At Risk' register⁶³. It is the only historic asset within the Borough on this register. Brierfield Mills is subject to an ongoing mixed use redevelopment.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

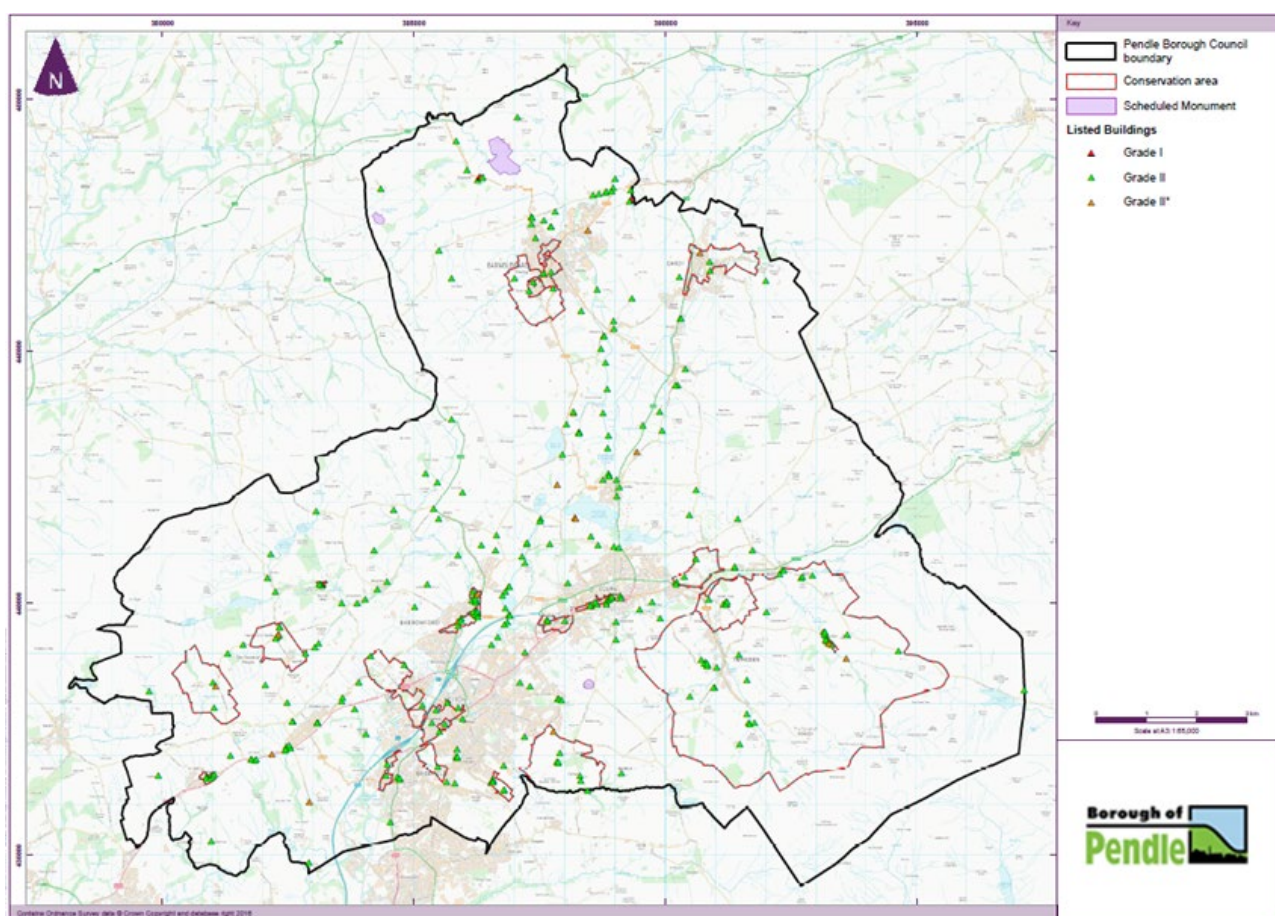
3.2.146 It is reasonable to assume that the majority of Pendle's designated heritage assets would be protected without the Local Plan (since works to them invariably require consent which would involve complying with national policy set out in the NPPF). However, elements which contribute to their significance could be harmed through inappropriate development in their vicinity and opportunities to enhance assets may also be missed. The failure to adequately recognise and protect these assets and features could harm the unique built qualities of Pendle.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance Pendle's cultural heritage assets and their settings.
- The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets.
- The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible.
- The need to tackle heritage assets at risk.
- The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.

⁶³ Available from <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/advanced-search> [Accessed December 2016].

Figure 3.14 – Designated Cultural Heritage Assets



Landscape

3.2.147 Pendle falls within three distinct landscape character areas defined as National Character Areas (NCA) and areas are further subdivided in the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment (2009)⁶⁴. To the north, around Barnoldswick, the landscape is classified as 'Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill'. It is an area of rolling landscapes with numerous river valleys and upland features including Pendle Hill. Extensive semi-natural and ancient woodland, is found on main valley bottoms, side valleys and ridges. The remainder of the land is mostly in agricultural use, with permanent pasture and hay meadows, mostly improved, for dairy and livestock farming. At higher elevations is rough grazing. The Natural England National Character Area profile (2015/16)⁶⁵ shows that between 2000 and 2009 there was a 1 per cent decrease in the total farmed area and the incremental effect of many small-scale new developments has resulted in a dilution of traditional vernacular styles. Many prominent, mature flood plain, parkland and hedgerow trees are over mature or in decline. There is little evidence of regeneration in hedgerows or of replacement planting. It states that pressure for new development and building conversion in an open exposed landscape can be visually intrusive.

⁶⁴ Lancashire County Council (2009) Landscape Character Assessment

⁶⁵ Natural England National Character (NCA) Area Profiles Available via: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-north-west-england> [accessed April 2022]

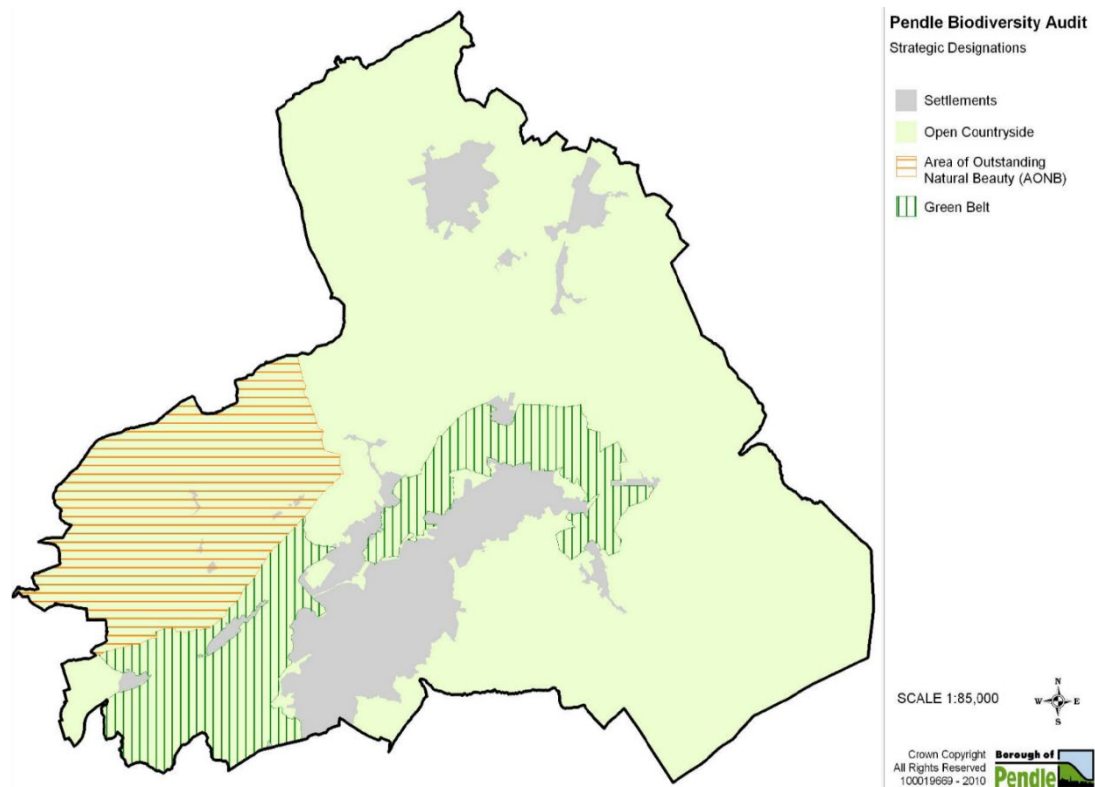
- 3.2.148 Towards the south of the borough, around Trawden is defined as the Southern Pennines Character Area. At lower levels this is predominantly pasture, largely defined by dry stone walls. Higher up is open moorland and blanket bog deeply trenched by narrow valleys and wooded cloughs. This is a designated wildlife habitat (Special Protection Area (SPA)) with extensive views from elevated locations in all directions. Results from Countryside Quality Counts for the period 1999 to 2003 indicate that along with an increase in the uptake of woodland grant schemes for the management of established woodlands, there has also been a significant increase in the area of woodlands, with agreements in place to restock and expand upland oak woodlands. Many mills and other buildings have been converted into other uses, including retail and housing, thus avoiding their dereliction or loss. Over recent years there has also been construction of pylons, communications masts and wind farms, often in prominent locations.⁶⁶
- 3.2.149 Between these areas lies an area classified as the 'Lancashire Valleys'. This follows the River Calder, with primary lines of communication in the valley bottom including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the Preston-Colne rail link and M65 motorway. The area is predominantly urban with strong industrial heritage, associated with cotton weaving and textile industries. The fabric of the built environment comprises many redundant or underutilised mill buildings, mill lodges and ponds, Victorian stone buildings well-integrated into the landscape and large country houses with associated parklands particularly on northern valley sides away from major urban areas. Natural England data from 1999 and 2003 suggests that decline in management of hedges and walls, continues, with conversion to post-and-wire fencing. Residential development pressure around towns and villages is an issue in all lowland parts of the area. The motorway corridors are particularly at risk from housing, leisure, retail and commercial development.

Lancashire Green Belt

- 3.2.150 The borough includes Green Belt mainly around the western and northern edges of the M65 Corridor settlements of Brierfield, Nelson, Barrowford and Colne (see **Figure 3.15**). A total of 2,036 hectares (5,031 acres) of Pendle is currently designated as Green Belt, equivalent to approximately 12% of the borough. The detailed boundaries of the Green Belt were established in the Pendle Local Plan adopted in January 1999. There have been no overall reviews of the general extent of the Green Belt in Pendle since this date. The Council has prepared Green Belt Assessment which provides evidence to inform the Local Plan Part 2 which will be carried forward to inform the Local Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal takes into account the findings of the Assessment.

⁶⁶ Natural England National Character (NCA) Area Profiles Available via: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-north-west-england> [accessed April 2022]

Figure 3.15 – AONB and Green Belt Designations in Pendle



Source: Pendle Borough Council (2010) Pendle Biodiversity Audit

Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

3.2.151 The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (see **Figure 3.15**) covers 2,415 hectares of land in the south western area of the Borough, west of the settlements within the M65 Corridor. In total, the Forest of Bowland Area AONB covers some 803 square kilometres across both Lancashire (which includes 730 sq.km) and Yorkshire (which includes 73 sq.km). The AONB was designated in 1964 for:

- The grandeur and isolation of the upland core;
- The steep escarpments of the moorland hills;
- The grandeur and isolation of the upland core;
- The steep escarpments of the moorland hills;
- The undulating lowlands;
- The serenity and tranquillity of the area;
- The distinctive pattern of settlements;
- The wildlife of the area; and
- The landscape's historic and cultural associations.

3.2.152 The Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan (2019)⁶⁷ identifies the seven distinctive qualities which contribute to its sense of place:

- An Outstanding Landscape;
- Wild open spaces;
- A special place for wildlife;
- A landscape rich in heritage;
- A living landscape;
- Delicious local food and drink; and
- A place to enjoy and keep special.

3.2.153 A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to be prepared by the Council, will provide guidance on development in the AONB and wider countryside. Relevant evidence emerging from the SPD will be reflected in the baseline.

Townscape Character Areas

3.2.154 The Nelson Town Centre Masterplan⁶⁸ identified that the main town centre in the borough is characterised by:

- Fine grained street network of the historic core;
- Covered canopies attached to some shopping parades;
- The extensive use of natural stone as a building material;
- Views out of the town towards Pendle Hill and the surrounding Pendle Countryside;
- The architecture of key landmark buildings;
- The permeability and legibility of the nineteenth century street layout; and
- Walverden Water – a natural asset that is underutilized.

3.2.155 A public consultation took place in April 2022 regarding potential enhancements to pedestrian and cycling connectivity across Nelson Town Centre.

3.2.156 The Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey⁶⁹, undertaken between 2001 and 2006, comprised a three-stage survey of the historical and archaeological aspects of 33 towns in Lancashire. As part of this survey, Historic Town Assessment Reports were prepared for Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick. The reports outline their historic development and identify areas which share common townscape characteristics

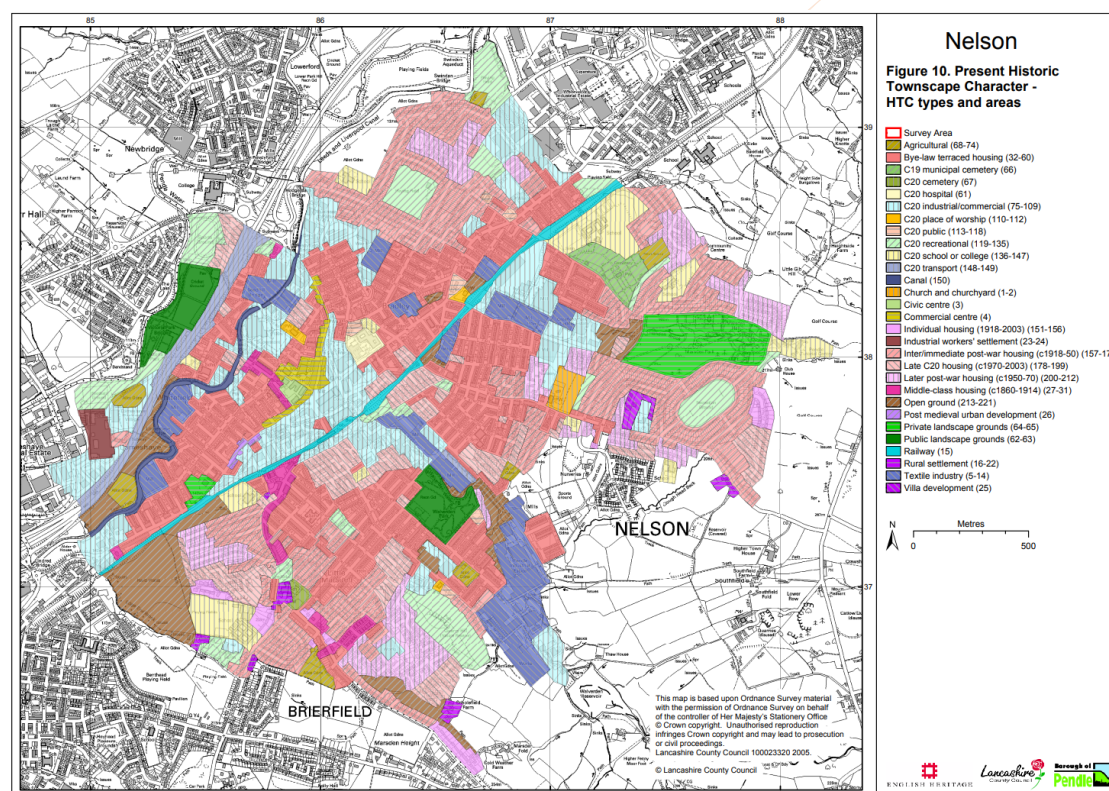
⁶⁷ The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Partnership (2019) Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan

⁶⁸ Cushmen and Wakefield (2021) Nelson Town Centre: Final Masterplan Report

⁶⁹ Further information about the Survey is available via: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/libraries-and-archives/archives-and-record-office/historic-environment-record.aspx> [access February 2017]

- 3.2.157 The Nelson Historic Town Assessment Report (2006)⁷⁰ identifies that the historic urban core of Nelson is focused on the area around Manchester Road, Scotland Road, and Market Street which primarily consist of late 19th and 20th century commercial buildings. To the south and east of this area, on either side of the railway, lies 20th century commercial development and 20th century housing. Gridiron plan bye-law terraced houses, which are almost entirely stone-built, cover substantial areas adjacent to the town centre, forming a ring around much of it.
- 3.2.158 The town is crossed by three transport routes (M65 motorway, railway and canal). Pre 20th century industrial sites and associated terraced housing lie along much of the canal corridor, although some of this housing has been replaced by modern development. During the 20th century, residential areas of Nelson expanded further out from the earlier terraces, particularly to the north, east and west. Based on this overall assessment, the Report identifies a number of distinct historic townscape character areas (see Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 – Nelson Historic Townscape Character Areas



Source: Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage and Pendle Borough Council (2006) Lancashire Historic Towns Programme: Nelson – Historic Town Assessment Report

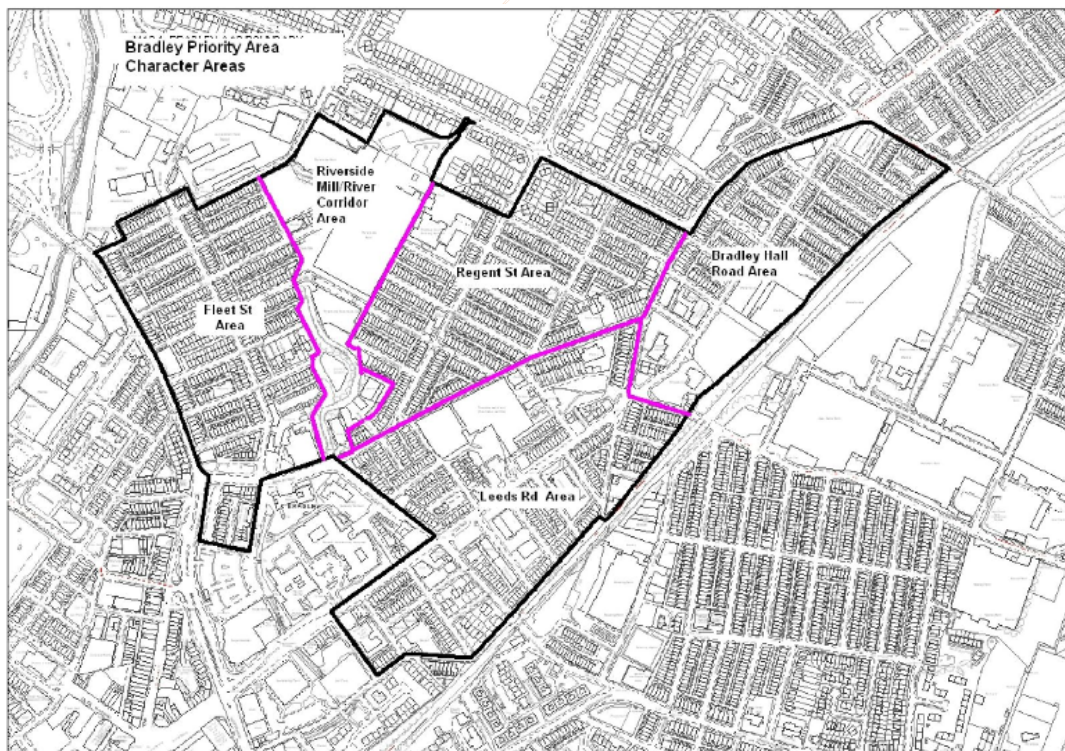
- 3.2.159 The Bradley Area Action Plan (2011) includes an assessment of character areas in this part of Nelson based on the Bradley Intensive Urban Assessment (2006) (see **Figure 3.17**). The character areas are defined as:
- Fleet Street area – this area is highly cohesive and consistent in terms of its layout, architectural character and housing quality. The cohesiveness of this area should be maintained where possible. Several terraces in this area have been group repaired and

⁷⁰ Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage and Pendle Borough Council (2006) Lancashire Historic Towns Programme: Nelson – Historic Town Assessment Report

demonstrate how properties can be returned to their original condition in terms of external appearance.

- Riverside Mill and river corridor area – this area contains the most significant redevelopment opportunity in Bradley. Any redevelopment in this area should capitalise on the presence of Walverden Water, which flows through the former Riverside Mill site.
- Bradley Hall Road area – despite the fact that this area was one of the last areas within Bradley to be developed for terraced housing, the overall quality of the housing stock is poor. The area has been subject to environment improvements, but the removal of boundary treatments in some streets and the realignment of carriageways have led to an erosion of the original character of the area.
- Leeds Road area – the Leeds Road area is dominated by the Throstle Nest Mill. The scale of the mill and the predominantly blank perimeter walls have a negative impact on the environment in this area and create a barrier to movement and connectivity. Also the demolition of Queen Street and Bank Street terraces has created some very untidy areas. This has resulted in a generally poor environment in the housing area to the southwest of the mill between Bankhouse Road and Leeds Road.
- Regent Street area - this area of Bradley comprises two distinct local environments. The area to the north of Crawford Street is well maintained with some alley-gating. The area to the south suffers from a poor quality environment, which needs to be tackled through demolition or group repair of the existing stock.

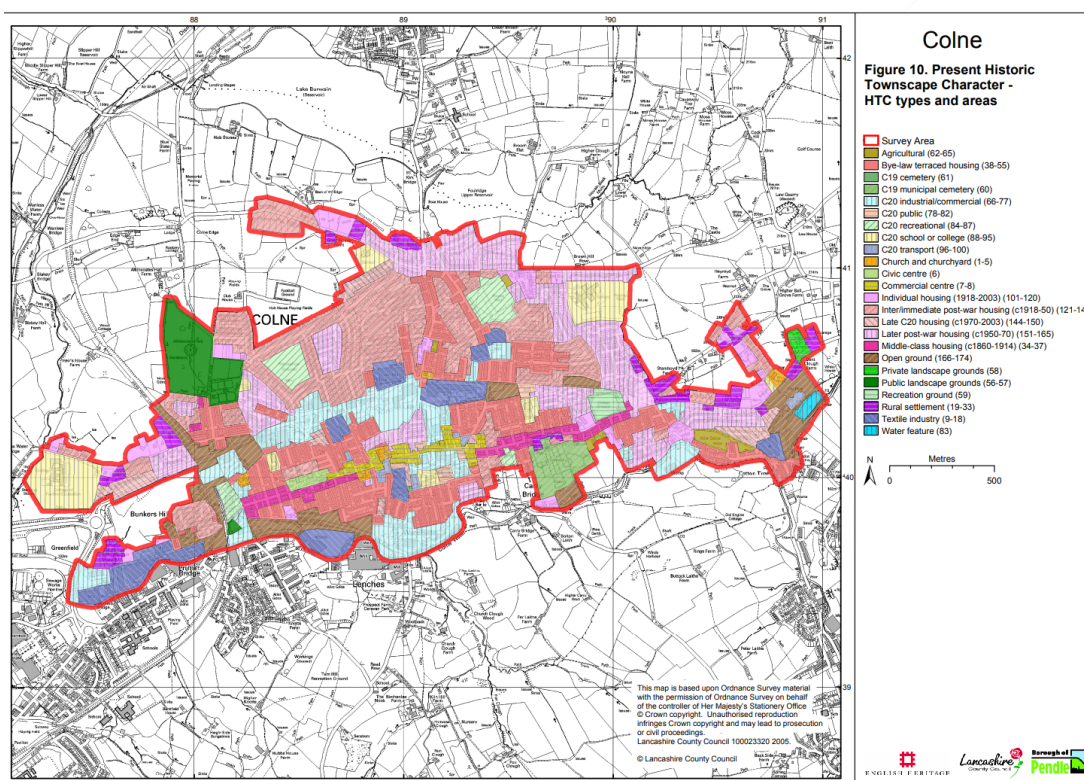
Figure 3.17 – Bradley Character Areas



Source: Pendle Borough Council (2011) Bradley Area Action Plan

3.2.160 The Colne Historic Town Assessment Report (2005)⁷¹ identifies that Colne is largely characterised by its extensive stock of late 19th century and early 20th century terraced housing. Much of this housing is built on a grid iron pattern between the town centre and Waterside and from the town centre towards the North Valley, as well as Keighley Road to the east. The Report identified that much of the 19th century fabric of the town centre has been lost, and it is largely characterised today by 20th century commercial buildings and car parks. However, some significant 19th century buildings have survived in this area, including shops, and public buildings. The Conservation Area Character Appraisal for Albert Road⁷² notes that the town owes much of its appearance to the Victorian buildings on its main street. Figure 3.18 illustrates the distinct townscape character areas of Colne.

Figure 3.18 – Colne Historic Townscape Character Areas



Source: Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage and Pendle Borough Council (2006) Lancashire Historic Towns Programme: Colne – Historic Town Assessment Report

3.2.161 The Barnoldswick Historic Town Assessment Report (2006)⁷³ identifies that Barnoldswick's urban development was confined largely to the post-medieval core until the middle of the 19th century. There was substantial development, particularly to the east of the town, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of the defined urban area, however, comprises of 20th century housing estates which ring the town, and redevelopment of 19th century industrial sites.

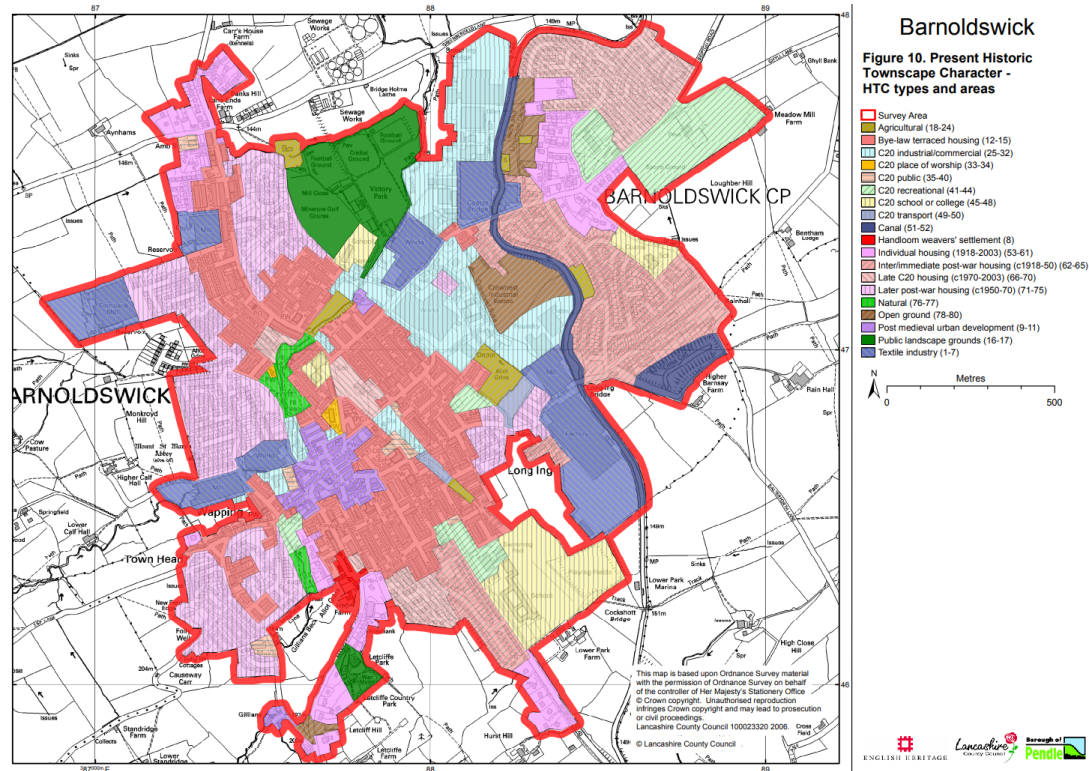
⁷¹ Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage and Pendle Borough Council (2006) Lancashire Historic Towns Programme: Colne – Historic Town Assessment Report

⁷² Pendle Borough Council (1995) Conservation Area Character Appraisal Albert Road, Colne

⁷³ Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage and Pendle Borough Council (2006) Lancashire Historic Towns Programme: Barnoldswick – Historic Town Assessment Report

3.2.162 Barnoldswick is dominated by two main building types: smaller, earlier cottages and larger, later terraces. The large scale building of terraced houses was along streets laid out in a grid-iron pattern. House building was hand-in-hand with the construction of large weaving sheds. There are a number of historic townscape character areas in Barnoldswick which reflect the historic development of the town. These are set out in Figure 3.19

Figure 3.19 – Barnoldswick Historic Townscape Character Areas



Source: Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage and Pendle Borough Council (2006) Lancashire Historic Towns Programme: Barnoldswick – Historic Town Assessment Report

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

3.3 New development is likely to place pressure on the borough's landscapes including that designated in the Forest of Bowland AONB and the openness of the Lancashire Green Belt. Whilst national planning policy set out in the NPPF, higher level local policy in the Core Strategy, Bradley Area Action Plan and guidance contained in the suite of SPDs, would continue to offer protection and guidance, there is the potential that development could be inappropriately sited and designed if detailed policies and specific allocations are not prepared in the Local Plan. This could adversely affect the landscape character of the Borough including the Forest of Bowland AONB, designated for its landscape qualities. Further opportunities to enhance landscape character through, for example, the provision of green infrastructure or the adoption of high quality design standards which reflects local character may also not be realised.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to conserve and enhance Pendle's distinctive landscape character.
- The need to preserve and appropriately manage development within the Green Belt and the Forest of Bowland AONB.

- The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.

3.4 Key Sustainability Issues from Baseline Analysis

3.5 The following key sustainability issues for Pendle have been identified following the analysis set out in Sections 2 and 3 (see Table 3.15). These issues are subject to further refinement following the conclusion of this consultation.

Table 3.15 Key sustainability issues for Pendle

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites with international, national and local designations for their nature conservation value. ▶ The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough's priority habitats. ▶ The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets. ▶ The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps; improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate. ▶ The need to protect and improve habitat for designated species, even when they occur outside designated habitats. ▶ The need to take into account the impact of climate change on biodiversity.
Population and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to enable housing growth and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types and to retain economically active residents. ▶ The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock in the inner urban areas of the Borough, in particular recognising the high number of terraced houses of poor quality. ▶ The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people. ▶ The need to fulfil the aims of sub-regional Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009) and Pennine Lancashire Integrated Economic Strategy (2009), the Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014) and Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016). ▶ The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the Boroughs' settlements and the availability of local jobs and reduce population outflow from the Borough. ▶ The need to address deprivation. Although a number of areas have improved in terms of deprivation since 2010 others have declined and there are still significant pockets of deprivation in the Borough and overall the Borough is the 33rd most deprived nationally. ▶ The need to promote social cohesion, recognising the diversity of Pendle's communities. ▶ The need to increase educational attainment and skills in the local labour force. ▶ The need to narrow the gap between average wages in Pendle and the County, Regional and National Averages.

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the Borough's town centres and local shopping centres, villages and rural areas. ▶ The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development. ▶ The need to support and grow tourism in the Borough, recognising the emergent importance of this sector to the local economy.
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to enhance and protect the health and wellbeing of the Borough's population. ▶ The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and levels of physical activity. ▶ The need to address health and disability related deprivation. ▶ The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the Borough and address accessibility issues identified by the Open Space Audit (part of the emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy). ▶ The need to reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. ▶ The need to reduce the fear of crime. ▶ The need to promote design that discourages crime.
Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services to accommodate anticipated growth. ▶ The need to address congestion, particularly along the North Valley in Colne and along the A56 through the villages of Foulridge, Kelbrook and Earby. ▶ The need to maintain the connectivity of the Borough's main settlements via public transport within and beyond the Borough. ▶ The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car in particular active forms of travel. ▶ The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel. ▶ The need to encourage walking and cycling. ▶ The need to improve road safety within the Borough.
Land Use, Geology and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to continue to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land. ▶ The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure. ▶ The need to protect sites of recognised geodiversity importance (Local Geodiversity Sites). ▶ The need to protect the limited areas of best and most versatile agricultural land in the Borough.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources. ▶ The need to promote the efficient use of water resources. ▶ The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development. ▶ The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change. ▶ Effectively mitigate the risk of flooding from surface water through the design process prioritising the use of natural measures.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air.

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to improve air quality, particularly in the Borough's one AQMA between Windsor Street and Skipton Road, Colne.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change and is planned to avoid increased vulnerability to its impacts. ▶ The need to increase woodland and tree cover to help mitigate and adapt to climate change. ▶ The need to mitigate climate change including through minimising the energy requirements of new development, adoption energy efficiency in construction standards (including materials and processes) and operation, and secure developments which are of enhanced self-sufficiency. The need to provide opportunities for renewable energy to lower demand and use of fossil fuels.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to minimise waste arising and encourage reuse and recycling. ▶ The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources. ▶ The need to ensure the protection of the Borough's mineral resources from inappropriate development.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to protect and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting. ▶ The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets and their setting. ▶ The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible. ▶ The need to tackle heritage assets at risk. ▶ The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The need to conserve and enhance Pendle's distinctive landscape and townscape character. ▶ The need to preserve and appropriately manage development within the Green Belt and the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). ▶ The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.

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Approach to Sustainability Appraisal

4. The Approach to Sustainability Appraisal

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section describes the approach to the SA process for the Local Plan.
- 4.1.2 It draws on the information in [Section 2](#) and [Section 3](#) to develop the appraisal framework ["SA Framework"]. This framework is then used to appraise the policies and site allocations in the plan, together with any reasonable alternatives.

4.2 The SA Framework

- 4.2.1 Establishing appropriate SA objectives and guide questions is central to considering the sustainability effects of the Local Plan. Broadly, the SA objectives reflect the long term aspirations for the Borough with regard to social, economic and environmental considerations. It is against these SA objectives that the performance of Local Plan proposals will be appraised and their reasonable alternatives.

Table 4.1 – The SA Framework for Pendle Local Plan

SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
1. To meet the housing needs of all communities in the Pendle area and deliver decent homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet current and emerging need for market and affordable housing? Will it promote improvements to the Borough's existing housing stock, particularly the older terraced housing located in the most deprived areas? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? Will it help enable delivery of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople if required? 	Population
2. To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers high quality and well located employment opportunities for everyone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a supply of the right type and quality of employment land to meet the needs of existing businesses and attract inward investment? Will it maintain and enhance economic competitiveness? Will it help to diversify the local economy and support the increase in the number of jobs available? Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? 	Population

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SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs? Will it promote a low carbon economy? Will it reduce out-commuting? Will it improve access to training to raise employment potential? Will it promote investment in educational establishments? Will it support rural diversification? Will it promote tourism and support the visitor economy? 	
3. To promote urban regeneration, support the vitality of rural areas, tackle deprivation and promote sustainable living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it support and enhance the Borough by attracting new commercial investment? Will it enhance the public realm? Will it enhance the viability and vitality of the Borough's town centres, local shopping centres and villages? Will it tackle deprivation and reduce inequalities in access to education, employment and services? Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location? Will it foster social cohesion? Will it maintain and enhance community facilities and services? Will it increase access to schools and colleges? Will it enhance accessibility to key community facilities and services? Will it align investment in services, facilities and infrastructure with growth? Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives? Will it help tackle population decline in certain areas of the Borough? 	Population Human Health
4. To improve the health and wellbeing of those living and working in the Pendle area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it avoid locating development where environmental circumstances could negatively impact on people's health? Will it protect and enhance the provision of open space, leisure and recreational facilities? Will it maintain and improve access to open space, leisure and recreational facilities? Will it promote healthier lifestyles? Will it meet the needs of an ageing population? Will it support those with disabilities? Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? 	Population Human Health

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SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it align investment in healthcare facilities and services with growth? Will it improve access to healthcare facilities and services? Will it promote community safety? Will it reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it promote design that discourages crime? 	
5. To reduce the need to travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce travel demand and the distance people travel for jobs, employment, leisure and services and facilities? Will it reduce out-commuting? Will it encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport? Will it encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? Will it help reduce traffic congestion? Will it improve road safety and contribute towards a reduction in those killed and seriously injured (KSI)? Will it deliver investment in transportation infrastructure that supports growth in the Pendle area? 	Population Human Health Air Climatic Factors
6. To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	Material Assets Soil
7. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce water pollution and improve ground and surface water quality? Will it reduce water consumption and encourage water efficiency? Will it ensure that new water/wastewater management infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner to support new development? 	Water
8. To reduce the risk of flooding to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure? 	Climatic Factors Water

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SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
people and property, taking into account the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it manage effectively, and reduce the likelihood of, flash flooding, taking into account the capacity of sewerage systems? Will it discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding? Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? Will it deliver sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and promote investment in flood defences that reduce vulnerability to flooding? 	
9. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve air quality? Will it address air quality issues in the Colne Air Quality Management Area and prevent new designations of Air Quality Management Areas? Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality? Will it minimise emissions to air from new development? 	Air Human Health
10. To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions? Will it plan or implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change? Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? Will it promote sustainable design that minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	Climatic Factors
11. To promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover) and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the demand for raw materials? Will it promote the use of local resources? Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported? Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? Will it avoid sterilising minerals? Will it reduce waste arising? Will it increase the reuse and recycling of waste? Will it support investment in waste management facilities to meet local needs? 	Material Assets
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance the international and nationally designated South Pennine Moors (designated as a Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, and Site of Special Scientific Interest)? 	Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Human Health

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SA Objective	Guide Questions	SEA Regulations Topic(s)
the green infrastructure network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) and Sites of Local Natural Importance (LNI)? • Will it avoid damage to, and protect, geologically important sites – Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS)? • Will it conserve and enhance priority species and habitats? • Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? • Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the green infrastructure network? • Will it protect and enhance the provision of, and access to, the green infrastructure network? 	
13. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to conserve and enhance the significance of the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting? • Will it tackle heritage assets identified as being 'at risk'? • Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets? • Will it promote local cultural distinctiveness? • Will it help to sustain and enhance historic buildings, places and spaces that contribute to local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use? • Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value? 	Cultural Heritage Landscape
14. To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance the distinctive landscape character and townscapes of the Borough? • Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? • Will it avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt and ensure the Green Belt endures? • Will it help to conserve and enhance the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty? 	Landscape Cultural Heritage

4.2.2 The extent to which the SA objectives encompass the range of issues identified in the SEA Regulations is set out in Table 4.2.

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Table 4.2 – The Appraisal Matrix

SEA Regulations Topic	SA Objective(s)
Biodiversity	12
Population *	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Human Health	3, 4, 5, 9, 12
Fauna	12
Flora	12
Soil	6
Water	7, 8
Air	5, 9
Climate Factors	5, 8, 10
Material Assets*	6, 11
Cultural, Architectural and Archaeological Heritage	13, 14
Landscape	12, 14

Notes: * These terms are not defined clearly in the SEA Regulations

- 4.2.3 [Appendix 2](#) presents guidance on the interpretation of significance for the SA Framework including SA objectives and associated guide questions to be used in the appraisal of the Local Plan. Indicators for each objective are also included. In addition to support the appraisal of sites, a set of thresholds have been developed to help identify the significance of potential effects (Table 4.4). The thresholds aim to ensure consistency and transparency in the appraisal.

4.3 Methodology

- 4.3.1 The SA Framework (Table 4.1) will be used to appraise the following key components of the Plan and any reasonable alternatives, where these exist.

- Strategic policies;
- Non-strategic detailed development management policies; and
- Site allocations (scale and extent to be determined).

- 4.3.2 The approach to the appraisal of each of the components of the Local Plan is set out below.

Policies

- 4.3.3 All strategic and non-strategic policies (and their reasonable alternatives) to be included in Local Plan development policies will be appraised using the SA Framework. The appraisal will be carried out for each policy with the cumulative effects of all policies in each respective chapter considered separately. Commentary will be provided including any mitigation or measures to enhance the performance of the policies (for example, amendments to policy wording).

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- 4.3.4 The findings of the appraisal will be presented in a matrix, using the format shown in Table 4.3. A qualitative scoring system will be used (Table 4.4). To guide the appraisal for each of the 14 SA objectives specific definitions were developed to distinguish between a significant effect, a minor effect or a neutral effect. This can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 4.3 – Policy Appraisal Matrix

SA Objective	Score	Commentary on effects of the policy
1. To meet the housing needs of all communities in the Pendle area and deliver decent homes.	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> A description of the likely significant effects of the policies on the SA Objective will be provided here, drawing on baseline information as appropriate.</p> <p><u>Term</u> How the effects of the policy or proposal may change over time.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> Mitigation and enhancement measures will be outlined here.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Any assumptions made in undertaking the appraisal will be listed here.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> Any uncertainties encountered during the appraisal will be listed here.</p>

Table 4.4 – The Scoring System

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The proposed option/policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed option/policy does not have any discernible effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed option/policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The proposed option/policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed option/policy and the achievement of the objective; or the relationship is negligible.	~
Uncertain Effect	The proposed option/policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective; or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed; or insufficient information may be available to enable an appraisal to be made.	?

Site Allocations

- 4.3.5 As part of the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council will seek information from landowners and developers on sites they wish to promote for future development. A call for sites consultation is currently taking place. This will provide further information of land availability in the borough in addition to previous rounds of consultation undertaken in association with the development of the now abandoned Local Plan Part 2. In addition, annual updates of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment [“SHLAA”] help to

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identify additional sites with the potential for housing. The Employment Land Review will help to identify potential locations for economic development building on the previous review conducted by the Council in 2014.

- 4.3.6 The Biodiversity Audit (2010), Green Belt Assessment (2018), Green Infrastructure Strategy (2019), Open Space Audit (2019), Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2021), Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment (2000), and Local Plan Viability Appraisal (TBC) will also help to inform decisions about potential site allocations. These studies form important elements of the evidence base for the Local Plan.
- 4.3.7 Based on the information confirming availability and taking into account responses to the 'Call for Sites', the Council will screen out sites which do not represent a realistic option for development, either because it conflicts with national policy, is too small to warrant an allocation, or where the available evidence suggests that land availability and/or physical constraints cannot be overcome.
- 4.3.8 Following technical assessment of remaining constraints, the Council will identify an initial list of potential site options for development in each settlement. These options will include those sites which are preferred for allocation and also those which form reasonable alternatives. All sites will be appraised against the SA objectives that comprise the SA Framework using tailored appraisal criteria with associated thresholds of significance to determine the type and magnitude of effect against each SA objective. The proposed appraisal criteria to be used through this assessment is set out below.

Table 4.5 – The Site Allocations Appraisal Matrix

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Symbol
1. To meet the housing needs of all communities in the Pendle area and deliver decent homes.	Number of (net) new dwellings proposed/loss of dwellings.	100+ dwellings (3ha or more).	++
		1 to 99 dwellings (up to 2.9ha).	+
		0 dwellings.	0
		-1 to -99 dwellings (-2.9ha or more).	-
		-100+ dwellings (-3ha or more).	--
2. To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers high quality and well located employment opportunities for everyone.	Net employment land provision/loss.	1ha+ of land.	++
		0.1ha to 0.99ha of land.	+
			0
		-0.1ha to -0.99ha of land.	-
		-1ha+ of land.	--
	Proximity to key employment	Within 2,000m walking distance and/or 30mins travel time by public	+

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SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Symbol
	Sites	transport of a major employment site.	
		In excess of 2,000m walking distance of a major employment site.	0
	Effect on education provision.	Development of the site would result in the creation of an educational establishment/support the expansion of an existing establishment.	++
		Development would not affect educational establishments.	0
		Development would result in the loss of an existing Educational establishment/building without replacement provision elsewhere in the Borough.	-
3. To promote urban regeneration, support the vitality of rural areas, tackle deprivation and promote sustainable living.	Walking distance to key services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP surgeries Pharmacies Primary schools Secondary schools Post Offices Supermarkets Town and local shopping centres 	Within 800m walking distance of all services and/or a town centre or local shopping centre.	++
		Within 800m of one or more key services and/or within 2,000m of all services/a town centre or local shopping centre.	+
		Within 2,000m of a key service.	0
		In excess of 2,000m from all services/a town centre or local shopping centre.	-
	Provision/loss of community facilities and services.	Development would provide key services and facilities on site.	++
		Development would contribute to the provision of additional services and facilities.	+
		Development would not provide or result in the loss of key services and facilities.	0
		Development would not contribute to the	-

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SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Symbol
		provision of additional services and facilities and would increase pressure on existing services and facilities.	
		Development would result in the loss of key services and facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the Borough.	--
	Access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary schools secondary schools/further education/training establishment 	Within 800m walking distance of all educational facilities.	++
		Within 800m of a primary school and 2,000m from a secondary school.	+
		Within 2,000m of a primary school.	0
		In excess of 2,000m from all educational facilities.	-
4. To improve the health and wellbeing of those living and working in the Pendle area.	Access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP surgeries open space (including sports and recreational facilities) 	Within 800m walking distance of a GP surgery and open space	++
		Within 800m of a GP surgery or open space.	+
		Within 2,000m of a GP surgery or open space.	0
		In excess of 2,000m from a GP surgery and/or open space.	-
	Provision/loss of open space or health facilities.	Would provide open space and/or health facilities on site.	++
		Development would contribute to the provision of additional open space and/or health facilities.	+
		Would not affect current provision of open space or health facilities	0
		Development would not contribute to the provision of additional open space and/or health facilities and would increase pressure on	-

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SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Symbol
		existing open space and/or health facilities.	
		Would result in the loss of open space and/or health facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the Borough.	--
	Neighbouring uses.	Not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses.	0
		Located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses and which could have an adverse effect on human health.	-
		Located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses and which could have a significant adverse effect on human health.	--
5. To reduce the need to travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	Access to: • bus stops • railway stations • cycle routes	Within 400m walking distance of all transport services	++
		Within 400m of one or more transport services.	+
		In excess of 400m from all transport services.	-
	Impact on the highway network.	No impact on highway network.	0
		Potential adverse impact on highway network.	-
		Potential significant adverse impact on highway network.	--
	Investment in transport infrastructure and services.	Development would support investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services	++
		Development would not support investment in, or result in the loss of, transportation infrastructure and/or services.	0

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SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Symbol
		Development would result in the loss of transportation infrastructure and/or services.	-
6. To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	Development of brownfield / greenfield/ mixed land. Development of agricultural land including best and most versatile agricultural land (Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grades 1, 2 and 3).	Previously developed (brownfield) land.	+ +
		Mixed greenfield/brownfield land.	+ / - ⁷⁴
		Greenfield (not in ALC Grades 1, 2 or 3).	-
		Greenfield (in ALC Grade 1, 2 or 3).	- -
7. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources	Proximity to waterbodies.	In excess of 50m from a waterbody.	0
		Within 10-50m of a waterbody.	-
		Within 10m of a waterbody.	- -
	Requirement for new or upgraded water management infrastructure	No requirement to upgrade water management infrastructure.	0
		Requirement to upgrade water management infrastructure.	-
8. To reduce the risk of flooding to people and property, taking into account the effects of climate change.	Presence of Environment Agency Flood Zones.	Within Flood Zone 1.	0
		Within Flood Zone 2.	-
		Within Flood Zone 3a or 3b.	- -
9. To improve air quality.	Proximity to the (Skipton Road/Windsor Street area of) Colne Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	In excess of 500m of the AQMA.	0
		Within 500m of the AQMA.	-
		Within the AQMA.	- -
10. To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	N/A

⁷⁴ This combination reflects that the mixed greenfield/brownfield nature of the site would have a combination of minor positive and minor negative effects as the allocation would partly contribute to achievement of the objective whilst partly detracting from its achievement.

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SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Symbol
11. To promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover) and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas.	Outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area.	0
		Within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.	-
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.	Proximity to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> statutory international/national nature conservation designations (SAC, SPA, SSSI, Ramsar, National Nature Reserve, Ancient Woodland); local nature conservation designations (Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Biological Heritage Sites (BHS), Sites of Local Natural Importance (LNI) and Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS) 	No designations affecting site.	0
		Within 100m of a locally designated site (including LGS)/Within 500m from an international/national site.	-
		Within 100m of a statutory designated site	--
	Presence of protected species.	Does not contain protected species.	0
		Contains protected species.	--
		Uncertain	? ⁷⁵
	Green infrastructure provision.	Development would deliver significant green infrastructure.	++
		Development would support the enhancement of existing green infrastructure.	+
		Development would not affect green infrastructure provision.	0
		Development would adversely affect the green infrastructure network.	-
		Development would have a significant adverse	--

⁷⁵ Through the iterative SA process evidence may come to light which clearly establishes that the site does not contain protected species. However, it is recognised that an 'Uncertain' score provides flexibility during this iterative process.

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SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Symbol
		effect on the green infrastructure network.	
13. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	Effects on designated heritage assets.	Development would enhance nationally designated heritage assets or their settings.	++
		Development would result in an assets(s) being removed from the At Risk Register.	
		Development would increase access to heritage assets.	+
		No cultural heritage designations affect the site.	0
		Development may have an adverse effect on designated heritage assets and/or their settings.	-
		Development may have a significant adverse effect on a designated heritage assets or their settings	--
14. To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscapes	Effects on landscape character. Presence of Green Belt. Presence of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	Development offers potential to significantly enhance landscape/townscape character.	++
		Development offers potential to enhance landscape/townscape character.	+
		Development is unlikely to have an effect on landscape/townscape character.	0
		Development may have an adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.	-
		Development may have a significant adverse effect on landscape/townscape character and/or site is located in either the Green Belt or the AONB.	--

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Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

- 4.3.9 The policies and proposals in Local Plan do not sit in isolation from each other. They are intended to work together to achieve the objectives of the Plan. For this reason, it is important to understand what the combined sustainability effects of the policies and proposals will be.
- 4.3.10 As previously noted, the appraisal of the policies of the Local Plan will be undertaken by plan chapter in order to determine the cumulative effects of each policy. Throughout the appraisal matrices, reference will also be made where cumulative effects could occur. In addition to the inclusion of cross reference between policy themes, an appraisal of the cumulative effects will be undertaken in order to clearly identify the areas where policies and proposals work together. Additional commentary will also be provided where the Local Plan may have effects in combination with other plans and programmes such as those plans prepared by neighbouring authorities, United Utilities, Yorkshire Water, Lancashire Country Council, Lancashire Economic Partnership, and Environment Agency etc.

Technical Difficulties, Uncertainties and Assumptions

- 4.3.11 No significant difficulties have been encountered during the preparation of this Scoping Report.

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5. Next Steps

5.1 Public Consultation

- 5.1.1 Comments are invited on the proposals for the Sustainability Appraisal as set out in this scoping report over a four-week public consultation which will close at 5:00pm, Friday 5 August 2022.
- 5.1.2 Responses are sought on the following questions:
- Do you think that this Scoping Reports sets out sufficient information to establish the context for the SA for the Local Plan in terms of the review of plans and programmes and baseline evidence and analysis? If not, which areas do you think have been missed and where is the information on these topics available from?
 - Do you agree that the main economic, social and environmental issues identified in this report are those most relevant to the SA of the Local Plan? If not, which issues do you think need to be included or excluded?
 - Do you agree with the proposed approach of the SA of the Local Plan? Do the SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework cover a sufficient range of environmental, social and economic topics? If not, which objectives should be amended and which other objectives do you believe should be included?
- 5.1.3 SA is an iterative process. A summary of the responses received in response to the public consultation, and any actions taken in response to these, will be published as part of the SA report accompanying the first draft of the Local Plan.
- 5.1.4 The SA will influence the development and refinement of the Local Plan by testing the emerging plan proposals against our sustainability objectives. The Council is looking to consult on the first draft of the Local Plan [“the Preferred Options Report”], in early 2023. A further six-week public consultation, to consider the final draft of the Local Plan [“the Publication Report”] is expected to take place towards the end of the same year.

5.2 Document Structure

- 5.2.1 Reflecting the requirements of Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, the SA is anticipated to be structured as follows:
- Non-Technical Summary;
 - Section 1: Introduction to the SA, its Scope and Purpose;
 - Section 2: Local Plan Context;
 - Section 3: Key objectives with reference to other plans and programmes and baseline issue as recorded at the commencements of plan preparation;
 - Section 4: Setting out the approach of the appraisal and confirming any difficulties encountered;
 - Section 5: Outlining the likely effects of proposed policies, inclusive of the spatial strategy, sites proposed for allocation, examining their cumulative effectiveness, mitigating measures, uncertainties and risks. The reasons for selecting the preferred approach adopted through the draft Local Plan will be explained;

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- Section 6: Implementation and monitoring measures.
- Section 7: Conclusions and confirmation of next steps.

WORKING DRAFT

Appendix 1: Review of Plans and Programmes



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
International/European Plans and Programmes: International Treaties, Conventions, Agreements & Protocols		
The Paris Agreement (2016)		
Agreed by all UNFCCC signatory countries, the Paris Agreement will enter into force once ratified by signatories responsible for the equivalent of 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The Agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century "well below" 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen climate change adaption efforts. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators of direct relevance to the Local Plan The main climate change mitigation delivery mechanism is the submission of five yearly Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by all signatories with a steadily increasing ambition in the long term. The UK's NDC has not yet been set however is likely to align with statutory carbon budgets required under the Climate Change Act (2008). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions and positively contribute to the delivery of a low carbon economy. Include greenhouse gas emissions reduction as a SA objective or sub objective and site appraisal criteria.
Aarhus Convention (1998)		
Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right of everyone to receive environmental information The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general. 	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention. Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.
Bern Convention (1979)		
The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III. The Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1,000 wild animal species.	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include SA objectives and site appraisal criteria to protect and enhance biodiversity, including sensitive habitats and protected species.
Ramsar Convention (1971)		
This treaty that provides the global framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)		
<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage Adopt a general policy that gives cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community <p>Integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective on heritage and archaeological issues.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)		
<p>The main purpose of the convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage and to foster closer European co-operation in defense of heritage. Recognition that conservation of heritage is a cultural purpose and integrated conservation of heritage is an important factor in the improvement of quality of life.</p>	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective on the conservation and enhancement of heritage and decision making criteria on architectural heritage.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)		
<p>Agreement that the conservation and enhancement of an archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policy. It is concerned in particular with the need for co-operation between archaeologists and planners to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.</p>	No measureable targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective on the conservation and enhancement of heritage and decision making criteria on archaeological heritage.
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; to strengthen co-operation among developing countries and between countries at different stages of economic and social development to achieve common and mutually supportive objectives which take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development; to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment. The Report does not contain specific targets or indicators relevant to the Local Plan due to its global focus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns: Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency: Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <p>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. • Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources, insofar as national legislation and viability allows, and should ensure policy coverage of this action area. • The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy and should ensure policy coverage of this action area. • The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity and should ensure policy coverage of this action area.
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
<p>Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives must consider the outcomes of the convention, which should feed into the Local Plan and associated documents.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
European Plans and Programmes: European Union (EU) Directives, Strategies & Policy Packages as transposed into UK law.		
EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (Codified Directive 2011/92/EU and Revised Directive 2014/52/EU)		
The Directive, as enacted in 1985, amended, codified in 2011 and revised in 2014, sets out procedural requirements for certain development proposals to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before being granted consent through the town and country planning or other consenting regimes. The UK Government is obliged to transpose the Revised EIA Directive by May 2017.	No targets, however Annexes I and II of the directives specify the types of projects for which EIA is either mandatory or required at the discretion of Member States and must therefore be subject to EIA screening. Projects falling within the scope of the directive are likely to be proposed within the Borough of Pendle over the lifetime of the Local Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the Local Plan and SA framework should recognise that certain development proposals require an EIA to be undertaken, resulting in the identification of any likely significant environmental effects and associated mitigation measures. Local Plan policies should allow the acceptability of any predicted likely significant effects identified through EIAs to be considered in the determination of planning applications. SA objectives and guide questions should take account of this.
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment		
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic waste water Mixture of waste water Waste water from certain industrial sectors 	<p>The Directive includes specific requirements related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds; Secondary treatment standards; A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater; and Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.
European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)		
<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. The SA assessment framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to resource use.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
European Union (EU) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution. 	Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should seek to protect European sites and habitats and be consistent with the requirements of the Habitats Directive as they apply to plans. SA Framework Objectives should include priorities for the protection of designated ecological sites and features.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Local Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors. SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. SA Framework should considers effects upon water quality and resource. Protection and enhancement of water courses can be can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.
EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)		
<p>The SEA Directive applies to a wide range of public plans and programmes (e.g. on land use, transport, energy, waste, agriculture, etc).</p> <p>Plans and programmes in the sense of the SEA Directive must be prepared or adopted by an authority (at national, regional or local level) and be required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.</p> <p>An SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive. 	Directive contains no formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The SEA procedure can be summarised as follows: an environmental report is prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment and the reasonable alternatives of the proposed plan or programme are identified. The public and the environmental authorities are informed and consulted on the draft plan or programme and the environmental report prepared. As regards plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State, the Member State in whose territory the plan or programme is being prepared must consult the other Member State(s). On this issue the SEA Directive follows the general approach taken by the SEA Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context.</p> <p>The environmental report and the results of the consultations are taken into account before adoption. Once the plan or programme is adopted, the environmental authorities and the public are informed and relevant information is made available to them. In order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage, significant environmental effects of the plan or programme are to be monitored</p>		
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to <i>promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</i></p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.
EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)		
<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. The SA framework should include for the protection against excessive noise.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities;</p> <p>Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.</p>		
EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		
<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should deliver policies which support these aims The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion
EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy; Sustainable transport; Sustainable consumption and production; Conservation and management of natural resources; Public health; Social inclusion, demography and migration; and Global poverty. 	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.	The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. SA Framework should considers objectives relating to flood risk.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)		
<p>New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements. SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems.</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (09/147/EC) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)		
<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		
<p>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply</p>	<p>Each Member State must achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020; however the UK must achieve a 15% target.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate The SA framework should include an objective considering the generation and use of energy from renewable sources
EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation		
<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<p>There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity 2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry 4. Better management of fish stocks 5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species 6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU 2020 Climate & Energy Policy Package (European Commission, 2008)		
The 2020 package is a set of binding legislation to ensure the EU meets its climate and energy targets for the year 2020.	<p>The package sets three key targets to be achieved by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels) • 20% of EU energy from renewables • 20% improvement in energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should contribute towards greater energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate. • The SA assessment framework should include consideration of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies (European Commission, 2014)		
The 2030 framework updates the 2020 EU Climate & Energy Package to set new, more ambitious climate and energy targets for the year 2030.	<p>The headline commitments in the framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A binding EU target of at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 (i.e. without the use of international carbon trading); • A binding EU target of at least 27% of all energy consumed to come from renewable energy consumed in 2030; and • An indicative target at the EU level of at least 27% improvement in energy efficiency. • These new commitments are intended to dovetail with the existing EU 2020 Climate & Energy Package detailed above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should contribute towards greater energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate. • The SA assessment framework should include consideration of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.
The European Union Directive 2010/75/EU – the Industrial Emissions Directive		
This Directive is the main EU instrument regulating pollutant emissions from industrial installations, and it amends the Waste Incineration Directive accordingly. The Directive prescribes emission limit values for certain industrial processes/plants including waste incineration, requires other emissions limit values to be based on Best Available Techniques (BAT), and introduces detailed technical and consultation requirements for permitting processes.	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst industrial emissions are regulated through separate environmental permitting processes, to ensure that policies and site allocations regarding industrial development accord with this directive the SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria to reduce to an acceptable level and/or avoid air and water pollution.
'Closing the loop - An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy' policy package (European Commission, 2015)		
This document sets out actions to implement the European Commission's long term vision of significantly reducing waste landfilling and increasing recycling.	This Action Plan identifies a need to increase the deployment Energy from Waste facilities in order to recover value from non-recyclable materials and avoid landfilling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (covers up to 2020)		
<p>The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; to turn the Union into a resource efficient, green and competitive low carbon economy; to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing; to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation; to improve the evidence base for environment policy; to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right; to improve environmental integration and policy coherence; to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities; to increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges 	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria to protect and enhance the natural environment, improve health outcomes, address climate change mitigation and adaptation, and promote energy efficiency. The ability of the plan to contribute to these objectives is tempered by the fact that Lancashire County Council is responsible for planning for waste.
National Plans and Programmes: UK Legislation		
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act		
<p>This is the main legislation concerning archaeology in the UK. This Act, building on legislation dating back to 1882, provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "<i>any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it</i>".</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA Framework should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include objectives relating to the protection of the historic environment.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)		
<p>The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</p>	Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that identify and continue the protection of the SSSI within the Borough. <p>Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
<p>The Act requires Local Authorities 'in granting planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, ... (to have) special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.</p> <p>The equivalent duty for conservation areas (section 66 (2)) is that 'in the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any (planning) functions ... special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving and enhancing the character or appearance of that area'.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the protection of the historic environment.
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objectives should seek to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance including the AONB.
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legally binding targets - Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO₂ emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats posed by climate change. The Local Plan and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources. The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to increase energy efficiency, minimise resource use, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase renewable energy generation, having

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
		regard to the limitations placed by national policy following the Housing Standards Review.
HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.	<p>Provisions of the Act related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. <p>To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria which seek to reduce flood risk and manage flooding sustainably.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013		
The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendle Borough Council do not currently plan to introduce CIL. The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • amends the law relating to rights of way; • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 	Act contains no formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.
The Localism Act 2011		
<p>This act places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters. Whilst not subject specific, the duty to co-operate would affect the approach taken to addressing a range of potential social, economic and environmental cross boundary issues.</p> <p>The act also requires local authorities to maintain a list of assets of community value which, in the event of a sale of change of ownership, local communities are given time to bid for the property on the open market.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan must demonstrate how the local planning authority has complied with the duty to co-operate. • The SA should include consideration of potential cross-boundary effects of policies and allocations. • The Local Plan should contain policies to protect existing community facilities and encourage the development of new facilities in appropriate locations, recognising that the provision of the Localism Act may be engaged. • The SA should include objectives or guide questions relating to community participation.
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.		
<p>This act aims to control nuisance from artificial light emissions. Section 79(1)(fb) of the Act prescribes that artificial lighting emitted from premises can constitute a statutory nuisance if it unreasonably effects a person's enjoyment of their home.</p>	No formal targets identified,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies to ensure that development does not result in unacceptable adverse effects on residential or other amenity, including from artificial light emissions. • The SA should include an objective regarding the protection and enhancement of amenity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Deregulation Act 2015		
This Act provides for the removal or reduction of burdens on businesses, civil society, individuals, and public sector bodies. These include measures relating to the use of land, housing and development, transport, communications and the environment. The Act also provides for a duty on those exercising specified regulatory functions to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth.	<p>The Act does not set targets, but by amending and repealing legislative provisions it has following relevant implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes the ability of local planning authorities to set higher standards of energy efficiency (in Local Plans) than required by building regulations Repeal of duty to prepare sustainable community strategy (Section 4 of the Local Government Act 2000) Repeal of Local Area Agreements (LAA's) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and SA framework should reflect the changes brought into force through the Act.
Self-Build and Custom Build Act 2015		
Section 1 of Act requires the Council to maintain a register of those seeking to acquire serviced plots in the area for their own self-build and custom housing building. There is also a duty under sections 2 and 2A of the Act to have regard to this register and to give enough suitable development permissions to meet the identified demand.	No specific targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and SA framework should reflect the changes brought into force through the Act.
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation 2015		
<p>This strategy sets out the Government's focus on five key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. <p>It states that funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.</p>	The Strategy includes a number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relevant to health and wellbeing for each strategy outcome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an SA Objective/guide questions related to supporting the health and wellbeing and Pendle's communities.
Housing and Planning Act 2016		
<p>This Act puts in place measures to support the delivery of the Government's commitments as published in the Conservative Party manifesto (2015) and the productivity plan <i>Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation</i>. Through this Act, the Government aims to take forward proposals to build more homes that people can afford, give more people the chance to own their own home, and to improve the way housing is managed.</p> <p>The Act requires all planning authorities in England to promote the supply of starter homes when carrying out relevant planning functions, including the preparation of local plans. The Act also enables permission in principle to be granted for housing-led development on sites chosen and allocated by local authorities, parish and neighbourhood groups in a qualifying document, which includes Local Plans.</p>	Act contains no formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and SA framework should reflect the act by including consideration of starter homes and the granting of planning permission in principle for housing led development on allocated sites.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Environment Act 2021		
The Environment Act aims to improve air and water quality, tackle waste, improve biodiversity and make other environmental improvements. To achieve this, the Environment Act will set statutory targets for the recovery of nature, including the requirement to revise the decline in species abundance by the end of the 2030. The Act helps to implement the aims of the 25 Year Environment Improvement Plan. The Act includes five Environmental Principles (integration, prevention, rectification at sources, polluter pays and precautionary). It confirms a new Office for Environmental Protection whom will oversee the implementation of the Act.	New statutory targets will be introduced in relation to Air Quality, Biodiversity, Water and Waste reduction and resource efficiency. A target to halt the decline of nature by 2030. Producer responsibility to pay 100% of cost of disposal of products. Ensure that developments will deliver at least 10% increase in biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan must ensure that BNG requirements are complied with locally. The Local Plan should include a target which reflects the commitment to reverse the decline in nature by 2030. This should be supported by wider policies objectives. The SA Framework should include objectives which are responsive to the principles of the Environment Act including its established targets. Further monitoring is required to ensure that future targets connected to the Environment Act 2021 are adhered to through policy.
National Plans and Programmes: UK Strategies, Plans & Papers		
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future		
Report sets the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should encourage the historic environment to be utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, where appropriate, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations.
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper		
The Consultation Paper has three core principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.

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DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England		
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 	<p>Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objectives should seek to promote sport and physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles.
DCLG (2011) Planning for Schools Development		
<p>The Government is firmly committed to ensuring there is sufficient provision to meet growing demand for state-funded school places, increasing choice and opportunity in state-funded education and raising educational standards.</p> <p>It is the Government's view that the creation and development of state-funded schools is strongly in the national interest and that planning decision-makers can and should support that objective, in a manner consistent with their statutory obligations.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include a guide question relating to schools.
DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England		
<p>This strategy aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan will need to include site allocations to provide an appropriate supply of new homes, i.e. to meet the housing land requirement and ensure that a five year land supply is maintained at all times. • The SA framework should include a SA objective or sub objective assessing whether the policies and site allocations can meet housing needs.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
MHCLG National Planning Policy Framework 2021		
<p>MHCLG National Planning Policy Framework 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the Government's Policies for Planning in England. Is Material for both plan making and decision making in England. Confirms the Tests of Soundness required to be confirmed before a Local Plan is adopted as part of the Statutory Development Plan. 	<p>The NPPF confirms that the purpose of the planning system is to achieve sustainable development. This is achieved through three overarching mutually objectives with net gains sought for each; Social, Economic and Environmental objectives. To pursue sustainable development in a positive way, there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is at the heart of the NPPF and is to be applied through both plan making and decision taking.</p> <p>The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives covering aspects of sustainable development. The NPPF must be taken into account through the plan preparation process.
NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Soil	<p>The NPPF confirms that the planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.
NPPF – Landscape	<p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; • Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues.</p> <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Cultural Environment	<p>Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Proposals that preserve the setting, reveal the significance of the asset or make a positive contribution should be treated favourably.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objective/guide questions which seek to conserve and enhance historic assets, including those at risk, consistent with policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
NPPF – Water	<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which aim to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applying the Sequential Test; • if necessary, applying the Exception Test; • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management; • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and • where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. 	
NPPF – Climate Change	<p>Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change taking into account long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. To respond to this new development should avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The NPPF also supports low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change. • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.
NPPF – Air Quality	<p>Sets out that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve air quality.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Minerals and Waste	Policy guidance suggests the need to: Identify policies for existing and new sites of national importance, define Mineral Safeguarding Areas so that locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments, safeguard existing and planned mineral infrastructure (rail links, wharfage, storage, processing etc.), environmental criteria to ensure there is not an unacceptable environmental impact and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the quantity of minerals extracted and imported. • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the generation and disposal of waste and for its sustainable management. • The role of the Borough Council in achieving these objectives is limited by the fact that it is not responsible for minerals and waste planning.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>NPPF – Economy</p>	<p>Confirms the need for policies and decisions to help create the conditions in which business can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both the local business needs and wider opportunities for development. Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create jobs and sustainable new developments, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting tourism and retention of local services.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; • Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • Seek to address potential barriers to investment. • Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices. <p>Planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. Including making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high tech industries, and for storage and distribution operations at varying scales and in suitably accessible locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek for the Borough to achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.

<p>NPPF – Housing</p>	<p>To support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay.</p> <p>To secure this, local planning authorities are required to determine the minimum number of homes needed using the Government’s standard methodology. There is a need to assess and plan for the size, type and tenure needed for different groups within the community (including but not limited to those in need of affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent, and self-build).</p> <p>A clear understanding of land availability is required, with policies identifying a specific, deliverable supply of housing land for years 1-5, and specific, developable sites or broad locations for housing for growth for years 6-10 and where possible years 11-15 of the plan.</p> <p>Small and medium sites should make up at least 10% of the supply. An allowance for windfall provision could be made where there is compelling evidence that they will continue to provide a reliable source of supply.</p> <p>Strategic policies should include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing over the plan period. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years’ worth of housing supply. Where this cannot be demonstrated there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development for decision making (Paragraph 11d).</p> <p>The Housing Delivery Test confirms delivery in each local planning authority in comparison to needs over a rolling three-year period. Actions/penalties apply should delivery be insufficient over this period.</p> <p>To support rural housing need, rural exception sites may be permitted where responsive to locally identified need. Planning policies should also identify opportunities to grow and thrive especially where this will support local services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which encourages the availability and affordability of housing to everyone.
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<p>NPPF - Design</p>	<p>The NPPF confirms that the creation of high quality, beautiful, and sustainable buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities.</p> <p>Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out clear design vision and expectations. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics. All authorities should prepare design guides or codes consistent with the principles set out in the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code. Design guides and codes provide a local framework for creating beautiful and distinctive places with a consistent and high quality standard of design.</p> <p>Policies and decisions should aim to ensure developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will function well and add to the overall quality of the area for the lifetime of the development; • Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping. • Are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change; • Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit; • Optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks; • Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; • Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives should seek to secure good design for issues of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health and wellbeing - Promoting sustainable communities - Accessible places - Protect and enhance the natural and historic environment - Responsive and sensitive to landscapes and townscapes - Take into account, address and seek to mitigate climate change. - Makes use of sustainable materials, promotes efficient use of natural resources. - Avoids areas of flood risk and mitigates the effects of flooding.
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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Health	<p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations which include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations. Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p> <p>Plans should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote social interaction - Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not under the quality of life or community cohesion. - Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address local health and wellbeing needs. <p>Planning policies should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which promote healthy communities and healthy living
NPPF – Transport & Accessibility	<p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making, ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed; - Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised. - Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the need to travel, reduce road traffic and its impacts and promote sustainable modes of transport.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account. - Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places. <p>The Planning system should actively manage patterns of growth. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes.</p>	
NPPF – Quality of Life	<p>The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <p>Safe and accessible environments and developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet. • Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space. • Guard against loss of facilities. • Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way • Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services. • Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances. • The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies. These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the Borough.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.	
MHCLG Planning Practice Guidance and as updated		
Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the implementation of the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.	No formal targets identified,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance. The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.
DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste		
<p>Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams Identify suitable sites and areas 	The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings. SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.
DCLG (2014) Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems		
Under these arrangements, in considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consult the relevant lead local flood authority on the management of surface water; satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development. The sustainable drainage system should be designed to ensure that the maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include a guide question relating to the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems.
DCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites		
<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It identifies the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning 	No formal targets are identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to make appropriate provision for traveller sites, in accordance with national planning policy having regards to local evidence.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for travellers.
DCLG (2017) Fixing Our Broken Housing Market		
<p>The document sets out the Government's intention to address issues in housing supply and delivery by (inter alia) introducing a number of changes to the planning system. The first chapter concentrates on measures for "planning for the right homes in the right places." Proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further consultation on changing the NPPF to direct local authorities to prepare a statement of common ground, setting out how they intend to work together to meet housing requirements that cut across authority boundaries. Enabling spatial development strategies produced by new combined authorities or elected Mayors to allocate strategic sites for development. Further consultation on changing the NPPF to introduce a standardised approach for local authorities in assessing housing requirements. Introducing legislation to allow locally accountable New Towns Development Corporations to be set up in order to better support new garden towns and villages. 	No formal targets are identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which encourages the supply of housing to help enable sufficient delivery to meets the needs of the community.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revising the NPPF to make clear that plans and development proposals should make “efficient use of land and avoid building homes at low densities.” <p>The “building homes faster” chapter includes proposals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the NPPF to give local authorities the opportunity to have their housing land supply agreed on an annual basis and fixed for a one year period, in order to create more certainty about when an adequate land supply exists. Increase nationally set planning fees, and consult further on allowing authorities that are performing well on housing delivery to increase fees further. Publish a further consultation on introducing a fee for making a planning appeal, so as to deter unnecessary planning appeals and reduce delay. Examine the options for reforming developer contributions (Community Infrastructure Levy and section 106 obligations), with an announcement on this expected in the autumn Budget 2017. Consult on whether large housebuilders should be required to publish aggregate information on build out rates. Seek views on whether an applicant’s track record of delivering previous similar housing schemes should be taken into account by local authorities taking decisions on housing development. Consult on simplifying the completion notice process to allow a local authority to serve a completion notice on a site before the commencement deadline has elapsed, but only where works have begun, in order to dissuade developers from making a token start on work on site to keep the planning permission alive. Change the NPPF to introduce a housing delivery test which will highlight whether the number of homes being built is on target. If delivery then falls below specified thresholds an extra buffer would be added onto the five-year land supply and further thresholds would then allow the presumption in favour of sustainable development to apply automatically. 		
MHCLG (2021) Planning for the Future		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to increase the number of homes provided which are affordable and respond to the needs of local communities. Measures to improve access to housing for in need groups including first time buyers. Funding to support the delivery of constrained/stalled sites, and infrastructure required to support new homes. National reform to the planning system – creating a simplified, inclusive, equitable, and efficient system which is fit for the 21st century. Creation of beautiful and sustainable plans, revising the national planning policy framework to embed the principles of good design and placemaking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets a deadline for up-to-date local plans by December 2023. Continues to apply the Housing Delivery Test. From 2025 the Future Homes Standard will require up to 80% lower emissions for all new homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should continue to reflect the need for new homes. The SA framework should consider the effects on the plan on climate change.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>and adopt the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the Government's commitment to net zero emissions by 2050, including review of policy for building in areas of flood risk and introduce a future homes standard for 2025. 		
Department for Education (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance		
<p>There are five main elements to the duty which local authorities must undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an assessment of the travel and transport needs of children, and young people within the authority's area; • an audit of the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority's area that may be used when travelling to and from, or between schools/institutions; • a strategy to develop the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority so that the travel and transport needs of children and young people are best catered for; • the promotion of sustainable travel and transport modes on the journey to, from, and between schools and other institutions; and • the publication of Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include a guide question relating to accessibility to Schools and Transport
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) UK Renewable Energy Strategy		
This strategy sets out plans to promote the generation of energy from renewable sources within the UK.	The Strategy seeks to achieve a 15% target of energy from renewables by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework should include an objective relating to increasing energy provided from low carbon and renewable sources.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2014) Community Energy Strategy		
This strategy sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework should include an objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised low carbon and renewable sources.
Environment Agency (EA) (2011) The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England		
<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "manage the risk to people and their property; 	No formal targets are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria which seek to reduce flood risk and manage flooding sustainably.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national; Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development”. 		
HM Government (2020) Flood and Coastal Erosion Statement		
<p>Set’s the government’s long-term ambition to create a nation more resilient to future flood and coastal erosion risk. Five policy areas to drive this ambition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and expanding national flood defence and infrastructure Manage the flow of water more effectively. Harness the power of nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk. Better prepared communities. Enable resilient places through a catchment based approach. 	No formal targets are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria which seek to reduce flood risk and manage flooding sustainably.
Department for Transport (DfT) (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration		
<p>The strategy’s vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system that works for everyone, and where making door-to-door journeys by sustainable means is an attractive and convenient option. Four key areas to address are highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving availability of information; simplifying ticketing; making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and providing better interchange facilities. 	No formal targets or indicators are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives relating to sustainable transport infrastructure provision and the encouragement of sustainable modal shift.
Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy		
<p>This strategy sets out a purpose and principles for sustainable development and shared priorities agreed across the UK,</p>	<p>The four shared priorities for implementing sustainable development between the UK Government and the devolved administrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives within the SA framework should align with the shared priorities detailed in this strategy.
Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		
<p>This document provides an overview and outline of the UK Government and devolved administrations’ ambient (outdoor) air quality policy. It sets out a way forward for</p>	<p>Strategy details various targets and limits relating to emissions from a variety of sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should look to positively enhance the air quality of the Borough.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach them.		
Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; to ensure resilience to climate change; to protect and enhance natural resources; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change and enhanced green infrastructure.
Defra (2009) Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England		
<p>The strategy is underpinned by the following vision:</p> <p>By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 	<p>No further targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		
<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them 	
Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature		
The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) protecting and improving our natural environment; (ii) growing a green economy; (iii) reconnecting people and nature; and (iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2020) Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future		
<p>PM's ten point plan to set out measures to promote a Green Industrial Revolution to lead towards a zero carbon economy. Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerating the transition to more active and sustainable transport. Make buildings more energy efficient. Safeguard our cherished landscapes, restore habitats for wildlife. 	<p>The White Paper identifies a number of key targets and statistics however none are specifically relevant to the Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan Policies should seek to promote the objectives of the white paper where relevant to ensure that the Borough's development contributes to the achievement of a net zero economy. The SA framework should include objectives on Climate Change, sustainable transport/accessibility, and ecology in support of the White Paper.
Defra (2012) UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; 	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework. The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy; iii. To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and iv. To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building 	
Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate		
<p>This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change. • To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks. • To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events. 	<p>The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan proposals should seek to adapt to the effect of climate change. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.
Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England		
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste • Promote high quality recycling • Encourage separate collection of bio-waste • Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities 	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting.
Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Extraction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Water Abstraction (2013) sets out how we manage water resources in England and Wales. It is the overarching document that links together our abstraction licensing strategies. The availability of water resources for abstraction 	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the objectives relating to water abstraction.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
is assessed through our Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) approach.		
Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service		
An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	No targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1		
The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
HM Government (2005) Securing the future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly <p>and 4 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable consumption and production natural resource protection and environmental enhancement sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the Borough level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions Road freight (CO₂ emissions) Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted Local environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future		
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy. The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.

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HM Government (2011) Water for Life, White Paper		
Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources.
HM Government (2015) Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation		
This document sets out a 15-point plan that the government will put into action to boost the UK's productivity growth, centred on two pillars: encouraging long-term investment, and promoting a dynamic economy. It sets out the government's long-term strategy for tackling the issues that matter most for productivity growth.	No specific indicators or targets, although commitments made in this document have been progressed through the Planning and Housing Act 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria regarding economic and productivity growth.
HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment		
<p>Aims to deliver:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean air 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. 	<p>Meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants.</p> <p>Ending the sale of conventional petrol and diesel cars (now 2030).</p> <p>Reach or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected.</p> <p>Creating or restoring 500,000ha of wildlife rich habitat outside the protected site network.</p> <p>Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060.</p> <p>Safeguarding and enhancing the beauty of our natural scenery and improving its environmental value.</p> <p>Making sure that there are high quality, accessible, natural spaces close to where people live and work.</p> <p>Working towards ambitions for zero avoidable waste by 2050.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider policies which support the delivery of the objectives of the 25 year Environment Plan. The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to climate change, open spaces, clean air, water resources, and waste.
NHS England (2014) Five Year Forward View		
The NHS Five Year Forward View was published on 23 October 2014 and sets out a new shared vision for the future of the NHS based around the new models of care. It has been developed by the partner organisations that deliver and oversee health and care services including Care Quality Commission, Public Health England and NHS Improvement (previously Monitor and National Trust Development Authority).	No specific indicators or targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include a question relating to health outcomes from planning and development activities.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Patient groups, clinicians and independent experts have also provided their advice to create a collective view of how the health service needs to change over the next five years if it is to close the widening gaps in the health of the population, quality of care and the funding of services.		
Public Health England (2014) Everybody active, every day; an evidenced based approach to physical activity		
<p>The Everybody Active documents supports improvements to across a range of domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active society: creating a social movement • Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise • Active environments: creating the right spaces • Moving at scale: interventions that make us active <p>These include five steps for local areas to support change in physical activity levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teach every child to have and enjoy the skills to be active every day 2. Create safe and attractive environments where everyone can walk or cycle, regardless of age or disability 3. Make every contact count for professionals and volunteers to encourage active lives 4. Lead by example in every public sector workspace 5. Evaluate and share the findings so the learning of what works can grow 	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should take into account the aims of the Everybody Active report. The SA Framework should include SA objective/guide questions in relation to supporting active lifestyles.
Public Health England (2016) Working Together to Promote Active Travel, a briefing for local authorities		
The briefing provides suggests a range of practical actions for local authorities, from overall policy to practical implementation. It highlights the importance of community involvement and sets out steps for transport and public health practitioners. It looks at the impact of current transport systems and sets out the many benefits of increasing physical activity through active travel. It suggests that while motorised road transport has a role in supporting the economy, a rebalancing of our travel system is needed.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include a question relating to supporting the active travel choices, such as walking and cycling.

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Marmot Review report (2010) 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives'		
<p>The Marmot Review proposes an evidence based strategy to address the social determinants of health, the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age and which can lead to health inequalities. It draws further attention to the evidence that most people in England aren't living as long as the best off in society and spend longer in ill-health. Premature illness and death affects everyone below the top.</p> <p>The review sets two policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create an enabling society that maximizes individual and community potential; and • to ensure social justice, health and sustainability are at the heart of all policies. <p>This is reflected in 6 policy objectives and to the highest priority being given to the first objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. giving every child the best start in life 2. enabling all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives 3. creating fair employment and good work for all 4. ensuring a healthy standard of living for all 5. creating and developing sustainable places and communities 6. strengthening the role and impact of ill-health prevention. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include a question relating to health outcomes from planning and development activities.
Sport England (2016) Towards an Active Nation, Strategy 2016-2021		
<p>This provides Sport England's response to the HM Government's (2015) Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation. The document sets out seven key principles to guide investment decisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A clear line of sight to the objectives in Sporting Future 2. Ensure investment benefits under-represented groups 3. Use behaviour change to make investment choices 4. Get maximum value from all Sport England's resources, not just our cash 5. Strike a balance between 'bankers' and 'innovators' 6. Review our investment portfolio regularly and remove funding if an investment is failing and cannot be rescued 7. Encouraging increased efficiency 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to promoting active lifestyles and access to open spaces.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
UK Government (2022) Levelling Up White Paper		
<p>Sets out steps to reduce inequality across England. Sets medium term missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost productivity, pay, jobs and living standards • Spread opportunities and improve public services. • Restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging. • Empower local leaders and communities. 	<p>The White Paper includes a number of national based targets to be achieved by 2030. Of note include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase employment, pay and productivity in every region. • To enhance local public transport connectivity • Nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 5G coverage for most of the population. • Increased number of primary aged school children achieving the expected standard of reading, writing and maths. • Increased number of people whom have completed high-quality skills training. • Reduce the gap in life expectancy • Increased home ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to skills and education attainment, jobs and increases in wages, diversifying the economy, home ownership, and enhancing public transport. • The Local Plan should adopt policies which seek to support the delivery of new jobs and homes.
UK Government (2022) British Energy Security Strategy		
<p>Seeks to secure clean and affordable energy in the UK in the long term reducing reliance on fossil fuels. This is to be achieved through increased role of renewable sources of energy (domestic and commercial) and other technologies such as nuclear power and hydrogen, and measures to reduce demand/requirement for electricity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net zero compatible oil and gas sector, supplying the UK economy by 2050. • Adoption of Future Homes and Future Building Standards to reinforce and uplift energy performance in new homes and buildings by 2025. • Low cost net zero consistent energy at the heart of the UK's electrical supply by 2050. • Ensure that all buildings are ready for net zero from 2025. • Support energy efficiency enhancements to existing housing stock. • Ensure that all heating systems are compatible with net zero by 2050 with ambition to end installation of gas boilers by 2035. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to climate change including the application of measures to reduce energy requirements and improve building efficiency and increase the role and opportunity for renewable energy schemes. • The Local Plan should seek to promote suitable opportunities for renewable energy developments.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defra (2019) UK Clean Energy Strategy		
Sets out how all sources of air pollution are to be tackled, making our air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. Completing the 25 Year Environment Plan, the Industrial Strategy, and Clean Growth Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of targets to ensure that concentrations of harmful gases within the atmosphere to human health and within those limited suggested by the World Health Organization. Support measures for a shift to clean growth within the economy, and support the delivery of clean public transport solutions. End the sale of diesel and petrol cars and vans by 2040. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to address air quality and promote sustainable patterns of movement including locating new development in close proximity to existing services, shops and sources of employment. The Local Plan should adopt policies which aim to enhance the borough's air quality. The issue of air quality and need to reduce pollution should be taken into account through the site selection process.
Future Homes and Buildings Standard (2019)		
A set of standards that will complement building regulations to ensure new homes built from 2025 will produce 75-80% less carbon emissions than homes delivered under current regulations. Changes to secure this standard will be rolled out over time with the latest changes to regulations introduced in 2022 aiming to reduce carbon emissions by 27-30%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2025 all new homes will produce 75-80% less carbon emissions than homes delivered under current regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should consider objectives which enhance building energy performance, reduce waste and carbon emissions. The SA Framework should also include objectives which promote sustainable patterns of development.
Regional Plans and Programmes		
United Utilities (2019) Water Resources Management Plan		
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2019.</p> <p>The United Utilities WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long term new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. This is in a bid to minimise the potential for water supply shortages which are forecasted in the longer term.</p>	The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Yorkshire Water (2019) Water Resources Management Plan		
The Yorkshire WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long term new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. This is in a bid to minimise the potential for water supply shortages which are forecasted in the longer term.	The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods: North West river basin district basin management plan (Updated)		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	The plan sets out the current state of surface and groundwater bodies in the river basin district and actions to improve the water environment by 2021 (and in some cases 2027).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.
Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods: Humber river basin district river basin district basin management plan (Updated)		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	The plan sets out the current state of surface and groundwater bodies in the river basin district and actions to improve the water environment by 2021 (and in some cases 2027).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.
Environment Agency (2016) North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan		
Explains the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs. Sets out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood and coastal risk over the period 2015-2021 and how water quality is	Ensuring new development is appropriate, safe and does not increase flood risk elsewhere.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to minimise flood risk in the Borough and maintain water quality.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
protected and improved and water used in a sustainable way over the period 2015-2021.		
Environment Agency (2009) Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan		
The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Ribble catchment and sets out our preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.	No targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to minimise flood risk in the Borough.
Environment Agency (2010) Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan		
The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Aire catchment and sets out our preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.	No targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to minimise flood risk in the Borough.
Network Rail (2008) Lancashire and Cumbria Route Utilisation Strategy		
<p>The aim of the Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose options to achieve the most efficient and effective use and development of the rail network for both passenger and freight services; Ensure that capacity and capability are optimised to best meet passenger and freight demand, performance requirements and journey time aspirations; Enable Network Rail to develop an informed renewals, maintenance and enhancements programme in line with the Department for Transport's and Transport Scotland's aspirations and the reasonable requirements of train operators and other key stakeholders; and Enable Local and Regional Transport Plans and freight plans to reflect a realistic view of the future rail network. 	The plan sets out actions to cope with the implications and levels of growth up to 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the Route Utilisation Strategy.
Northwest Climate Change Partnership (2011) Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside		
<p>The Framework includes the following vision:</p> <p>"Green infrastructure across Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, and Merseyside is planned, designed, and managed by all relevant stakeholders, involving and engaging local communities, in order to combat climate change and deliver other economic, social and environmental benefits. All opportunities are taken to safeguard, create, enhance, maintain and promote green infrastructure in ways that optimise the climate change adaptation and mitigation services it provides."</p>	The Framework includes a number of actions linked to promotion of green infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives relating to green infrastructure and mitigating climate change.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2016) The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North		
<p>The document sets out the transport strategy which aims to support economic development across northern England. It sets out a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new TransNorth system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North. 	<p>No targets are included within the document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the objectives. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the transport infrastructure and connectivity.
HM Government (2016) Northern Powerhouse Strategy		
<p>The Strategy sets out a strategy for a sustained increase in productivity across the whole of the North. It includes the following priorities for doing so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening connectivity between and within city regions; • Ensuring the North develops, attracts and retains skilled workers; • Making the North a great place for enterprise and innovation; and • Promoting trade and investment. 	<p>No indicators are included within the Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the Northern Powerhouse Strategy. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to economic development, skills and training, enterprise, and promoting inward investment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes		
Lancashire County council (2009) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2001-2021)		
<p>The Core Strategy contains a number of objectives. It sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard Lancashire's mineral resources; • Minimise the need for mineral extraction; • Meet the demand for new minerals; • Identify sites and areas for mineral extraction; • Achieve sustainable minerals production; • Encourage community involvement and partnership working; • Promote waste minimisation and awareness; • Manage waste as a resource; • Identify capacity for managing waste; and • Achieve sustainable waste management. 	<p>A variety of targets and indicators are referred to in the Core Strategy relating to minerals production, waste minimisation and recycling rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to waste minimisation and mineral safeguarding.
Lancashire County Council (2013) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD 2001-2021		
<p>The Site Allocation and Development Management Policies plan provides site specific policies and allocations, and detailed development management policies for minerals and waste planning in the areas covered by the Councils of Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. The Plan follows the strategic objectives and policies set out in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>A variety of targets and indicators are referred to in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies relating to minerals production, waste minimisation and recycling rates in line with higher level Core Strategy policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to waste minimisation and mineral safeguarding.
Lancashire County Council (emerging) Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review		
<p>A review of the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (which is the Core Strategy and Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Plan combined) is underway.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators have established so far.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local planning authority will engage in the plan preparation process of the Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
Lancashire County Council (2011) Local Transport Plan (LTP3): A Strategy for Lancashire 2011-2021		
<p>The LTP sets out a number of goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond. • To provide all sections of the community with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need. 	<p>The LTP sets out to achieve the following initiatives across Lancashire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heysham-M6 link • Broughton Bypass • Reopening of the Todmorden Curve • Pennine Reach bus service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan needs respond to the objectives of the LTP. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities. To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm. To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them. To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents. In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals. 		
Lancashire County Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council (2014) East Lancashire Highways and Transport Masterplan 2014 – 2021		
<p>The Masterplan sets out objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving rail connections between East Lancashire and the growth areas of Preston and Central Lancashire, Manchester and Leeds. Measures to reduce congestion and improve connectivity in the key M65 and M66 gateway corridors. Ensuring routes into key growth sites continue to function well and support future development. Ensuring that the needs of people who live in remote and rural locations to access work, education and health opportunities are met, making best use of funding likely to be available in future. Building an effective cycle network linking towns, employment sites and communities. Improving local links in the community so that everyone can get to the services and opportunities that they need, from education and employment to leisure and health. 	<p>No targets are identified in the Masterplan although provision of a bypass via Colne to Foulridge is a key outcome.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan needs respond to the objectives of the East Lancashire Masterplan. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport.
Lancashire County Council (emerging) Walking and Cycling Strategy 2016-26		
<p>The emerging Strategy sets out the following vision: "More people walking and cycling for every day and leisure journeys in Lancashire".</p>	<p>The emerging Strategy includes the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doubling the number of people cycling by 2026; Increasing the number of people walking by 10% by 2026 with a focus on increasing the percentage of aged children 5 – 10 usually walking to school; and Bring levels of physical activity in all districts to at least the annual national average by 2026. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to promoting healthy lifestyles

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Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2014 – 2019)		
<p>The AONB Management Plan sets out the following vision: “The Forest of Bowland AONB retains its sense of local distinctiveness, notably the large-scale open moorland character of the Bowland Fells, traditional buildings and settlement patterns of villages, hamlets and farmsteads. It is a landscape valued for the range of services and benefits it provides for society, with a functioning, diverse natural heritage where land management practices allow opportunity for natural processes to develop and flourish and where partnership-working between land managers, conservation bodies, communities and businesses is focussed on delivering more for nature together. The rich cultural heritage of the area is also better understood and managed; and both the nature and culture of the area help to support a resilient and sustainable local economy. The Forest of Bowland is a truly outstanding landscape, where it can clearly be demonstrated that the management of the AONB has conserved and enhanced the quality, understanding and enjoyment of the landscape for all”</p> <p>Objectives are set under three overriding themes relating to landscape of natural & cultural heritage, sustainable communities, & connecting communities with landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the founding principles of the European Landscape Convention, using the Landscape Character Assessment as the basis for policy- and decision making to managing landscape change. • Conserve, enhance and restore the AONB’s characteristic mosaic of habitats by improving their connectivity, extent and condition; whilst taking targeted action to conserve key species and improving understanding of the biodiversity of the AONB. • Support the conservation, restoration and management of the historic environment and wider cultural landscape. • Seek to better understand and promote the value of natural capital of the landscape and the public benefits derived from these assets. • Encourage, promote and support farming and land management practices that help to conserve and enhance natural beauty. • Develop, co-ordinate & promote sustainable tourism activity in/nearby the AONB • Promote and support rural services and the socio-economic development of the area particularly where this helps conserve and enhance natural beauty. • Support local communities and businesses to become involved in AONB projects • Maintain and improve access to the countryside sustainably. • Provide high quality visitor facilities and information. • Provide opportunities to learn about the special qualities of the AONB. • Provide opportunities for people to improve their health and wellbeing. 	<p>The Management Plan includes as number targets relating to these 12 objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies which contribute the protection of the AONB and secure a pattern of development which protects the key qualities of this area. • The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to the environmental quality and sensitivity, management, sustainability, and enjoyment of the AONB.

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Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan		
<p>The Biodiversity Action Plan includes a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent loss of biodiversity of rich arable land through inappropriate development; • Prevent loss of any further ancient semi-natural woodland; • Maintain the current extent and distribution of blanket bog and heath land by ensuring protection through planning and legislative mechanisms; • Improve bankside habitat along streams and river and prevent loss of habitat through inappropriate development; • Halt the loss of species rich neutral grassland through inappropriate development. 	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek reverse by 2010 in the decline in farmland birds, brown hare and other species. • Create 20ha of new reed beds in the county by 2010 through the promotion of small scale reed bed creation; • Achieve favourable conservation status on all existing reed beds by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies which would support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and valued habitats. • The SA Framework should include a sustainability objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and valued habitats.
Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (2008) An Integrated Economic Strategy Pennine Lancashire 2009-2020		
<p>The Integrated Economic Strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging enterprise, creating more new businesses and helping small, young business to grow • Working with companies to help them take up new opportunities, strengthen their long term competitiveness and develop their knowledge assets • Developing economic and business infrastructure to encourage innovation, re-investment and new investment • Promoting skills development at all levels – targeting those without level 2 qualifications; supporting those with intermediate qualifications in developing higher level skills; encouraging the recruitment and retention of graduate level workers • Tackling urban deprivation across Pennine Lancashire and promoting the high quality neighbourhood environments needed to attract and retain skilled labour • Tackling worklessness (through skills development and more targeted engagement as support activities) to ensure that all parts of Pennine Lancashire benefit from its economic growth • Addressing image and quality of place to make Pennine Lancashire a natural place for new investment and a desirable place to live • Promoting links with neighbouring economies (particularly Manchester and Preston) which can act as an additional employment destination for Pennine Lancashire residents, increasing their access to higher paid employment • Increasing the influence Pennine Lancashire wields with government and within the region • Reorganising delivery to enable key projects to be implemented within a robust management regime and to give funding bodies increased confidence in the ability of the area to deliver. 	<p>This strategy contains the following skills targets to be achieved by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of adults to have basic skills in both functional literacy and numeracy • 90% of adults to hold at least level 2 qualifications or equivalent • 500,000 apprenticeships delivered each year • 40% of adults to hold at least level 4 qualifications or equivalent • The Government has set an ambitious target of getting 80% of the working age population into employment In Pennine Lancashire this would require supporting an additional 28,000 people into work. <p>From 2007-2011 the LEGI programme aims to create an additional 1500 businesses across Pennine Lancashire.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, business growth and skills development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Lancashire Leaders Group (2016) Pennine Lancashire Growth and Prosperity Plan 2016-2032		
<p>The Growth and Prosperity Plan sets the following strategic aim:</p> <p>To sustain growth in productivity above national rates significantly reducing the productivity gap between output in the Pennine Lancashire economy and the national average ensuring that we continue to make a net positive contribution to the Lancashire economy.</p> <p>Achieved through four strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To attract, grow and retain a skilled working age population resident in Pennine Lancashire facilitated by a major house building programme to significantly improve the quantity, quality and range of the housing offer. 2. Significantly improve the productivity of the existing economic base, within higher levels of R&D and to attract and grow businesses in higher value sectors. 3. Improve education attainment from early years to higher education and to remove barriers to workforce participation ensuring residents have the best opportunities to secure higher skilled jobs, improve quality of life, health and prosperity as well as ensuring that the areas remains a competitive business location. 4. Maximise and promote the area's competitive advantage as a business location situated at the centre of the Northern Powerhouse, through a major infrastructure investment programme ensuring the area is well connected, and resilient to climate change. 	<p>This strategy contains the following targets to be delivered across Pennine Lancashire by 2032:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28,000 new homes • 1.28 million m² of commercial floor space (321 ha of employment land). • £40 million in addition Council Tax revenue per annum • £500 million addition GVA per annum • 14,000 new jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, increasing and improving the quality and diversification of the housing stock, business growth and skills development.
Pennine Lancashire Leaders and Chief Executives (2009) Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy 2009-2029		
<p>The Housing Strategy includes the following vision:</p> <p>"Our vision is that we will have a balanced and accessible housing market, which supports the economic and social wellbeing for the people of Pennine Lancashire. We will improve the housing offer over the next 20 years; to create a housing market where local people can afford a good quality home, where its communities will prosper and where people choose to live, work and visit".</p> <p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a sufficient quantity, quality, and appropriate type of housing supply, to meet the economic growth aspirations and social needs of Pennine Lancashire. • To develop sustainable neighbourhoods that can retain and attract successful households, reducing the disparities between neighbourhoods and providing linkages to economic growth and employment opportunities; improving the economic performance of the sub-region. 	<p>The Housing Strategy seeks to contribute to meeting a number of challenges including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Worklessness, through helping people to access employment, will increase the choices open to some residents in terms of housing, although much of this will be for low cost housing (rented and low cost home ownership). • Increasing the number of young people going to University will potentially increase the number of young returnees, increasing demand for higher quality rented and affordable home ownership. • Increasing the number of well paid jobs through successful inward investment and more effective business support will increase demand for housing in the most attractive neighbourhoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the provision of housing to help meet the needs of Pendle's communities. • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, business growth and skills development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the housing, health and support needs of residents and vulnerable people; promoting better services, with greater choice and accessibility that are fully integrated into local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving connectivity, to allow more residents to access higher paid employment which will increase demand for high quality housing in those areas with the best connectivity to Manchester and Preston. 	
Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (2014) Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan: A Growth Deal for the Arc of Prosperity 2015-2025		
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan seeks to contribute to a number of economic objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Lancashire as a the natural home for high growth companies, with a clear focus on maximising our competitive economic strengths, and a strong private sector business-base to underpin the future prosperity Lancashire; Reclaiming Lancashire's role as a national centre for advanced manufacturing by realising the potential of the area's strengths and capabilities in aerospace, automotive and energy supply chain sectors, which are amongst the strongest in the UK; Maximising the economic value of Lancashire's centres of research and innovation excellence, and establishing new links with other national centres and globally competitive business clusters located within the arc of prosperity; Refocusing the local skills system to make it more responsive to business skill demands, with local apprenticeship routes made more attractive and accessible to individuals and SME businesses; Strengthening and refreshing Boost, our business growth hub, and improving our strategic marketing capacity to attract new investors and occupiers; Driving forward the Enterprise Zone and City Deal as key engines of economic and housing growth; Creating the right conditions for business and investor growth by extending our Growing Places investment fund, to help unlock new development and employment opportunities across Lancashire; Ensuring major transport projects and investments are fully aligned with the delivery of key economic and housing growth priorities across Lancashire; and Developing complementary local growth accelerator strategies focused on change at the sub-area level, creating economic opportunities for local communities in the greatest need, of which the renewal of Blackpool is a key priority. 	<p>The Strategic Economic Plan seeks to achieve the following broad outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 new jobs; 40,000 new houses; and £3 billion additional economic activity, above the local trend rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, business growth and skills development. The Local Plan should include policies which plan to meet local housing and employment needs in a sustainable way.
Lancashire County Council (2009) Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020		
<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by 2020".</p>	<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out a framework for working towards meeting the 2020 target of a reduction in CO₂ emissions by at least 30% relative to 1990 levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change.

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Authorities of the Lancashire Waste Partnership (2008) Rubbish to Resource Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire 2008-2020		
<p>The Waste Strategy includes a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise municipal waste as a resource. • To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. • To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. • To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. • To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. • To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. • Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. • To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. • To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials. • To achieve sustainable waste management. • To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. • To ensure services are accessible to all residents. 	<p>The strategy includes the following and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year • Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives • Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. • Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 • Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 • Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre • Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste. • Create new native woodland across Lancashire and Blackpool with 2.5 million trees planted over the next 25 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions related to minimise waste generation.
Regenerate Pennine Lancashire (2010) Northern Lights: Finding a Future for the Weaving Sheds of Pennine Lancashire		
<p>The Study identifies the importance that historic weaving sheds make to the Borough's town and landscapes and that such sheds can still make a positive contribution through re-use and conversion.</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating the need to protect and enhance historic assets
Lancashire Economic Partnership (2009) The Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy		
<p>The strategy has seven key strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve quality of place; • to improve health and well-being; • to create the setting for investment; • to enhance the tourism, recreation and leisure offer; • to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services; • to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change; and • to grow and develop the Regional Parks in Lancashire. 	<p>Some can be direct outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to green space – 95% of people having access to high quality green space within 100m of new build; • increase in street trees in urban areas; • +10% implementation of SUDS schemes for 100% of new residential build, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the provision of accessible green infrastructure.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> woodland cover – increase from 6% to 10% by 2030, with intermediate targets; increase in footpaths and cyclepaths; diversity and quality of the wildlife habitats; % of SSSIs in 'good' or 'recovering' status; and carbon storage – protection of upland peat bogs (primary) and sequestration through tree planting (secondary). 	
Lancashire Economic Partnership (2015) The Lancashire Skills and Employment: Strategic Framework 2016 – 2021		
<p>The purpose of the Strategic Framework is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase prosperity and economic growth; Deliver Strategic Economic Plan Priorities; Address issues of unemployment and economic inactivity; and Promote social inclusion, social cohesion, and equality and diversity. 	<p>The Strategic Framework seeks to achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved school attainment levels in under performing schools across Lancashire. Reduction in Lancashire NEET figures. More Lancashire residents skilled at Level 3 and above. Greater number of apprenticeships at L3 and above. A greater number of graduates choosing to work in Lancashire. Less reported vacancies / skills shortages in key LEP sectors and areas of high replacement demand and growth. Greater number of employers investing in skills. A reduction in Lancashire unemployment figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to economic growth and skills development.
Lancashire County Council (2013) Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy		
<p>The Strategy sets the following vision:</p> <p>"Our vision is that every citizen in Lancashire will enjoy a long and healthy life"</p> <p>It includes a number of priorities for addressing health inequalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce unemployment 	<p>The Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better health – we will improve healthy life expectancy, and narrow the health gap; Better care – we will deliver measureable improvements in people's experience of health and social care services; Better value – we will reduce the cost of health and social care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives relating to supporting healthy communities.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase income and reduce child poverty • Strengthen communities • Develop skills and lifelong learning • Reduce alcohol consumption and tobacco use • Increase social support 		
Lancashire County Council (2000) Landscape Strategy for Lancashire and Landscape Character Assessment		
<p>This Assessment presents a full description and classification of the landscapes within the study area, together with an analysis of its geology and topography, and the historic evolution of patterns of land cover, land use and settlement. The Landscape Strategy includes a number of guiding principles for Lancashire's landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise and enhance local distinctiveness; • A positive approach towards landscape change; • Adopt an integrated approach to landscape resources; and • Monitor landscape change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets identified in the Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and respond to aims identified in the Landscape Character Assessment. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.
Burnley and Pendle Borough Councils (2012) Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: Burnley and Pendle		
<p>In May 2012 Burnley and Pendle Borough Councils commissioned the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford to produce a Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.</p>	<p>The GTAA identifies no specific requirement for the provision of pitches in the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework should include objectives relating to meeting housing needs, including of gypsies and travellers as even though no requirement has been identified in the Borough ad hoc planning applications may come forward during the plan period.
Regenerate Pennine Lancashire (2013) Pennine Lancashire Investment Plan (PLIP)		
<p>The Investment Plan sets out the overall approach to investment in the sub-region. Of particular relevance is the recognition of the importance of investing in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business and economic development • Housing growth and place • Physical and digital connectivity • Skills 	<p>No targets are included in the Investment Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the economic investment.
Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council (2014) Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014-2017		
<p>The Strategy includes 19 objectives:</p>	<p>The Strategy includes a number of measures and time frames for delivery to help achieve the 19 objectives (or over 40</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to reducing flood risk and the promotion of SUDS.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RR1 Identify RMAs and define each Flood Risk Management Authorities (RMA's) roles and responsibilities in relation to managing risk from all sources of flooding • RR2 Allow RMAs to make efficient and effective decisions on flood risk management and exploit opportunities effectively • RR3 Give RMAs powers to undertake flood related works • RR4 Ensure alignment of local Flood Risk Management and Emergency Planning functions • UR1 Understand key local flood risks • UR2 Work together with other RMAs to investigate and manage interactions between Main River, coastal flooding and local flood risks • UR3 Record, investigate and report flooding incidents • UR4 Take account of climate change when fulfilling duties and responsibilities in flood risk management • F1 Define the approach to, and opportunities for, resourcing and funding local flood risk management activities • F2 Encourage beneficiaries to invest in local flood risk management • C&I1 Deliver flood risk management through effective partnership working • C&I2 Establish effective data sharing agreements • C&I3 Encourage stakeholder and community involvement in flood risk management • SFRM1 Integrate economic, social and environmental improvements with local flood risk management in line with sustainability principles • SFRM2 Manage development so that it reduces flood risk SFRM3 Promote the use of SUDS • SFRM4 Encourage innovation in local flood risk management • SFRM5 Set out an asset management plan • SFRM6 Work with the owners of assets with a flood risk management function <p>A consultation on the Draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Lancashire (2021-2027) was undertaken jointly by Lancashire County Council, Blackpool Council and Blackburn with Darwen Council in March 2021.</p> <p>The draft document adopts a vision that by 2027, Lancashire will be a flood resilient place responsive to risks, challenges and opportunities supporting a sustainable future for the people of Lancashire. Six priority themes are identified for delivering effective local flood risk management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering effecting Flood Risk Management Locally • Understanding our Local Risks and Challenges 	<p>objectives in the Draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy). Many of these are relevant to the PLP2 and SA.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Sustainable Flood Resilient Development. Improving Engagement with our Flood Family. Maximising investment and opportunities to better protect our Businesses and Communities. Contributing towards a Climate resilient Lancashire. 		
Maslen Environmental (2010) South Pennines Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study		
The Study looks at the many environmentally friendly ways in which we can use the energy and heat generated by natural elements such as wind, water and the sun. It also looks at other possibilities such as biomass, where plant matter or waste is used to generate heat and electricity, and ground source heat pumps, which draw heat from the ground.	The study suggests that Pendle would need to generate 15.4MW of electricity and 11.8MW of heat by 2020 if it is to contribute to national requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to renewable energy technologies.
Lancashire County Council (2007) Minimising Waste in New Developments SPD		
The SPD provides guidance to applicants seeking planning permission on minimising waste requirements in new developments.	No targets are included in the SPD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the minimisation of waste.
Lancashire County Council (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme		
The Programme characterised historic landscapes across the County. In Pendle the predominant landscapes are Moorland, Ancient Enclosure and Post Medieval Enclosure.	No targets are included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to cultural heritage.
Lancashire County Council (2016) Securing our Health and Wellbeing, Report of the Director of Public Health and Wellbeing		
<p>The Report sets out the Director of Public Health and Wellbeing's vision is "to develop Lancashire into a safer, fairer and healthier place for our residents." The Report focuses on three main issues to address in Lancashire and more broadly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> we have been adding years to our lives but not necessarily life to our years; addressing health inequalities needs action across the social gradient within our county and not just in the most deprived communities; and that protecting and promoting good health is not just a social issue but also crucial for our local and national economy. 	<p>The Report sets out a number of Key Actions under four key themes:</p> <p>Create the conditions for wellbeing and health</p> <p>A Ensure a best start in life for our children and young people, including systematically implementing the healthy child across Lancashire.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health and wellbeing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>B Achieve year on year improvement on all the Marmot indicators for socioeconomic and environmental determinants of health.</p> <p>C Systematically proliferate the grass roots community development approaches that we have already got to mobilise and build community capacity to improve our resilience, health and wellbeing.</p> <p>D Promote healthy living environments by addressing the variation in road safety (particularly for children), housing standards and fuel poverty, and access to green space, cycling and walking paths across Lancashire.</p> <p>E Facilitate the development of a Dementia Friendly Lancashire by supporting the dementia friendly communities and programmes to support raising awareness, early detection and supporting people with dementia.</p> <p>Enable Sustainable behaviour and lifestyle changes</p> <p>F Continue to enable the citizens of Lancashire to adopt healthier lifestyles through a comprehensive behaviour change approach to tackle smoking, physical inactivity, obesity, alcohol consumption.</p> <p>G Promote workplace wellbeing by encouraging the businesses and other public sector bodies in Lancashire to adopt the workplace wellbeing charter.</p> <p>Ensure we have a joined up public service to provide right care at the right time at the right place</p> <p>H Adopt a neighbourhood based approach to identify and deliver care, particularly in supporting the most vulnerable and complex individuals and families across all ages through a joined up targeted early help and crisis support across the public services sector.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>I Improve access to support emotional wellbeing of our children and young people and social isolation/loneliness in older people.</p> <p>J Support individuals with long term conditions and their carers with self-management tools to promote their independence and reduce emergency admissions.</p> <p>K Achieve continuous improvement on the quality of care and savings opportunities across the care pathways from prevention to end of life care, and supporting complex individuals as identified by the NHS Right Care programme.</p> <p>Develop the right environment for public service innovation and improvement</p> <p>L Develop a digital roadmap that embraces the opportunities presented by the digital technologies, internet and the social media to achieve the Triple Aim.</p> <p>M Support the development of core competencies for place based working across the public sector workforce, including their ability to make every contact count to improve the wellbeing of the residents and communities they serve.</p>	
Lancashire Partnership for Road Safety (2016) Towards Zero Lancashire: Road Safety Strategy for Lancashire 2016-2026		
<p>The Strategy sets out a vision that 'people are safe and feel safe on Lancashire's roads' with four aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce road traffic fatalities by user group and age 2. Reduce severity and numbers of road traffic injuries by user group and age 3. Improve outcomes for vulnerable road users 4. Improve and change road safety attitudes and behaviours 	<p>The strategy sets out a focus on delivering four key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinated and evidence based response to road safety. 2. Enabling, engaging and educating individuals and communities to influence road user attitudes and behaviour. 3. Intelligence led enforcement. 4. Engineering for safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include a guide question(s) related to addressing road safety concerns.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Safer Lancashire Partnership (2017) Lancashire Community Safety Agreement 2017 – 18		
<p>The Community Safety Agreement sets out how the Partnership will work together to address the community safety priorities for Lancashire. It is owned by the Lancashire Chief Executives Group, as the Community Safety Strategy Group, which brings together representatives from the responsible authorities to set the strategic direction and coordinate partnership activity to tackle crime and disorder. The Safety Agreement identifies the top crime and anti-social behaviour categories across Lancashire as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person • Domestic abuse • Child sexual exploitation (CSE) • Anti-social behaviour (ASB) • Road safety 	<p>The Safety Agreement aims to develop a dashboard on which to monitor priorities and actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include a guide question(s) related to addressing crime and the fear of crime.
Local Plans and Programmes		
Pendle Borough Council (2015) Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2011 – 2030		
<p>The Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy forms part of the current development plan for Pendle. The new Local Plan will replace the Core Strategy at adoption. Until such time policies of the Core Strategy will continued to be applied according to their consistency with national planning policy. The Core Strategy sets out the current:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Vision; • Strategic Objectives; • Level of development and broad distribution; • Strategic policies to guide development; • Allocation of two strategic employment sites <p>The Core strategy identified the following Strategic Objectives:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy contains various targets based on its supporting evidence and national planning policy and legislative requirements which were relevant at the time of the plan's adoption in 2015.</p> <p>This evidence base will need to be reviewed and updated as part of the plan preparation process, in turn informing new targets and indicators which are to be determined through the preparation of the new local plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. New requirements will be adopted informed by evidence undertaken in support of the preparation of the Local Plan.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable locations and promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites. 2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities. 3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play and visit. 4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of prevention, mitigation and adaptation. 5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable for current and future residents, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market. 6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration. 7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres. 8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and health care facilities and their services are fully accessible. 9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they may make to biodiversity, landscape, the local economy and carbon reduction. 10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and historic environments, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats (including their wider settings) which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity. 11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment. 		
Pendle Borough Council (2006) The Replacement Pendle Local Plan 2001 – 2016		
<p>Specific saved policies of the Replacement Local Plan continue to form part of the development plan of Pendle. The new Local Plan will replace these policies at adoption. Until such time policies of the replacement Local Plan will continued to be applied according to their consistency with national planning policy.</p>	<p>The Replacement Pendle Local Plan includes a range of targets. The Adoption of the Core Strategy and associated monitoring framework largely replaces the targets in the plan. These in turn will be superseded by those within the new Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once adopted, the Local Plan will supersede the remaining policies contained with the Replacement Local Plan.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The policies contained with the Replacement Pendle Plan that will wholly remain in place until the adoption of the of the Local Plan include:</p> <p>12 Maintaining Settlement Character</p> <p>16 Landscaping in New Development</p> <p>22 Protected Employment Areas</p> <p>26 Non-shopping Uses in Town Centres & Local Shopping -Areas</p> <p>27 Retail & Service Land Provision</p> <p>31 Parking</p> <p>38 Telecommunications - Policy</p> <p>39 Equestrian Development</p> <p>Other policies have either been totally or partially replaced by the Core Strategy. Where policies partially remain until adoption of the Local Plan, weight in decision according to consistency with the NPPF.</p>		
Pendle Borough Council (2011) Bradley Area Action Plan 2011 – 2021		
<p>The Bradley Area Action Plan (AAP) was adopted by Pendle Borough Council in 2011. The vision for Bradley at the end of the AAP period (2021) is:</p> <p>"Bradley is a vibrant, sustainable mixed-use community adjacent to Nelson town centre. The area provides a range of housing types and tenures and is home to a diverse community. The high quality environment maintains the heritage integrity of the area and respects its industrial past. Walverden Water and the riverside parks are popular, well used and a key element of local distinctiveness. Bradley is an area of housing choice where people are proud to live and work."</p> <p>The Local Plan will replace the Bradley Area Action Plan on adoption.</p>	<p>The AAP includes a number of targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the number of private homes that are empty for 6 months or more to 8.15% by 2016, from a baseline of 11.8% in 2008 • To diversify the housing offer in the AAP area by building: 9 new homes by 2013; 48 new homes by 2017, 75 new homes by 2021. • At least 50% of these homes should have three or more bedrooms. • To reduce open space deficiency by creating 0.87 ha of green space and one equipped area for play by 2017 • To develop 0.38ha of employment land by the end of 2013/14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to provide policies to promote and manage growth within the urban ward close to the centre of Nelson • The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to the centre of Nelson and areas close to it.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Pendle Borough Council (2005) Brierfield Canal Corridor (Housing) Planning Brief Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)		
<p>The SPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out in detail the opportunities and attributes of the area. Provide the background to bringing forward the regeneration of the Brierfield Canal Corridor Area. Guide development to ensure that the future uses and development meets the policy requirements of Pendle's Local Plan and the aspirations of the Council. Ensure that the regeneration of the area provides overall benefits not only to Brierfield but to Pendle as a whole. Provide key urban design standards and principles to guide the future development of the sites. 	<p>No targets are included although a number of proposals are set out in the SPD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote policies which will have a positive effect on the Brierfield Housing Regeneration Priority Area. The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to regeneration.
Pendle Borough Council (2008) Conservation Area Design and Development Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)		
<p>The SPD includes a number of objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure new development will preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas and their settings in line with distinct settlement characteristics identified in conservation area appraisals; To provide guidance on the contribution of individual buildings and groups of buildings to the character of conservation areas and to provide information so that new development and repairs can respect this; To ensure that new development takes account of historic street patterns and built form, whilst encouraging improved linkages and accessibility; To ensure that new development respects and contributes to the overall quality of the roofscape and skyline, whilst acknowledging opportunities for design and improvement; To ensure that valued views and vistas are considered and where possible enhanced in the siting of new development, including proposals which are outside conservation areas but may affect views in or out; To ensure the use of traditional or other appropriate materials that preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas; To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment and landscape, including protecting and improving areas of open space and landscaping; To ensure the consideration of sustainability issues in the design of development and in the sourcing of materials within conservation areas; To encourage sustainable communities by supporting and facilitating the continued use and re-use of existing buildings, where they are considered to contribute positively to the character of conservation areas. 	<p>No targets are included in the SPD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote sustainable design and construction which has regard to the historic character of the Borough and reinforces the importance of the historic environment. The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to the historic environment and ensuring development has regard to character and setting of historic assets.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Pendle Borough Council (2009) Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)		
<p>The SPD includes a number of objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that development is sustainable. 2. To provide guidance regarding householder development to support and improve the design and quality of planning applications and provide greater certainty and consistency for customers. 3. To require that householder development positively contributes to the character of residential areas. 4. To ensure that householder developments do not as a result of their design, scale, massing and orientation have an unduly adverse impact on amenity. 5. To require that changes to the frontages of commercial premises including shop-fronts, security and signage positively contribute to the character of commercial frontages. 6. To ensure the good quality and sustainability of design of commercial frontages. 7. To require that security measures on commercial frontages are of an appropriate quality of design. 8. To provide guidance regarding changes to shop-front design, attachment of security features, and positioning and design of signage. 9. To retain and where possible enhance the natural environment, by protecting areas of landscape value and minimising any disturbance to protected species. 	<p>No targets are included in the SPD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should promote sustainable design and construction. • The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to sustainable design and construction.
Pendle Borough Council (2010) Railway Street Neighbourhood, Brierfield Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)		
<p>The SPD includes a number of objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a framework for the Railway Street Masterplan to assist in taking forward the regeneration of the area and to secure investment in the area. 2. Set out the regeneration and planning context for development in the Railway Street neighbourhood area to create developer confidence and to ensure that development proposals coming forward meet the relevant planning requirements. 3. Provide detailed development guidance relating to the two proposed development sites within the Railway Street neighborhood. 4. Ensure a high quality of urban design in all new development brought forward throughout the Railway Street neighborhood area. 	<p>The SPD sets out a number of detailed design principles of the regeneration of the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies which will help to promote the Railway Street Masterplan delivery. • The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to regeneration.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
5. Provide further information and guidance on both existing planning policy in the development plan and national planning policy guidance.		
Barrowford Parish Council (2019) Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan		
<p>The made Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan has the following vision:</p> <p>"In 2030 Barrowford will be a vibrant, sustainable community which embodies the feel and values of a large settlement with many historic features. It will comprise a wide variety of housing types suiting the needs of all sections of society and offer increased opportunities for higher paid employment. Development of niche shopping and enhanced nightlight will confirm Barrowford as a growth centre for tourism and leisure within Pendle and make it a well-known visitor destination both locally and regionally."</p> <p>The Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To achieve a level of new housing which is appropriate to the settlement and its level of public services and infrastructure. - To provide an appropriate level of services and provision to serve the settlement. - To achieve better connectivity within and outside the NDP area. - To support and allow for the growth of new business and retail. - To protect and enhance open spaces both informal and formal as assets for the community to enjoy. - To enhance and conserve the natural environment. - To enhance and conserve heritage assets and designated Newbridge as a new character area. 	<p>No targets relevant to the Local Plan are included within the Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the development of suitable housing, employment and open space provision within Barrowford.
Colne Town Council (Emerging) Colne Neighbourhood Plan		
<p>The Colne Town Council area was designated as a Neighbourhood Area for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan on 17th November 2016. A draft version of the Plan was consulted upon in November-December 2020.</p> <p>The draft plan has the following vision:</p> <p>"To further develop Colne as an attractive and thriving area that promotes and protects its natural and built heritage and provides good quality of life with improved connectivity, facilities and services for residents and visitors alike".</p> <p>The draft plan contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of Colne as a market town. - To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and character of Colne. - To protect and conserve the town's natural environment. - To support future housing growth. - To protect local green spaces and open spaces within the town. - To ensure appropriate transport and other infrastructure is in place to support new development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes a Town Centre redevelopment zone. - Identifies a capacity for around 808 dwellings at 28 sites. - 14 sites are identified as Local Green Space. - 10 sites are identified for sport and recreation. - 14 sites are identified for allotments. - Establishes a series of key views into and out of the town to be protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the development of suitable housing, employment and open space provision within Colne.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve valued landscape features. - To ensure that the design and appearance of future development helps to maintain Colne's rural identity and character. <p>The final version of the Colne Neighbourhood is anticipated to be submitted to the Council shortly.</p>		
Kelbrook and Sough Parish Council (Emerging) Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan		
<p>Kelbrook and Sough Parish was designated as a Neighbourhood Area for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan on 24th August 2017. The Neighbourhood Plan was submitted to the Council for its examination in February 2022, with a consultation on the submission draft concluding in April 2022. At the time of writing the Neighbourhood Plan was subject to examination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes a series of spaces as green spaces for protection from unsuitable forms of development. - Allocates two sites for housing development with a cumulative capacity of around 20 dwellings. - Identifies a list of non-designated heritage assets. - Identifies two character areas wherein built form is considered to be distinct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the development of suitable housing, employment and open space provision within Kelbrook and Sough.
Trawden Parish Council (2019) Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan		
<p>The made Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan has the following vision:</p> <p>"For Trawden Forest to be a self-sustaining, harmonious and vibrant community that offers its residents a safe, friendly and thriving environment in which to live and play, and also offers a natural and historic environment which encourages others to visit and experience our beautiful countryside and rich heritage."</p> <p>The Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect the existing character and distinctiveness of the villages within the Parish of Trawden Forest. - Meet the demand for housing. - Address the serious parking problems in the villages. - Support Trawden Forest's amenities. - Encourage tourism and protect open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocates five site for development with a cumulative capacity of 39 dwellings. - Requires at least 20% affordable housing at these sites. - No net loss of community building or heritage asset. - Incorporate features to improve environmental performance and/or reduce carbon emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions relating to the development of suitable housing, employment and open space provision within Trawden.
Pendle Borough Council (2013) Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle 2013 – 2023		
<p>The Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle sets out the following Vision:</p> <p>"A vibrant economy that creates high quality jobs to support business growth which leads to a prosperous population."</p> <p>This Jobs and Growth Strategy sets out the priority actions that aims to stimulate the Pendle economy to grow as Britain emerges from the economic problems of the previous five years. This revolves around five key priority outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A supply of available and suitable employment land that meets business needs and in particular a strategic employment site in an appropriate location in the M65 Growth corridor. 	<p>The Strategy's 'Progress Report' reports on the following indicators for the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of people employed; • The number of active enterprises; • The number of business births. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the delivery of the Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle insofar it remains relevant and consistent with wider strategies. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the promotion of economic development, skills, investment in transport infrastructure and housing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more diverse economy with increasing numbers of high value jobs. • Focus on developing high growth businesses especially in the advanced manufacturing sector. • A comprehensive programme of support for companies to enable them to maintain a competitive advantage and stimulate private sector investment. • Work with schools to make students aware of the job opportunities locally and seek to boost levels of aspiration and attainment. • Companies moving their products up the value chain providing increasing numbers of skilled job opportunities. • Improved links between Nelson and Colne College and local companies to ensure that both have an effective understanding of each other's needs. • Reduction in the number of NEETs (16 -18 years olds who are not in education, employment or training) and increase the number of apprenticeships. • A new Colne - Foulridge bypass to improve journey times, reduce congestion and improvement in roads linking into Junctions 12 and 13 on the M65 to open up opportunities for economic growth. • Increase the number of businesses using superfast broadband. • A more diverse mix of high quality and sustainable housing that meets the need of a growing population. • A campaign to raise the profile of Pendle as a place to live work and play. 		
Pendle Borough Council (2021) Nelson Town Centre Draft Masterplan		
<p>The objectives for Nelson (2020-2035) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instil pride and a strong sense of identity and belonging to create a cohesive and welcoming community. • Ensure that public service provision meets the needs of all residents. • Increase confidence and aspiration to succeed. • Provide better choice of housing through renewal and new build. • Support health and wellbeing through access to quality open spaces, active walking and cycling routes and responsive recreation and leisure provision. • Reinforce the town's role as a key service centre. • Drive resilience and growth through a diverse business base. • Re-energise and breathe new life into heritage assets and redundant buildings. • Enhance digital and physical connections to support inclusion and economic growth. 	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repurposing Pendle Rise • Diversification of the Town's offer • Revitalise vacant and underutilized sites and buildings. • Delivery of modern energy efficient homes • Enhance town centre environment • Ensuring our car parks support the town • Raise Nelson's profile • Harness our growing our catchment • Champion local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the delivery of the Jobs and Growth Strategy for Pendle. • The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to the promotion of town centre enhancements, residential, retail and leisure development. • Ensure that policies of the Local Plan support and align with the objectives/targets of the Nelson Masterplan where relevant.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Pendle Borough Council (2014) Housing Strategy Refresh		
<p>The Housing Strategy refresh includes the following vision: 'To have a balanced housing market which, supports economic growth and social well-being in Pendle. We will maximise the potential of our housing markets, to diversify and improve the housing offer; to ensure it is attractive and affordable, and meets the needs and aspirations of our communities. We will transform Pendle into a place where people, across the Borough, choose to live, work and invest.'</p> <p>It includes three objectives:</p> <p>1: To ensure a sufficient quantity, quality, and appropriate type of housing supply, to meet the economic growth aspirations and social needs of Pendle.</p> <p>2: To develop sustainable neighbourhoods that can retain and attract successful households, reducing the disparities between neighbourhoods and providing linkages to economic growth and employment opportunities; improving the economic performance of Pendle.</p> <p>3: To meet the housing, health and support needs of residents and vulnerable people; promoting better services, with greater choice and accessibility that are fully integrated into local communities.</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy includes a broad range of actions across a number of cross cutting themes related to tackling homelessness, reducing the number of empty homes and improving access to services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective and guide questions related to the provision of housing and access to relevant services.
Pendle Partnership (2008) Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018		
<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy includes a number of goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support confident communities 2. Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy 3. Create a vibrant housing market 4. Make communities safer 5. Improve health and 	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy includes a number of goals relevant to the Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for people of different backgrounds to work and play together • Increase the number of working age adults in work • Increase the number of 16-18 year olds in education, training and jobs • Reduce the number of empty properties in Pendle • Reduce anti-social behaviour and crime • Improve street cleanliness • Reduce infant mortality • Reduce alcohol and drugs misuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions related to social cohesion, community facilities and access to services.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>wellbeing</p> <p>6. Care for our surroundings</p> <p>7. Care for our future generations</p> <p>8. Improve quality of life for older people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give children and young people the opportunity to take part in activities, including play, leisure and sport • Raise standards in schools in our deprived wards • Reduce the impact of poverty on the health or our children and young people • Improve the health and emotional wellbeing of older people 	
Pendle Borough Council (Various Dates) Pendle Conservation Area Maps and Appraisals		
<p>These maps and appraisals define the spatial extent of Conservation Areas and examine the key elements that contribute to their architectural and historic character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albert Road, Colne Appraisal and Map • Barnoldswick Appraisal and Map • Barrowford Appraisal and Map • Brierfield Mills Appraisal and Map • Calf Hall and Gillians Appraisal and Map • Carr Hall Road Appraisal and Map • Carr Hall and Wheatley Lane Appraisal and Map • Corn Mill and Valley Gardens, Barnoldswick Appraisal and Map • Earby Appraisal and Map • Edge End, Nelson Appraisal and Map • Greenfield Map • Higham Appraisal and Map • Higherford Appraisal and Map • Lidgett and Bents, Colne Appraisal and Map • Lomeshaye Appraisal and Map • Newchurch and Spen Brook Map • Primet Bridge, Colne Appraisal and Map • Scholefield and Coldweather, Nelson Appraisal and Map • Sabden Fold Appraisal and Map • Southfield Conservation Appraisal and Map • Trawden Forest Appraisal and Map • Whitefield Appraisal and Map • Whitehough, Barley Map 	<p>These documents provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take account these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach. • The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the Borough's cultural heritage assets

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Pendle Borough Council (2018) Pendle Green Infrastructure Strategy		
<p>The main aim of the strategy is to:</p> <p>“Support the protection, enhancement and provision of green infrastructure in Pendle by highlighting locations which are most in need of investment, and to justify the need for investment”</p> <p>Leading on from this, the wider objectives of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting more active lifestyles thereby improving people’s health and wellbeing. • Providing places for outdoor recreation and play. • Creating, maintaining and improving wildlife habitats and giving people access to nature. • Helping to mitigate the effects of climate change, making the areas more resilient. • Providing a network of multi-functional spaces which allow for the movement of people and wildlife, including the establishment of an ecological network. • Creating attractive environments for people to live and work. • Preserving landscape character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance existing networks of GI. • Encourage access to GI • Expand GI network and increase connectivity of GI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan will need to take account of the emerging evidence on green infrastructure assets. • The SA Framework should include objectives relating to green infrastructure.
Pendle Borough Council (2016) Pendle’s Cycling Strategy 2016-2021		
<p>The Strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build on and improve cycling infrastructure across Pendle • Promote cycling to work and school • To promote cycle tourism • To promote health and wellbeing. 	<p>The Strategy includes a number of milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased off-road cycle paths in Pendle and improved access into the main towns as well as into neighbouring boroughs and into Yorkshire. • Cross stakeholder engagement and partnership working. • Create 4 easy cycle routes by March 2016. • Double the number of people who cycle by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective relating to promoting the use of sustainable methods of transport.
Pendle Borough Council (2019) Pendle Open Space Audit		
<p>The Audit considered open space provision across the Borough in terms of quality and quantity. No objectives are included.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional open space provision needed across the Borough, with multiple quantity standards not met in the wards of Blacko and Higherford, Clover Hill, Horsfield, Old Laund Booth and Walverden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the provision and enhancement of open space within the Borough.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to open space is required at a local level. 	
Pendle Borough Council (2010) Pendle Biodiversity Audit		
The Audit considered the extent, and type, of designated environmental assets with the Borough.	The Audit did not include any targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the protection and enhancement of the Borough's designated natural environment assets
Pendle Borough Council (2007) Pendle Parks Strategy 2007-2017		
<p>Developed to offer strategic guidance for the future design, provision and enhancement of Parks in Pendle. The approach ensures that Pendle's parks will meet the changing needs and wishes of local residents and visitors to the area, so that they continue to be appreciated well-used.</p> <p>Key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the current wide variety of parks to serve the Borough's different communities Build on the strengths and individuality of each park, rather than seeking to provide a standard range of attractions in all parks Increase the variety of activities and attractions in parks, where this is compatible with the characteristics of individual parks Ensure that the Borough's parks are perceived as safe and accessible for all sections of the community Improve the quality and accessibility of children's play areas Integrate environmental concerns into the management of parks, to increase the variety of wildlife in the Borough. Promote Pendle's parks as a means of improving economic and health benefits to the local area and population. 	The strategy identifies a number of key actions, but targets and indicators are set-out in the annual action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the enhancement of the Borough's parks and the importance of parks within urban areas.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Pendle Borough Council (2013) Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy		
<p>The Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy translates available resources into assistance for the residents of Pendle.</p> <p>It forms an important element of the Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-18) and Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy (2009-2029) and should be considered within that context.</p>	<p>The Policy includes a number of outcomes related to improving the condition and quality of housing in the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the delivery of an appropriate quantity of new housing of a type and tenure to meet identified need.
Rossendale , Pendle & Burnley Councils (2016), Rossendale, Pendle and Burnley Playing Pitch Strategy, Action Plan & Assessment Report		
<p>The strategy identifies the quantity and quality of playing pitches across three neighbouring boroughs.</p>	<p>Targets and indicators are set-out in the accompanying Action Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective related to the protection and enhancement of open space (including playing pitch provision) to meet identified need.
Pendle Borough Council (2017) Pendle Review of Indoor Sports Facilities		
<p>The assessment considers local provision for the seven types of indoor sports facilities for which Sport England regularly collects data in its Active Places Power surveys. Where possible analysis of data in the Local Sport Profile and use of the Sports Facilities Calculator is used to indicate possible deficiencies in provision.</p>	<p>Not known at this stage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective related to the protection and enhancement of community facilities (including indoor sports facilities) to meet identified need.
Pendle Borough Council (2021) Pendle Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Part 1		
<p>Models flood risk across the Borough. Tests site options for their flood risk from all sources making recommendations regarding their potential allocation and/or delivery. Part 1 assessment provides scope for detailed part 2 assessed where necessary.</p>	<p>Presentation of flood risk information to be taken into account at the site selection stage with associated guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include an objective related to flood risk and drainage.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Neighbouring Local Plans and Programmes		
Craven District Council (2019) Craven Local Plan		
<p>The adopted Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy, strategic policies and development management policies for the District outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park over the plan period to 2032. The Local Plan sets out development requirement targets, directs and allocates land for development and specific uses.</p> <p>It has recently been announced that a restructure of Local Government in North Yorkshire will take over the next few years. The preferred option of the Government is a single North Yorkshire unitary.</p>	<p>The emerging plan identified the requirement for 4,600 (net) additional dwellings between 2012 and 2032 at an annual rate of 230 dpa. West Craven has close social, cultural, economic and environmental linkages with Craven DC. Cross Hills/Glusburn/Cowling are also located close to Colne and Trawden and share social and economic ties with cross boundary community. Policies relating to housing, economic development and transport in both authorities may impact each other. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal is a shared recreational, cultural, and ecological asset.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for interaction/cumulative effects as a result of the Craven Local Plan and the new Local Plan is limited taken into account limited connections between the two authorities. The scope and extent of such interactions will be assessed through the plan preparation process as informed through cross boundary discussions.
Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council (emerging) Bradford Core Strategy Partial Review		
<p>Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council is currently reviewing its Core Strategy following a change in housing needs for the City following the introduction of the standard methodology. The Council consulted on its preferred options in 2019, with further preferred options consulted on in 2020.</p>	<p>The adopted plan contains a requirement for 30,672 dwellings over the period 2020-2038. The Council does not propose to meet the requirement of the NPPF for the authority to accommodate a 35% uplift as required by the 2021 NPPF. To date no request has been received from Bradford Council for Pendle to accommodate some of this unmet housing needs. There are limited connections between Pendle and Bradford. Issues primarily relate to the South Pennines SSSI/SPA/SAC with some commuting links. The draft plan adopts an urban centric focus for meeting the Borough's housing requirement with the majority of this centred towards the City of Bradford Regional Centre. Relatively limited growth is planned near to the boundaries of Pendle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for interaction/cumulative effects as a result of the Bradford Local Plan and the new Local Plan is limited taken into account limited connections between the two authorities. The scope and extent of such interactions will be assessed through the plan preparation process as informed through cross boundary discussions.
Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council (emerging) Calderdale Local Plan		
<p>The Calderdale Local Plan is currently undergoing examination. The Local Plan sets development targets, defines the spatial strategy, directs and allocates land for development and specific uses, sets out strategic policy and development management policy.</p>	<p>At submission, the Calderdale Local Plan contained a requirement for 12,600 new homes over the period 2018/19 to 2032/33. There are limited connections between Pendle and Calderdale with no formal vehicle link. Issues primarily relate to the South Pennines SSSI/SPA/SAC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for interaction/cumulative effects as a result of the Calderdale Local Plan and the new Local Plan is limited taken into account limited connections between the two authorities. The scope and extent of such interactions will be

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
		assessed through the plan preparation process as informed through cross boundary discussions.
Burnley Borough Council (2018) Burnley Local Plan		
The adopted Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy, strategic policies and development management policies for the Borough over the plan period to 2032. The Local Plan sets out development requirement targets, directs and allocates land for development and specific uses.	The adopted plan identifies a requirement for 3,880 (net) new dwellings per year from 2012-32. Pendle and Burnley form a shared housing market. There are strong economic, environmental and social links between the two boroughs, with the M65 Corridor forming an extended urban area with Burnley-Padiham.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan and policies and programmes of the adopted Burnley Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. Burnley and Pendle share a common housing market, are within the same TTWA, and have strong economic, social and environmental connections. Cross boundary interactions will be required to be taken into account and addressed through the evidence base and where relevant sites and policies.
Ribble Valley Borough Council (2014) Ribble Valley Core Strategy 2008 – 2028		
<p>The Ribble Valley Core Strategy was adopted in December 2014. It sets out the strategic vision and objectives and a series of policies to guide development in the Borough.</p> <p>Ribble Valley Borough Council has recently announced that it is preparing a new Local Plan. No draft is currently available of this plan.</p>	The Core Strategy makes provision to deliver 5,600 dwellings in the Borough between 2008 and 2028. Pendle does not fall in the same housing market area as Pendle however. Shared interest include limited commuting links, rural planning issues and issues relevant to the management, protection and enhancement of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for interaction/cumulative effects as a result of the Ribble Valley Local Plan and the new Local Plan is limited taken into account limited connections between the two authorities. The scope and extent of such interactions will be assessed through the plan preparation process as informed through cross boundary discussions.

Appendix 2: Definitions of Significance



	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
1. To meet the housing needs of all communities in the Pendle area and deliver decent homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet the current and emerging need for market and affordable housing? Will it promote improvements to the Borough's existing housing stock, particularly the older terraced housing located in the most deprived areas? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? Will it help enable delivery of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople if required? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing (no. of units) House prices; housing affordability Homelessness Housing completions (type and size) Housing tenure LA stock declared non-decent Sheltered accommodation suitable for older people 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would provide a significant increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs (e.g. housing sites with capacity for 100 or more units).
			+	Positive	The policy/proposal would provide an increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs (e.g. housing sites of between 1 and 99 units). The policy/proposal would make use of/improve existing buildings or unfit, empty homes. The policy/proposal would promote high quality design. The policy/proposal would deliver suitable pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Showpeople.
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of between 1 and 99 dwellings).
			--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of 100+ dwellings).
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
2. To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers high quality and well located	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a supply of the right type and quality of employment land to meet the needs of existing businesses and attract inward investment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit claimants VAT business registration rate, registrations, de-registrations 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy, maximising viability of the local economy and reducing out-commuting (e.g. it would deliver over 1 ha of employment land). The policy/proposal would result in the creation of new educational institutions.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
employment opportunities for everyone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and enhance economic competitiveness? Will it help to diversify the local economy and support the increase in the number of jobs available? Will it help to diversify the local economy? Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs? Will it promote a low carbon economy? Will it reduce out-commuting? Will it improve access to training to raise employment potential? Will it promote investment in educational establishments? Will support rural diversification? Will it promote tourism and support the visitor economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses per 1000 population Employment rate Number of jobs New floor space Shops, vacant shops Unemployment rate Business start-ups in the rural areas Numbers employed in tourism employment Value of the visitor economy 	+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure (e.g. delivering between 0.1 and 0.99 ha of employment land).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would provide accessible employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would support diversification of the rural economy.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver residential development in close proximity to a major employment site (i.e. within 2,000m walking distance or 30mins travel time by public transport).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would support existing educational institutions.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would support economic growth in the low carbon sector.</p>
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would have negative effects on businesses, the local economy and local employment (e.g. it would result in the loss of between 0.1 and 0.99 ha of employment land).
			--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on business, the local economy and local employment (e.g. policy/proposal would lead to the closure or relocation of existing significant local businesses, loss of employment land of 1 ha or more, or would affect key sectors).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of existing educational establishments without suitable replacement provision elsewhere within the Borough.</p>
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
3. To promote urban regeneration, support the vitality of rural areas, tackle deprivation and promote sustainable living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it support and enhance the Borough by attracting new commercial investment? Will it enhance the public realm? Will it enhance the viability and vitality of the Borough's town centres, local shopping centres and villages? Will it tackle deprivation and reduce inequalities in access to education, employment and services? Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location? Will it foster social cohesion? Will it maintain and enhance community facilities and services? Will it increase access to schools and colleges? Will it enhance accessibility to key community facilities and services? Will it align investment in services, facilities and infrastructure with growth? Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT business registration rate, registrations, de-registrations Businesses per 1000 population Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres Employment rate Number of jobs New floor space Shops, vacant shops Unemployment rate 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent Working age population qualifications Indices of multiple deprivation Benefit claimants Population estimates 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would significantly enhance the attractiveness of the Borough as a place to invest, live, work and visit.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would create new, or significantly enhance existing, community facilities and services.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas and support regeneration.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a wide range of services and facilities (e.g. within 800 m of a wide range of services and/or the defined town centres and local shopping centres).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres and/or local shopping centres.</p>
			+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would enhance the attractiveness of Pendle as a place to invest, live, work and visit.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would enhance existing community facilities and services.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to some services and facilities (e.g. within 800 m of a key service).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres and/or local shopping centres.</p>
			0	Neutral	<p>The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.</p>
			-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would undermine the attractiveness of the Borough as a place to invest, live, work and visit.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would reduce the accessibility, availability and quality of existing community facilities and services.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in new residential development being located away from existing services and facilities (e.g. in excess of 2,000 m from a wide range of services).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have an adverse effect on the vitality and viability of the town centres and/or local shopping centres.</p>

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help tackle population decline in certain areas of the Borough? 		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would substantially undermine the attractiveness of the Borough as a place to invest, live, work and visit leading to an outflow of the population and disinvestment.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of existing community facilities and services without their replacement elsewhere within the Borough.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have a significantly adverse effect on the vitality and viability of town centres and/or local shopping centres.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in new residential development being inaccessible to existing services and facilities.</p>
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
4. To improve the health and wellbeing of those living and working in the Pendle area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it avoid locating development where environmental circumstances could negatively impact on people's health? Will it protect and enhance the provision of open space, leisure and recreational facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth New/enhanced health facilities Open spaces managed to green flag award standard New and enhanced open space (ha) Crimes – by category and total 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would have strong and sustained impacts on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a range of healthcare facilities (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery and open space).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver new healthcare facilities and/or open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the level of crime through design and other safety measures.</p>

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve access to open space, leisure and recreational facilities? Will it promote healthier lifestyles? Will it meet the needs of an ageing population? Will it support those with disabilities? Will it maintain and enhance healthcare facilities and services? Will it align investment in healthcare facilities and services with growth? Will it improve access to healthcare facilities and services? Will it promote community safety? Will it reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it promote design that discourages crime? 		+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would promote healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new residential development is located in close proximity to a healthcare facility (e.g. within 800 m of a GP surgery or open space).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would reduce crime through design and other safety measures.</p>
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would reduce access to healthcare facilities and open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver residential development in excess of 800 m from a GP surgery and/or open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the district.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have effects which could cause deterioration of health.</p>
			--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement in suitable locations elsewhere within the Borough.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in reported crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have significant effects which would cause deterioration of health within the community (i.e. increase in pollution)</p>
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
5. To reduce the need to travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce travel demand and the distance people travel for jobs, employment, leisure and services and facilities? Will it reduce out-commuting? Will it encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport? Will it encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? Will it help reduce traffic congestion? Will it improve road safety and contribute towards a reduction in those killed and seriously injured (KSI)? Will it deliver investment in transportation infrastructure that supports growth in the Pendle area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to bus stops; train stations and cycle routes. People using car and non-car modes of travel to work Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) data on M65 and A58 Office of Rail and Road (ORR) statistics on station usage 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 400 m walking distance of all transport services).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly reduce out-commuting.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would support investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services.</p>
			+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would reduce the need for travel (e.g. new development is within 400m of one or more transport service).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.</p>
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver new development in excess of 400 m from public transport services/cycle routes.</p>
			--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, substantially increasing road traffic and congestion.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of transportation infrastructure and/or services.</p>
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
6. To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. and area of employment developments and housing developed on PDL per annum Annual area of development on greenfield land (ha) Brownfield Land Register Density of dwellings Amount of potentially contaminating land uses (ha) situated within SPZs 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would encourage significant development on brownfield land. The policy/proposal would result in existing land / soil contamination being removed. The policy/proposal would protect best and most versatile agricultural land.
			+	Positive	The policy/proposal would encourage development on brownfield.
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use. The policy/proposal would result in the loss of agricultural land.
			--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. The policy/proposal would result in land contamination.
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
7. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce water pollution and improve ground and surface water quality? Will it reduce water consumption and encourage water efficiency? Will it ensure that new water/wastewater management infrastructure is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments incorporating SUDS Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater and/or surface water would be significantly improved and all water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) would be met/exceeded. The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction in the demand for water. The policy/proposal would support investment in water resources infrastructure.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	delivered in a timely manner to support new development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterbodies achieving Good or High Ecological Status/Potential under the Water Framework Directive classification of water quality Developments incorporating water efficiency measures/technologies 	+	Positive	The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and/or pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be improved and some water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) would be met/exceeded. The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction in the demand for water.
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in the amount of waste water, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be reduced. The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in the demand for water.
			--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the amount of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be decreased and water targets would not be met. The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the current WFD classification. The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the demand for water placing the North West and/or Humber Water Resources Zone in deficit over the lifetime of the respective Water Resources Management Plans. The policy/proposal would result in the capacity of existing wastewater management infrastructure being exceeded without appropriate mitigation.
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
8. To reduce the risk of flooding to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments incorporating SUDS 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain).

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
people and property, taking into account the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new developments/infrastructure? Will it manage effectively, and reduce the likelihood of, flash flooding, taking into account the capacity of sewerage systems? Will it discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding? Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? Will it deliver sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and promote investment in flood defences that reduce vulnerability to flooding? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA Annual new and total developments located in flood zones 2 & 3 Developments incorporating water efficiency measures/technologies 	+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain).
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. It is anticipated that the policy will neither cause nor exacerbate flooding in the catchment.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development being located within Flood Zone 2.
			--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development being located within Flood Zone 3.
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
9. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and improve air quality? Will it address air quality issues in the Colne Air Quality Management Area and prevent new designations of Air Quality Management Areas? Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction AADTs on key routes in Borough Number of new AQMAs 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly improve air quality and result in air quality targets being met/exceeded and the Colne Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) being removed (or the area under the AQMA being reduced).
			+	Positive	The policy/proposal would improve air quality.
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a decrease in air quality. The policy/proposal would result in new development being located within 500 m of the Colne AQMA.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise emissions to air from new development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of NOx in AQMA and number of exceedances 	--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a decrease in air quality and would result in the area of the Colne AQMA having to be extended or new AQMAs being declared. The policy/proposal would result in new development being located within the Colne AQMA.
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
10. To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions? Will it plan or implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change? Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? Will it promote sustainable design that minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita per annum) Energy consumed from renewable sources (MW) Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW) 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
			+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough. The policy/proposal would increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects. The policy/proposal would reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated. The policy/proposal would support/encourage sustainable design.
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough. The policy/proposal would not increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects.
			--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough. The policy/proposal would increase vulnerability to climate change effects.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
11. To promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover) and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the demand for raw materials? Will it promote the use of local resources? Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported? Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? Will it avoid sterilising minerals? Will it reduce waste arising? Will it increase the reuse and recycling of waste? Will it support investment in waste management facilities to meet local needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of waste produced (tonnes) Amount of residual household waste produced Capacity of new waste management facilities as alternatives to landfill % household waste composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy 	~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
			++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery. The policy/proposal would support/encourage investment in waste management facilities.
			+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery. The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable materials.
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased amount of waste going to landfill. The policy/proposal would increase the demand for local resources.
			--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in a significantly increased amount of waste going to landfill. The policy/proposal would significantly increase the demand for local resources. The policy/proposal would result in inappropriate development within a Minerals Safeguarding Area.
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance the international and nationally designated South Pennine Moors (designated as a Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, and Site of Special Scientific Interest)? Will it conserve and enhance Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) and Sites of Local Natural Importance (LNI)? Will it avoid damage to, and protect, geologically important sites – Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS)? Will it conserve and enhance priority species and habitats? Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the green infrastructure network? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of designated SAC, SPA and SSSIs Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population) Local wildlife sites (BHS and LNI) with management plans Woodland areas/new woodland (ha) Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population) Local wildlife sites (BHS and LNI) with management plans 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on European or national designated sites, habitats or species (e.g. enhancing habitats, creating additional habitat or increasing protected species populations).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would create new habitat and link it with existing habitats or significantly improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have major positive effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly enhance Pendle's green infrastructure network.</p>
			+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on sub-regional/local designated sites, habitats or species.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have positive effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would enhance Pendle's green infrastructure network.</p>
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have negative effects on sub-regional or local designated sites, habitats or species (e.g. short term loss of habitats, loss of species and temporary effects on the functioning of ecosystems).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to short-term disturbance of existing habitat but would not have long-term effects on local biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have minor negative effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would adversely affect Pendle's green infrastructure network.</p>

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment? 		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have negative effects on European or national designated sites, habitats and/or protected species (i.e. on the interest features and integrity of the site, by preventing any of the conservation objectives from being achieved or resulting in a long term decrease in the population of a priority species). These effects could not be reasonably mitigated.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in significant, long term negative effects on non-designated sites (e.g. through significant loss of habitat leading to a long term loss of ecosystem structure and function).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on Pendle's green infrastructure network.</p>
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
13. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to conserve and enhance the significance of the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting? Will it tackle heritage assets identified as being 'at risk'? Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets? Will it promote local cultural distinctiveness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Listed Buildings (all grades) / number and percentage at risk (all grades) Number of Scheduled Monuments/number and percentage at risk Number of conservation areas and percentage at risk Percentage of conservation areas 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designations (including their setting).</p> <p>The policy/proposal will make use of historic buildings, spaces and places through sensitive adaption and re-use allowing these distinctive assets to be accessed.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in an assets(s) being removed from the At Risk Register.</p>
			+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with local designations (including their setting).</p> <p>The policy/proposal will increase access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.</p>

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to sustain and enhance historic buildings, places and spaces that contribute to local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use? Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value? 	with up-to-date character appraisals	0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with local designations. The policy/proposal would temporarily restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
			--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designation or result in the destruction of heritage assets (national or local). The policy/proposal would permanently restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places. The policy/proposal would result in an asset being placed on the At Risk Register.
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
14. To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance the distinctive landscape character and townscapes of the Borough? Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? Will it avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt and ensure the Green Belt endures? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of area covered with a landscape designation Change in landscape character areas Land area defined as Green Belt 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape/townscape character. The policy/proposal would ensure the long term protection of the Green Belt. The policy/proposal would offer potential to significantly enhance the qualities of the AONB
			+	Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to enhance landscape/townscape character.
			0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
			-	Negative	The policy/proposal would have an adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.

	Guide Questions	Indicator	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and improve the distinctive local character of the Borough Will it help to conserve and enhance the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty? 		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in inappropriate development in the Green Belt or affect the permanence of the Green Belt boundary.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse impact on the qualities of the AONB</p>
			~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
			?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

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