



www.landuse.co.uk

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Burnley's Local Plan

Prepared by LUC
July 2012

Project Title: Review and Update of the SA Scoping Report for Burnley's Local Plan

Client: Burnley Borough Council

Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by Principal
1	1/6/12	Draft updated SA Scoping Report for Burnley's Local Plan	Kate Nicholls	Taran Livingston	
2	15/6/12	Final draft updated SA Scoping Report for Burnley's Local Plan	Kate Nicholls	Taran Livingston	Jeremy Owen
3	26/07/12	Final SA Scoping Report for Burnley's Local Plan	Kate Nicholls	Jeremy Owen	Jeremy Owen

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Burnley's Local Plan

Prepared by LUC
July 2012

Planning & EIA
Design
Landscape Planning
Landscape Management
Ecology
Mapping & Visualisation

LUC BRISTOL
14 Great George Street
Bristol BS1 5RH
Tel:0117 929 1997
Fax:0117 929 1998
bristol@landuse.co.uk

Offices also in:
London
Glasgow
Edinburgh



FS 566056
EMS 566057

Land Use Consultants Ltd
Registered in England
Registered number: 2549296
Registered Office:
43 Chalton Street
London NW1 1JD

LUC uses 100% recycled paper

Contents

1	Introduction	1
	Burnley Borough	1
	The Burnley Local Plan	2
	Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment	2
	Structure of the Scoping Report	5
2	Relevant plans and policies	6
3	Baseline Information	8
	Social Characteristics	8
	Economic Characteristics	14
	Environmental Characteristics	14
4	Key Sustainability Issues and Likely Evolution without the Plan	19
5	Sustainability Appraisal Framework	28
	Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	28
	Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives	31
6	Proposed Structure of the SA Report	35
7	Conclusion and Next Steps	37
Appendix 1		38
	Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes	38
Appendix 2		77
	Consultation Comments Received in Relation to the Draft Scoping Report	77

Tables

Table 4.1: Likely evolution of Burnley without implementation of the Local Plan

Figures

Figure 1.1: Location of Burnley

Figure 1.2: Main stages of Sustainability Appraisal

Figure 1.3: Stages in the SA scoping phase (Stage A)

Figure 3.1 Population Projections for Burnley (2010-2035) compared to neighbouring authorities

Figure 3.2: Deprivation in Burnley

Figure 3.3: Crime rates in Burnley compared to neighbouring districts

Figure 3.4: House prices in Burnley compared to the North West region

Figure 3.5: Green space provision in Burnley

Figure 5.1: SA Framework for Burnley's Local Plan

Figure 5.2: Testing the compatibility of SA objectives

Figure 5.3: Appraisal Matrix

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Burnley Borough Council commissioned LUC in April 2012 to review and update the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report that was produced in 2006 in relation to Burnley's Local Development Framework (LDF). At that time the Council was intending to produce a Core Strategy and a number of Area Action Plans for specific parts of the Borough. However since then the decision has been taken to produce a new Local Plan instead, in line with the recent reforms to the planning system. The new Local Plan will include a long-term vision, strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies for the whole of the Borough up to 2026.
- 1.2 The purpose of this updated Scoping Report is to provide the context and scope of the SA of the emerging new Burnley Local Plan, and in particular describe the framework for undertaking the later stages of the SA. The scoping stage involves reviewing other relevant plans, policies and programmes, considering the current state of the environment in Burnley, identifying any key environmental issues or problems which may be affected by the Local Plan and developing an 'SA framework' comprising specific objectives against which the likely effects of the policies in the emerging Local Plan can be assessed.

Burnley Borough

- 1.3 The Borough of Burnley is located in the Pennines of East Lancashire at the confluence of the Rivers Calder and Brun. It is bisected by the M65 motorway, which links the area to Colne and Nelson to the north and Blackburn and Preston to the west, and it is served by two rail lines, the cross Pennine route from York and Leeds to Preston/Blackpool North and the stopping service from Colne to Preston/Blackpool South. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs through the Borough and was one of the reasons for the town's expansion in the nineteenth century.
- 1.4 The development of textile mills, associated industries and housing during the Industrial Revolution resulted in Burnley's population virtually doubling every twenty years between 1801 and 1891. The character of the central parts of the two main settlements in the Borough, Burnley and Padiham, derives from this time.
- 1.5 The area of the whole Borough is 11,070 hectares (42 square miles), the majority of this being rural or moorland. The urban area of Burnley itself covers approximately 1,544 hectares (6 square miles) and Padiham, which is a market town four miles to the west of Burnley, covers 316 hectares (1.22 square miles).
- 1.6 **Figure 1.1** below shows the location of Burnley within the UK, and more information about Burnley Borough is included in Chapter 3.

Figure 1.1 Location of Burnley



The Burnley Local Plan

- 1.7 The new Burnley Local Plan will set out the vision, objectives, strategy, policies and proposals for the spatial development of the Borough until 2026, including the number of dwellings required. It will identify strategic and non-strategic site allocations relating to housing, employment, retail, leisure, community, transport and other uses. This will include sites for new development and redevelopment or enhancement. Housing and employment sites (the development of which will be phased) will meet the Borough's needs for the period up to 2026.
- 1.8 The key elements to be included in the Local Plan are:
- A spatial vision and objectives setting out how the Borough will grow and develop over the next 15 years.
 - A spatial strategy identifying the broad locations for development, protection and change.
 - Core policies and proposals.
 - Policies that will be used to control and manage development through the determination of planning applications in order to ensure that development contributes towards delivering the vision and objectives. The focus will be on a limited suite of policies that address those issues not addressed by the core policies.
 - A monitoring and implementation framework.
- 1.9 Spatial policies and proposals will be illustrated on a Proposals Map.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.10 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, SA is mandatory for Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. For these documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC). Therefore, it is a legal requirement for the Burnley Local Plan to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation.

- 1.11 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct although it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process. Government guidance¹ provides information to assist users in complying with the requirements of the SEA Directive through a single integrated SA process. In addition, the guidance widens the SEA Directive's approach to include social and economic as well as environment issues. From here on, the term 'SA' should be taken to mean 'SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive'.
- 1.12 The SA process comprises a number of stages, with scoping being Stage A as shown in **Figure 1.2** below:

Figure 1.2: Main stages of Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA report
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

- 1.13 **Figure 1.3** below sets out the tasks involved in the Scoping stage.

Figure 1.3: Stages in SA scoping (Stage A)

A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.
A2: Collecting baseline information.
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
A4: Developing the SA framework
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

- 1.14 This Scoping Report includes some of the required elements of the final 'Environmental Report' (the output required by the SEA Directive). **Table 1.1** below signposts the relevant sections of the Scoping Report that are considered to meet the SEA Directive requirements (the remainder will be met during subsequent stages of the SA of Burnley's Local Plan). This table will be included in the full SA Report at each stage of the SA to show how the SEA Directive requirements have been met through the SA process.

Table 1.1 Meeting the Requirements of the SEA Directive

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):	The full SA Report for Burnley's Local Plan will constitute the 'environmental report' as well, and will be produced at a later stage in the SA process.
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapters 1 and 2.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Chapters 3 and 4.

¹ Contained within the Plan-Making Manual hosted on the Planning Advisory Service website (www.pas.gov.uk).

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapter 3.
d) 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.;	Chapter 3.
e) The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, 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;	Chapter 2.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	Requirement would be met at a later stage in the SA process.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Requirement would be met at a later stage in the SA process.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Requirement would be met at a later stage in the SA process.
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10;	Requirement would be met at a later stage in the SA process.
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Requirement would be met at a later stage in the SA process.
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)	This Scoping Report and the Environmental Report will adhere to this requirement.
Consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4) 	Consultation with the relevant statutory environmental bodies was undertaken in relation to this Scoping Report between June and July 2012.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2) 	Public consultation on issues and options for the Burnley Local Plan, proposed for early 2013.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	Not relevant as there will be no effects beyond the UK from Burnley's Local Plan.
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)	
Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plan or programme as adopted a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and 	Requirement would be met at a later stage in the SA process.

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9) 	
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	Requirement would be met at a later stage in the SA process.

Consultation on the SA Scoping Report

- 1.15 In line with the requirements of the SEA Directive, a draft version of this SA Scoping Report was subject to a five week consultation with the three statutory consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage) between June and July 2012. The responses received during the consultation are presented in **Appendix 2**, along with details of how those comments have been addressed in this final version of the Scoping Report.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.16 Under Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) land-use plans, including Development Plan Documents, are also subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.
- 1.17 In Burnley Borough, the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) designated under the Habitats Directive coincides with the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) area. The condition of the SSSI is currently judged to be unfavourable and as such it considered that HRA is particularly appropriate. This process will be undertaken during the production of the new Local Plan and the findings will be taken into account in the SA where relevant.

Structure of the Scoping Report

- 1.18 This chapter (**Chapter 1**) has described the background to the production of the new Burnley Local Plan and the requirement to undertake SA. The remainder of this report is structured into the following sections:
- Chapter 2** describes the review of plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the SA of the new Local Plan (this is supported by more detailed information in **Appendix 1**).
 - Chapter 3** presents the baseline information which will inform the assessment of the policies and proposals in the emerging Local Plan.
 - Chapter 4** identifies the key environmental issues and problems in Burnley of relevance to the new Local Plan and considers the likely evolution of those issues without its implementation.
 - Chapter 5** presents the SA framework that will be used for the appraisal of the emerging Local Plan.
 - Chapter 6** presents the proposed structure of the SA Report.
 - Chapter 7** describes the next steps to be undertaken in the SA of the Local Plan.

2 Relevant plans and policies

- 2.1 In order to establish a clear scope for the SA it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of policies, plans and strategies (PPSs) that are of relevance to the emerging Local Plan.
- 2.2 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires:
- (a) "an outline of the...relationship with other relevant plans or programmes"; and*
- (e) "the environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation"*
- 2.3 It is necessary to identify the relationships between the Local Plan and the PPSs so that any potential links can be built upon and any inconsistencies and constraints addressed.
- 2.4 There are a wide range of PPSs at the international, national, regional, sub-regional and local levels that are relevant to the emerging Burnley Local Plan. A list of the relevant PPSs, with descriptions of their key objectives and targets and implications for the Local Plan and associated SA, can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.5 At the international level, Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the 'Habitats Directive') are particularly significant as they require Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be undertaken in relation to the emerging new Local Plan. These processes should be undertaken iteratively and integrated into the production of the new Local Plan in order to ensure that any potential negative environmental effects (including on European-level nature conservation designations) are identified and can be mitigated.
- 2.6 There are a wide range of other EU Directives relating to issues such as water quality, waste and air quality, most of which have been transposed into UK law through national-level policy; however the international directives have been included in **Appendix 1** for completeness.
- 2.7 The most significant development in terms of the policy context for the new Local Plan has been the recent publication of the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which replaces the suite of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs). The NPPF is intended to streamline national planning policy, having reduced over a thousand pages of policy down to around 50 pages. The new Burnley Local Plan must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, which sets out information about the purposes of local plan-making. It states that:
- "Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development."*
- 2.8 The NPPF also requires Local Plans to be 'aspirational but realistic'. This means that opportunities for appropriate development should be identified in order to achieve net gains in terms of sustainable social, environmental and economic development; however significant adverse impacts in any of those areas should not be allowed to occur.
- 2.9 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:
- the homes and jobs needed in the area;
 - the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;

- the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
- the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
- climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

2.10 In addition, Local Plans should:

- plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework;
- be drawn up over an appropriate time scale, preferably a 15-year time horizon, take account of longer term requirements, and be kept up to date;
- be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations;
- indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map;
- allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate;
- identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation;
- identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance; and
- contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment, and supporting Nature Improvement Areas where they have been identified.

2.11 At the sub-regional and local levels there are a wide range of plans and programmes that are specific to Lancashire and Burnley Borough, and which provide further context for the new Local Plan. These plans and programmes relate to issues such as housing, transport, renewable energy and green infrastructure, and have also been reviewed in **Appendix 1**.

3 Baseline Information

- 3.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring sustainability effects of a Plan and helps to identify sustainability issues and means of dealing with them.
- 3.2 The requirement of the SEA Directive Annex 1 is to provide information on:
- (a) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;*
 - (b) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;*
 - (c) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive'].*
- 3.3 Information has been collected at varying scales to provide the necessary detail for the identification of issues and subsequent monitoring:
- Ward level: monitoring sustainability issues specific to a particular area;
 - Borough level: identifying issues and monitoring trends across the area; and
 - County level: enables issues to be compared against the trends at County level.
- 3.4 Existing information collected by the Council and other organisations, such as the Environment Agency and Lancashire County Council, has been utilised where possible. Data referred to have been chosen primarily for regularity and consistency of collection, in order to enable trends in the baseline situation to be established, and also subsequent monitoring of potential sustainability effects.

Social Characteristics

Population

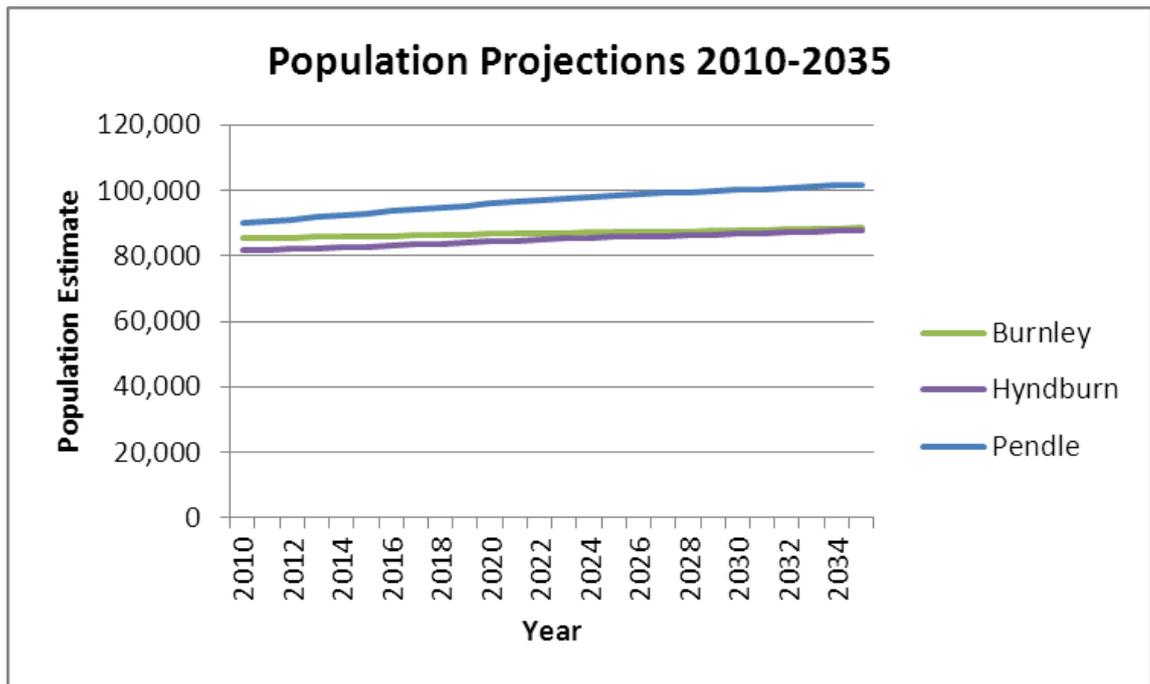
- 3.5 In 2010, the population of the Borough was estimated to be 85,700². At the time of the 2001 Census, the population was 89,541. Burnley's population is therefore falling; however, it is estimated that, under current conditions, Burnley's overall population will rise slightly to 88,600 by 2035³. Internal migration figures show the age that people are most likely to leave Burnley is between 15 and 29. There is very little or no net loss from the older population groups.
- 3.6 Despite an expected rise in population by 2035, Burnley is the local authority with the 10th lowest projected percentage population growth between 2010 and 2020⁴. Only four authorities were expected to have a negative population projection, while Burnley was expected to see a 1.2% rise in the population over the 10 year period. The reason for the slow expected population growth is a steady level of net out-migration. **Figure 3.1** below shows the projected population changes for Burnley Borough up to 2035, in comparison with the neighbouring authorities of Pendle and Hyndburn.

² ONS 2010-based population projections for Regions and Local Authorities in England

³ ONS 2010-based population projections for Regions and Local Authorities in England

⁴ ONS 2010-based population projections for Regions and Local Authorities in England - Table 4: Local authorities with the lowest projected percentage population growth between 2010 and 2020

Figure 3.1 Population Projections for Burnley (2010-2035) compared to neighbouring authorities



Source: Burnley Snapshot 2011 (Burnley Action Partnership)

- 3.7 Of the current population, roughly 48% is male and 52% female and the population density is 8.1 persons per hectare (the England and Wales average is 3.4). Burnley's majority ethnic group in 2009 was white (88.4%) but there is a significant Asian community in the area (8.7%)⁵.

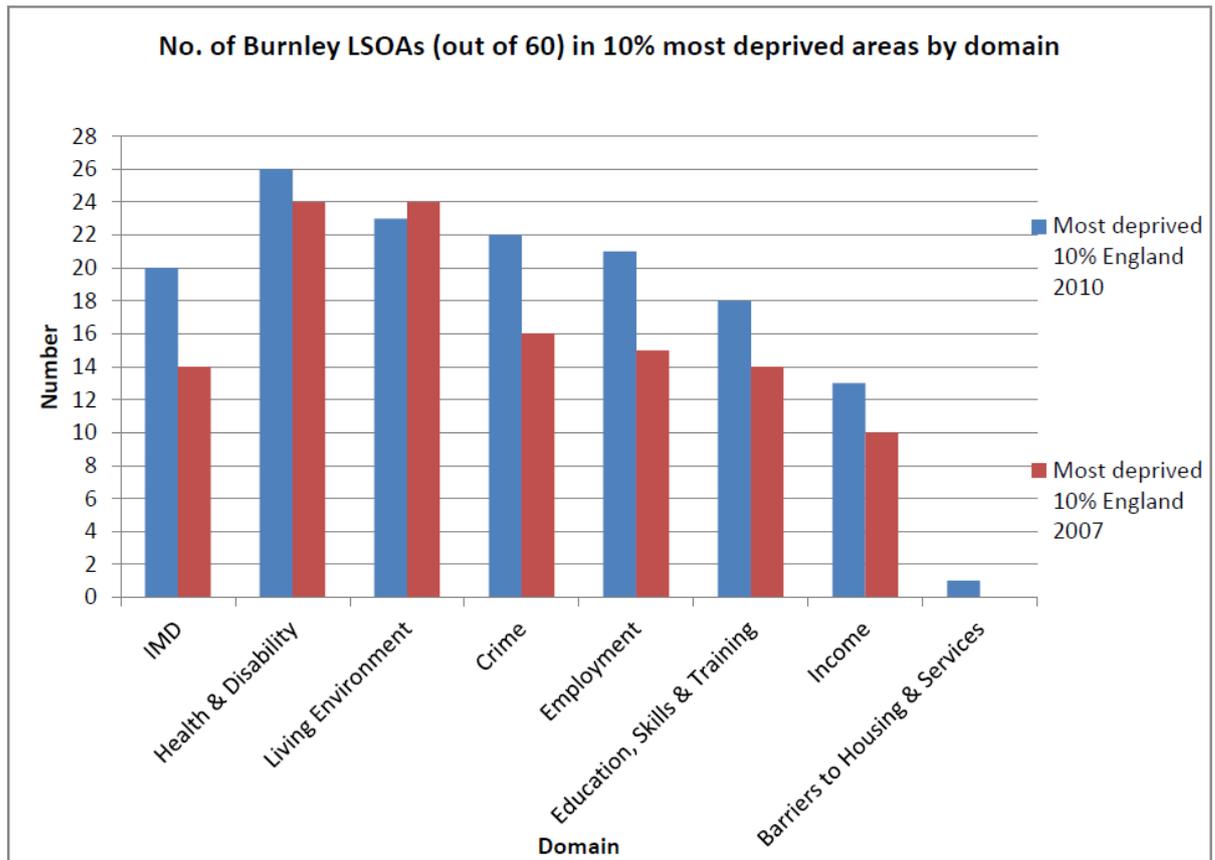
Deprivation

- 3.8 According to the 2010 Index of Deprivation, Burnley contains some extremely deprived neighbourhoods. Burnley is the 11th most deprived local authority in England, and three of its Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LLSOAs) are in the 50 most deprived in England (Trinity – 7th, Bank Hall – 21st, and Rosehill with Burnley Wood – 32nd)⁶. The indices of multiple deprivation combine information relating to eight 'domains' (income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services and crime) into an overall measure of deprivation.
- 3.9 **Figure 3.2** below shows the number of Burnley LSOAs (out of 60) that are in the 10% most deprived areas by domain. It can be seen that the most prevalent form of deprivation in Burnley relates to health, with 20 out of 60 (43%) of Burnley's Super Output Areas being among the most deprived 10% in England under the health domain.

⁵ Burnley Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report 2010

⁶ The English Indices of Deprivation 2010, DCLG

Figure 3.2: Deprivation in Burnley



Source: Burnley Snapshot 2011 (Burnley Action Partnership)

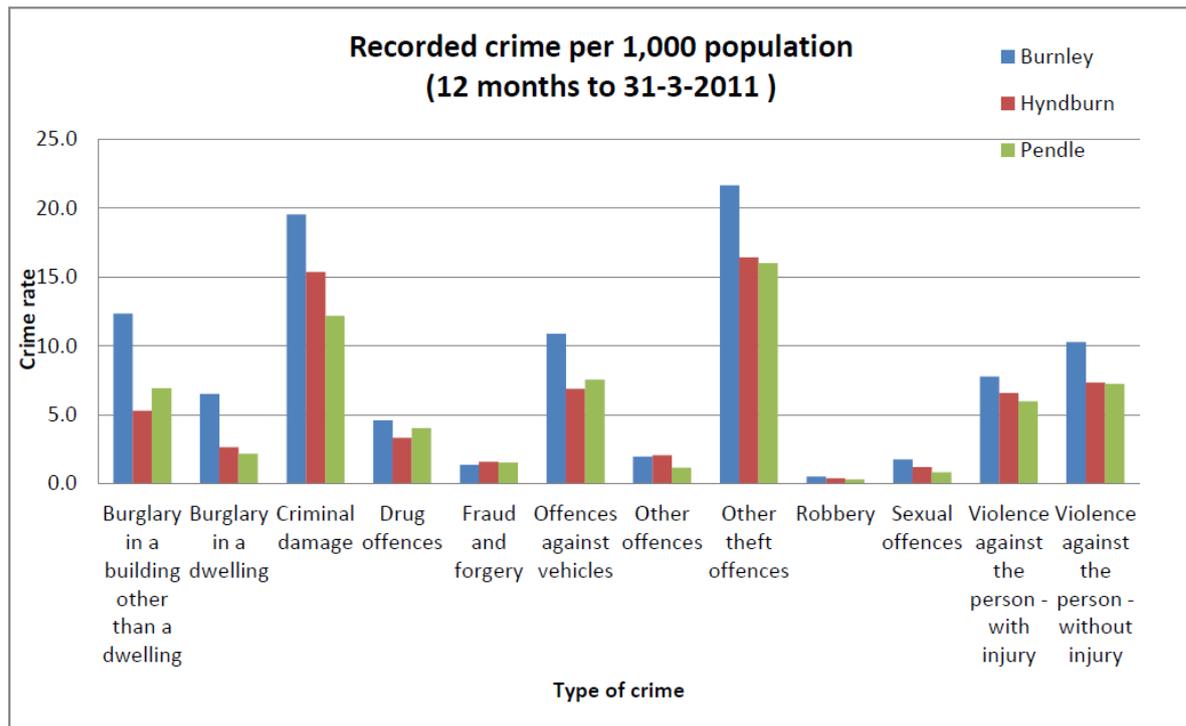
Crime

- 3.10 Crime is an issue in Burnley - the Borough has a higher recorded burglary rate when compared with other similar areas and with the national average⁷. The total number of recorded crimes in Burnley has fallen in recent years from 11.7 offences per 1,000 residents in July 2008, to 7.1 offences per 1,000 residents in June 2011. However, compared to its two nearest neighbours and the Lancashire average, Burnley has a higher rate of crime although the gap is closing. Since July 2008 Burnley has had a 39% reduction, compared with 31% in Pendle and 19% in Hyndburn⁸.
- 3.11 **Figure 3.3** below shows the rates of various crimes in comparison with the neighbouring Districts of Pendle and Hyndburn. It can be seen that the most common crimes in the Borough are theft and criminal damage, and that in all categories except fraud and forgery and 'other' offences, Burnley has higher crime rates than Pendle and Hyndburn.

⁷ Home Office Crime in England and Wales 2009/10

⁸ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

Figure 3.3: Crime rates in Burnley compared to neighbouring districts



Source: Burnley Snapshot 2011 (Burnley Action Partnership)

3.12 The key issues that are of concern to Burnley’s residents are burglary, youth nuisance, drugs, litter and road accidents. There are strong associations between high rates of burglary and broader crime and deprivation indicators, as it is driven by low income and low expectations as well as the need to fund drug dependencies.

Health

3.13 Burnley has high levels of illness and disability, which restricts a significant proportion of people from accessing work and other opportunities. There is 25% greater incidence of life limiting illness in Burnley than the national average. The 2001 Census showed that 19,770 people (22% of the population) in Burnley declared themselves as having a limiting long-term illness compared to the national average of 18% in England. The areas within Burnley that have the highest rates of limiting long-term illness are spread across a number of the more deprived wards in the Borough.

3.14 Burnley had a high rate of teenage conception during the period 2007-2009, with 56.2 per thousand women aged between 15 and 17 becoming pregnant (the England average was 40.2 per thousand for the same period)⁹.

3.15 There are some significant health inequalities within the Borough itself, with life expectancy for males and females in the most deprived quintile of the Borough being 69 and 77 respectively, compared to 82 and 84 respectively in the least deprived quintile of the Borough¹⁰.

3.16 Smoking and alcohol consumption both appear to have a significant impact on public health in Burnley. Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 people averaged around 800 throughout the four quarters of 2010/11, while the Lancashire average for the same period was around 580. Similarly, smoking-related hospital admissions numbered over 2,500 in Burnley in 2009-10, while the North-West regional average was just over 1,500. The number of deaths attributed to smoking was also higher than the regional average during that period¹¹.

⁹ ONS Conception statistics in England and Wales, 2009

¹⁰ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

¹¹ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

- 3.17 Childhood obesity can also be recognised as a significant public health concern. The percentage of Year 6 children classed as obese rose from 17% to nearly 20% between 2007/8 and 2000/10 and has now become higher than the regional average.

Housing

- 3.18 Burnley has a much higher proportion of terraced housing than England or the North West region as a whole. Only 29% of houses in England are terraced while according to the 2011 Annual Monitoring Report for Burnley 75% of dwellings in the Borough are terraced¹². . Of the total housing stock, 71% was completed pre-1919 (compared to a national average of 23%), which means that much of the terraced housing stock is dated and will have associated issues such as low energy-efficiency.
- 3.19 The problem of high numbers of unoccupied properties is well documented. There are strong links between the occurrence of vacant properties and the overall well-being of a neighbourhood and the environment with the likelihood of crime, anti-social behaviour and levels of deprivation increasing where there are more vacant properties. The 2001 Census identified Burnley as the local authority with the second highest rate of vacant dwellings in the whole of England and Wales.
- 3.20 In 2011, there were 3,054 empty homes in the Borough, which represented 7.5% of the overall housing stock¹³. This vacancy rate has fallen since 1999 when it was 9.88%. Although Housing Market Renewal Initiative funding has ceased, work to improve the housing offer and co-ordinate the renewal of inner Burnley continues through site assembly, landscape improvements, landlord licensing, and the vacant property initiative¹⁴ including public sector support through the Clusters of Empty Homes Fund.
- 3.21 As well as a high proportion of vacant dwellings, the Burnley Private Sector House Condition Survey undertaken in 2009 states that 46.6% of the Borough's overall Housing Stock is not decent, which is considerably higher than the 2006 data for England (36.8% of housing stock not decent)¹⁵.
- 3.22 The House Condition Survey also states that 8,600 households (21.1%) in Burnley are in fuel poverty compared to 13.9% nationally¹⁶. This means that a high proportion of residents are less likely to afford improvements to energy efficiency within their homes due to low incomes.
- 3.23 Average house prices in Burnley are consistently low across all property types, with the median house price in Burnley being 56% of the regional average¹⁷. **Figure 3.4** below shows the gap in average house prices in Burnley compared to the North West region as a whole. It can be seen that at its peak the third quarter of 2002, the house price gap between Burnley and the North West reached 277%, when the North West median was £73,500 and the Burnley median was £19,500. The gap closed over the course of the decade but has crept up from mid-2007¹⁸. The Council is also aware that affordable housing targets are not currently being met.

¹² Burnley Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report 2011

¹³ Burnley Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report 2011

¹⁴ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

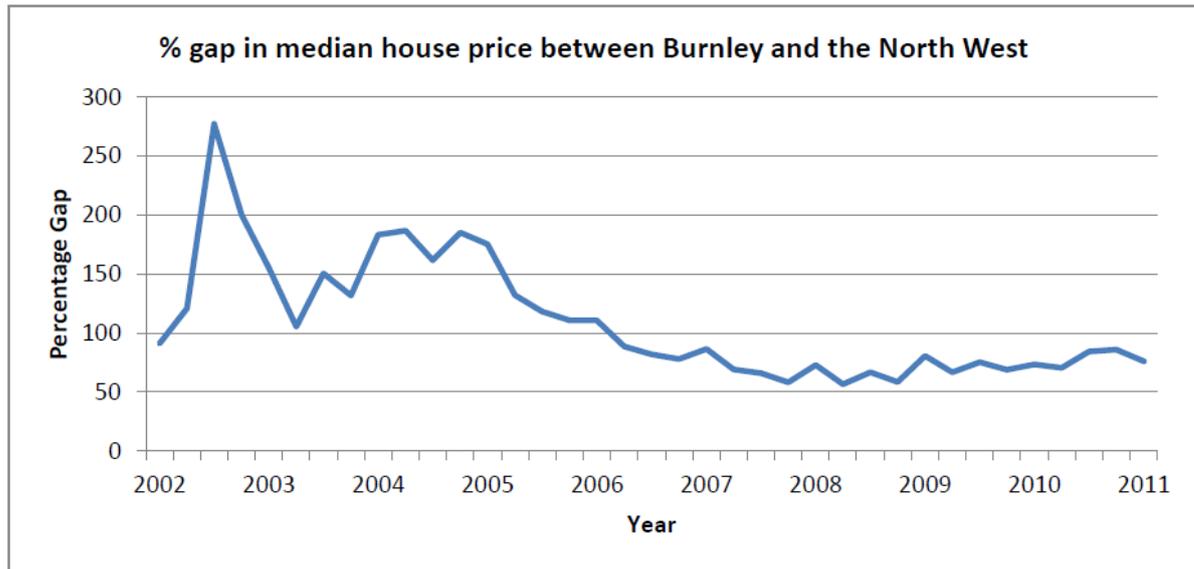
¹⁵ Burnley Borough Council Private Sector House Condition Survey, June 2009

¹⁶ Burnley Borough Council Private Sector House Condition Survey, June 2009

¹⁷ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

¹⁸ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

Figure 3.4: House prices in Burnley compared to the North West region



Source: Burnley Snapshot 2011 (Burnley Action Partnership)

Transport and Communications

- 3.24 The need to travel has become greater and more complex over the last 50 years. A key driver in this need to travel has been the dramatic increase in car ownership in that period. At the same time average travelling distances to key destinations such as work, learning, hospitals, shops and leisure have also increased substantially. As a result, most people now see private cars as a crucial component of modern life as they give people the freedom to make complex linked journeys and travel at a time of their own choice. Unfortunately, those people who do not have the ability to travel by car cannot take advantage of new opportunities as easily through other transport provision (such as public transport modes), which has generally failed to keep pace in a number of respects. In Burnley, 34% of households have no car¹⁹. This is the highest percentage of all districts in Lancashire.
- 3.25 Burnley has good strategic road connections through the M65 to Blackburn, Preston and the M6 to the west. There is also the A646 that links Burnley to Halifax in the east, and good road connections to Manchester in the south.
- 3.26 There are five railway stations in the Borough. Four of these are on the Colne to Blackpool line, which has an hourly service. The fifth, Burnley Manchester Road, is on the Scarborough/York to Blackpool line and is also served by an hourly service.
- 3.27 Bus travel in the Borough focuses on the award winning Burnley bus station. Investment in new buses and the introduction of the Quality Bus Route saw an increase in patronage. On the Quality Bus Route, the Burnley & Pendle Mainline saw patronage increase by 16% between November 2001 and December 2004.
- 3.28 According to Lancashire's Local Transport Plan²⁰, Burnley has a high level of self-containment for its working population (60% travel less than 5km to work), with Burnley's largest commuting flow being towards Pendle to the north. The plan sees potential improved connectivity to the urban areas of Manchester (through the reinstatement of the Todmorden Curve), Leeds and Preston as an opportunity to ease access and increase employment opportunities for Burnley residents.

¹⁹ ONS Census Data (2001).

²⁰ Lancashire Local Transport Plan: Implementation Plan for 2011/12 – 13/14

- 3.29 Data collected between 2005 and 2009 indicates that road traffic accidents are steadily increasing, and children in Burnley have a greater chance of being involved in an accident as a pedestrian or cyclist than they do in Lancashire as a whole²¹.

Economic Characteristics

Industry and Employment

- 3.30 There has been a marked decline in the manufacturing industry in the past ten years, with only 18.7% employed in manufacturing in Burnley in 2008²². The main sources of employment are public administration, education and health (28.3%), and distribution, hotels and restaurants (25.3%). Burnley as a whole has a relatively low unemployment rate but this figure masks some concentrations of high unemployment within the Borough. The unemployment in 2011 was 7.3%, which is a decrease from the 2009 peak of 9.1%.
- 3.31 In 2010, 22% of the working age population in the Borough were claiming an out of work benefit. This compares to a North West average of 18%²³.
- 3.32 There is a history of low wages in Burnley and wages are not growing as fast as in the wider region or the country as a whole. This means that the more qualified members of the workforce are likely to be tempted to move to better paid work outside the Borough. Conversely, businesses may be attracted into the area to take advantage of the lower levels of pay, thus providing more job opportunities in the local economy.

Education

- 3.33 In 2010, 55.5% of GCSE pupils got five good grades, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 77.2%²⁴.
- 3.34 Burnley is below the national average with regard to people with qualifications of NVQ4 and above (27.2% of the population compared to 31.1% of the national population); however, the percentage of population with qualifications of NVQ3 (54.3%), NVQ2 (69.9%), and NVQ1 (84.9%) are all higher than the national and county levels (although 69.9% of the county population had also achieved NVQ3 or above)²⁵.

Environmental Characteristics

Water and Flood Risk

- 3.35 In Burnley, the areas at risk from flooding as identified on the Environment Agency Flood Plain Zone Maps follow the routes of the Borough's main rivers and their tributaries:
- River Calder
 - Green Brook
 - Pendle Water
 - River Brun
- 3.36 The areas at most risk from flooding are in either Zone 2 or Zone 3 of the Environment Agency's Flood Plain Zone Maps. Land in Zone 2 has a low to medium risk of flooding (0.1 – 1.0%) and land in Zone 3 has high risk of flooding (1.0% or greater). National policy states that *"inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing*

²¹ Burnley Community Safety Partnership: 2011/12 Strategic Assessment

²² NOMIS: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis

²³ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

²⁴ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

²⁵ NOMIS

*development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere*²⁶.

- 3.37 The Environment Agency's Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)²⁷ attributes the high flood risk within Burnley to heavy culverting of watercourses, and the opening up of culverts is a proposed action within the CFMP to manage and alleviate flood risk. The Burnley Nelson and Colne Flood Risk Management Strategy also identifies culverted watercourses as a flood risk issue and proposes regular maintenance and repairs.
- 3.38 In terms of water quality, Burnley's Annual Monitoring Report²⁸ shows that progress is being made towards the target of maintaining all rivers in the Borough at good or fair quality. In 2010, Pendle Water, the River Calder (Padiham), Green Brook, River Brun (urban Burnley) and the River Calder (urban Burnley) were all classed as being of 'moderate' status. The River Calder (rural Burnley) and River Brun (rural) were classed as 'good', while the River Don was classed as poor. The target now is for all 'moderate' rivers to be classed as 'good' by 2027.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- 3.39 There is one internationally/nationally important nature conservation site in Burnley, the South Pennines Moors European Special Protection Area (SPA)/Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This covers approximately 12% of the total land area of the Borough and is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for habitat. A Countryside Stewardship Scheme, granted in 2003, covers a large proportion of the SSSI. In 2011 100% of the SSSI within Burnley was classed as being in 'unfavourable recovering' condition²⁹.
- 3.40 There are two Local Nature Reserves in Burnley, the Deer Pond in Towneley Park and Lowerhouse Lodges, the combined land area of which is 15 hectares. The existing Local Plan (2006) targets an increase in the areas designated as Local Nature Reserves – aiming for 36 hectares of Local Nature Reserves to be designated by 2010 and a further 36 hectares to be designated between 2010 and 2020³⁰.
- 3.41 In Burnley there are 42 Biological Heritage Sites and 3 Local Geodiversity Sites³¹.

Soil

- 3.42 According to Agricultural Land Classification data from Lancashire County Council, there is little high quality agricultural land within the Borough of Burnley. There is no grade 1 or 2 agricultural land, and only 9.5% is grade 3 agricultural land³². There is 33.3% grade 4 agricultural land and 43.4% grade 5 agricultural land.
- 3.43 Despite there being a relatively low proportion of high quality agricultural land in the Borough, the existing Local Plan (2006) does identify a need to steer new development towards poorer quality land. The percentage of housing completions on Brownfield land within Burnley was 98.3% in 2009/10, which is the highest rate in Lancashire, and is significantly higher than the County average of 77.2%³³.

Air

- 3.44 There are no longer any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Borough, since Duke Bar at Colne Road/Briercliffe Road was revoked in March 2011. It was originally designated in 2007 as the air quality objective for Nitrogen Dioxide was not being achieved in the area.

²⁶ National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012

²⁷ Environment Agency: Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan, December 2009

²⁸ Annual Monitoring Report 2011 Appendix 1

²⁹ Natural England

³⁰ Burnley Local Plan Second Review 2006

³¹ Burnley Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report 2011

³² http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/main/agriculture.asp

³³ Spatial Planning in Lancashire: Annual Monitoring Report 4, 2010

Climatic Factors

- 3.45 According to climate projections, there is expected to be a notable rise in annual temperatures and winter precipitation in the North West region by 2080 within a medium emissions scenario³⁴. Mean winter temperatures are likely to increase by around 2.6°C, and mean summer temperatures by around 3.7°C. The change in summer mean precipitation is estimated at -22%, and the change in winter mean precipitation is +16% (meaning drier summers and wetter winters), with an annual change of 0% estimated.
- 3.46 The Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study identifies that there is technical potential for 449MW of renewable energy to be accessible within Burnley Borough Council by 2030, which represents 4% of the potential capacity within Lancashire. The deployable potential for renewable energy in Burnley is 7% of the Lancashire total. The actual current installed capacity for renewable energy in Burnley is 30MW (18.5% of the Lancashire total), which shows that Burnley is currently performing well on renewable energy delivery³⁵. Wind power is the source that has the most potential for energy in Burnley and throughout the county.
- 3.47 In line with Government targets, the Lancashire Climate Change Strategy³⁶ sets out a long-term vision that Lancashire is “low carbon and well adapted by 2020.” Lancashire is aiming to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by at least 30% (relative to 1990), which will involve a switch to renewable, decentralised and low carbon technologies. Like most other authorities in East Lancashire, most of Burnley’s existing renewable energy capacity is based on commercial wind farms. While commercial wind capacity is likely to expand in Burnley to 2020, micro generation (small scale domestic/commercial renewables e.g. solar photovoltaics/thermal) will also need to expand significantly to compensate for a reduction in landfill gas production (energy from waste) resulting from EU regulation³⁷.

Landscape

- 3.48 Despite having a significant urban centre, over 80% of Burnley Borough is rural, and the urban area characteristically has open views of the surrounding countryside, including the Pennines. Much of the character and distinctiveness of Burnley town today derives not only from its Pennine setting, but also from its development during the Industrial Revolution. This gave much of the inner part of the town its distinctive terraces, built of local stone in grid-iron street patterns; close not only to dominating mill buildings but also to attractive open areas, such as the Borough’s fine formal parks and the Leeds-Liverpool Canal³⁸.
- 3.49 Based on Lancashire’s Landscape Strategy³⁹, the existing Burnley Local Plan (2006) identifies that there are six landscape character areas in the Borough (Moorland Plateaux of the South Pennine Moors, Moorland Fringe of the Trawden Fringe, Industrial Foothills and Valleys of the Calder Valley, Industrial Foothills and Valleys of the Cliviger Gorge, Enclosed Uplands of the Rossendale Hills, and Settled Valleys of the Irwell).
- 3.50 Historically, Burnley has been a strong coal mining area, with as many as 16 collieries in the area in 1957⁴⁰. This mining past has influenced much of the local landscape with developments of roads, railways and canals that supported the mines. According to Lancashire’s Landscape Character Strategy however, evidence of coal extraction itself is minimal due to subsequent reclamation and natural regeneration.

Cultural Heritage

- 3.51 In Burnley there are 303 Listed Building Entries. Of these, four are Grade I, 13 are Grade II* and 286 are Grade II. However, it should be noted that these figures refer to the number of entries on the List and not the number of individual buildings/structures that they comprise. For example, one listing entry can comprise a row of terraces. Of these Listed Building entries, five

³⁴ <http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/22202>

³⁵ Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study: A technical report for Lancashire County Council, April 2012

³⁶ Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020.

³⁷ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

³⁸ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

³⁹ A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire – Landscape Character Assessment 2000.

⁴⁰ Burnley Contaminated Land Strategy 2003.

are on the 2011 English Heritage Building at Risk Register⁴¹. Four of these are Grade II* and one is Grade I. However, it is recognised that the Register covers only Grade I and II* listed buildings, and so cannot be taken as representative of the totality of heritage at risk in Burnley.

- 3.52 As well as the statutorily listed building entries, there are also 469 Locally Listed Buildings. Again, this figure refers to the number of entries on the Local List and not the number of individual buildings or structures.
- 3.53 In Burnley, there are ten Conservation Areas. Four of these are on the 2011 English Heritage Building at Risk Register (Canalside, Palatine, Burnley Wood, and Burnley Town Centre). Only the Canalside Conservation Area has an up to date character appraisal that identifies some buildings as being in derelict and poor condition. None of the Borough's Conservation Areas have published Management Proposals.
- 3.54 The Lancashire Historic Town Assessment for Burnley⁴² describes the character of the town, stating that the present character of Burnley is extremely fragmented, with many small individual character areas. Uses are mixed, with industrial and residential areas occurring alongside one another. Although there are several surviving areas of late nineteenth and early twentieth century terraced housing that are quite extensive, these form a broken ring around the town centre, where similar houses have been cleared and replaced by modern development. There is a core of surviving nineteenth-century buildings in the town centre, as well as a significant area of textile mills to the west of this, along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. However, much of the industrial area is derelict or disused. Nineteenth century industrial buildings have also survived elsewhere, adjacent to or sometimes within areas of terraced housing, sometimes within areas of later industrial development, and most often along the canal.
- 3.55 The Lancashire Textile Mills Survey⁴³ indicates that there are 12 mills at high risk in Burnley.

Green Spaces

- 3.56 Burnley's green infrastructure is recognised as a key asset that can be developed and can support broader economic and social aims by providing an attractive place to live and work. Burnley is generally well provided with green space, particularly parks and gardens, semi-natural green space and amenity green space; although in some locations there is a deficit in the provision of certain types of open space. Padiham for example has a deficiency of open space including amenity and play spaces, while Clifton Heights has a deficiency of allotments and provision for children and young people⁴⁴. Standards of provision are set nationally by relevant organisations such as Natural England and the National Playing Fields Association or where these do not exist, local standards have been adopted where practical. Quality and accessibility of green space provision are also generally good. Other types of green space for which no standards are in operation include cemeteries and churchyards and green corridors. Burnley enjoys a rapidly developing network of high quality greenways linked to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal⁴⁵.
- 3.57 However, levels of access to Local Nature Reserves are lower than recommended – Natural England recommends 1 hectare of LNR per 1,000 population. On that basis Burnley should have 90 hectares of designated Local Nature Reserves; however the total area of the two in Burnley is 12.3ha. The borough therefore has a current shortfall of 77.7 hectares (LWT 2008).
- 3.58 **Figure 3.5** below shows the area of different types of green space in Burnley, per 1,000 residents.

⁴¹ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk/>

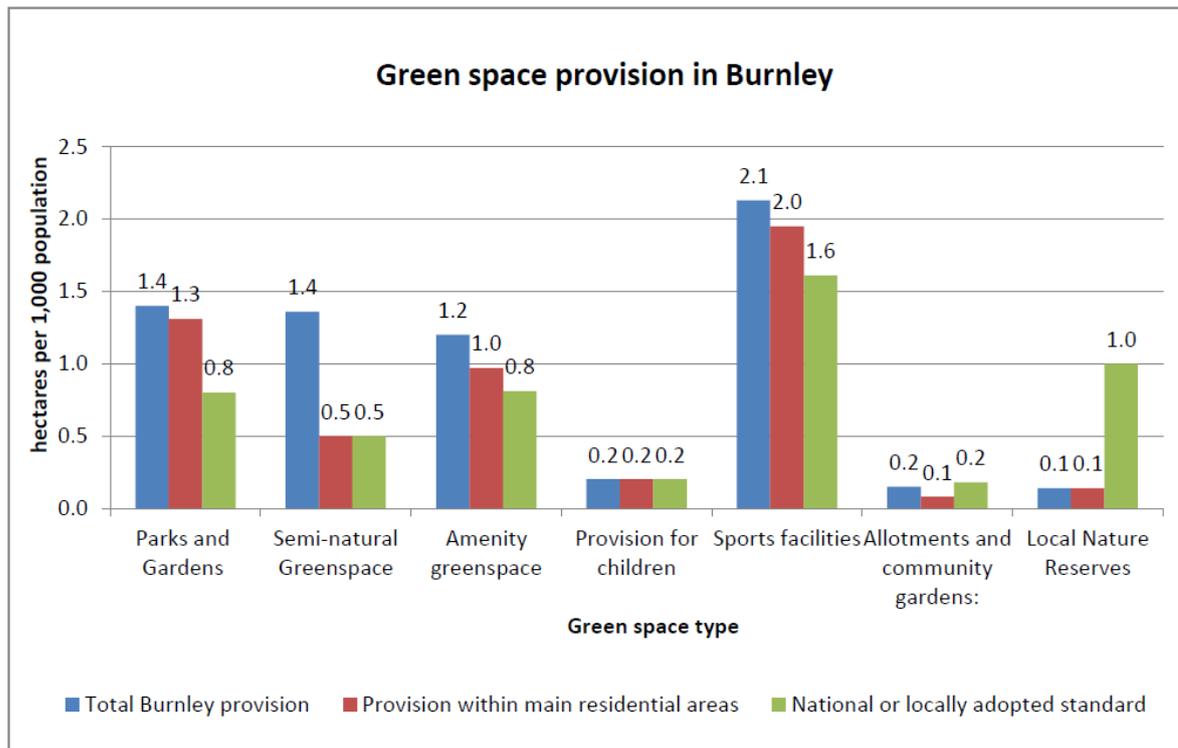
⁴² Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage and Burnley Borough Council (2005) Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme: Burnley Historic Town Assessment Report.

⁴³ Oxford Archaeology North (2010) Lancashire Textile Mills Survey.

⁴⁴ Burnley's Green Space Strategy 2007-2011.

⁴⁵ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

Figure 3.5: Green space provision in Burnley



Source: Burnley Snapshot 2011 (Burnley Action Partnership)

3.59 Since 1997, the Forest of Burnley project has reversed more than 1,000 years of woodland decline in the Borough, and woodland areas have more than doubled from 3.5% to the England average of 8%, and 200 hectares of neglected public and private woodland have been brought into management. An estimated 493 hectares of new mostly native woodland has been planted in and around the Borough in that period. Most of the planting is in outer/rural wards like Cliviger with Worsthorne, Coal Clough with Deerplay, Hapton with Park and Briercliffe, but there is for example about 16 hectares in Daneshouse with Stoneyholme⁴⁶.

Waste

3.60 The percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Burnley was 33.8% in 2010-11, which was lower than the regional (39.6%) and national (41.2%) averages⁴⁷. In 2010-11, Burnley had a higher incidence of fly-tipping than the neighbouring districts of Hyndburn and Pendle; however the Borough also accounts for the majority of successful prosecutions for fly-tipping within Lancashire with 110 successful prosecutions (3% of reported incidents) during that period. This represents 4.8% of the total prosecutions in the whole of England, where only 0.3% of incidents are successfully prosecuted.

⁴⁶ Burnley Action Partnership (2011) Burnley Snapshot 2011.

⁴⁷ Lancashire County Council – Household Waste and Fly-tipping, 2011

4 Key Sustainability Issues and Likely Evolution without the Plan

- 4.1 Analysis of the baseline information has enabled a number of key sustainability issues facing Burnley to be identified.
- 4.2 Identification of the key sustainability issues, as well as how these issues might develop over time if the Burnley Local Plan is not prepared, help to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive Annex 1 to provide information on:
- *"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan; and*
 - *any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan."*

Social Sustainability

- 4.3 Many of the social sustainability issues identified are well recognised, relating to health, housing, crime, and race, and some can have a significant effect on the external image of the Borough. Some of the social issues have strong links to the economy and vice versa – for example poor health can be related to income and education, which in turn can lead to high claimant levels for out of work benefits.
- 4.4 Policies will be required in the Burnley Local Plan that support existing programmes and initiatives, and where possible, build on these. Housing policies, for example, should ensure that other areas do not suffer from decline as deprived areas are improved.
- 4.5 Transport and access to services and open space will need to be monitored closely to ensure that the situation does not deteriorate further and that any developments minimise impacts and bring about benefits. Burnley Local Plan policies should encourage alternatives to car use and provision of services for local communities so as to minimise the environmental impacts of transport.
- 4.6 Key social sustainability issues identified for Burnley include:
- Relatively high percentage of people travelling to work by public transport, bicycle or on foot in comparison to the County average (although relative to the proportion of residents that work within 5 km of their workplace, Burnley's performance is worse than elsewhere).
 - Lower life expectancy than the national average, for both sexes, which has declined in recent years, contrary to the regional trend.
 - Significant public health problems relating to teenage conception, smoking, alcohol and obesity.
 - Higher numbers of vacant and unfit properties and a poor housing mix.
 - Low average house prices.
 - Targets for the building of new affordable housing are not being met. This could result in low income families moving into low quality or unfit housing.
 - Higher levels of crime, particularly in relation to theft and criminal damage, than the regional and county averages.
 - Higher levels of fuel poverty than the national average.
 - Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents is not falling, including pedestrians and cyclists. This may act as a deterrent to using more sustainable modes.

Economic Sustainability

- 4.7 The economic issues identified are well recognised and, to a strong degree, interlinked. There is an over-reliance on low value added manufacturing industry and little diversification into key growth areas, e.g. advanced manufacturing, aerospace, and knowledge based industries, e.g. chemicals, recreational and cultural services, and printing, publishing and recorded media.
- 4.8 The structure of the business sector leads to lower than average salaries, and a lack of demand for, and investment in, training and education. The low wage economy in the Borough has led to a high number of Super Output Areas being in the top 10% most deprived nationally, which could cause image problems, and possibly affect investment as a result.
- 4.9 To deal with these issues, policies encouraging business diversification, business support and improved education and training will have to run in parallel to ensure that demand for a skilled workforce is met by a local supply.
- 4.10 Key economic sustainability issues identified for Burnley include:
- Lower rates of economically active people than the regional average.
 - Low 'Gross Value Added' by the manufacturing sector.
 - High levels of deprivation in comparison to other districts.
 - High rates of unemployment compared to the regional average.
 - Low earnings compared to the rest of the region and the country as a whole.
 - Lower educational attainment and numbers of people enrolling in further education than the national average.
 - High reliance on employment in the manufacturing sector, a large proportion of which is low value added.

Environmental Sustainability

- 4.11 The environmental quality of the Borough is generally sound or improving. It can be further protected and enhanced through the development and consistent application of appropriate policies in the Burnley Local Plan, often related to development, that deal with reuse of buildings, energy production and use, drainage, waste and land reclamation.
- 4.12 Those areas of the environment that are poorer than is desirable, such as the condition of designated areas, will require policies that protect and encourage joint working with the appropriate conservation organisations.
- 4.13 Key environmental sustainability issues identified for Burnley include:
- A relatively high proportion of high Grade Statutory Listed Buildings are on the Buildings at Risk Register, and a number of historic textile mills within the Borough are also considered to be at risk.
 - Designated habitats of national and international importance are in unfavourable condition.
 - The number of properties at risk from flooding is increasing because of climate change and historic development on floodplains as well as the legacy of culverted watercourses.
 - Lower levels of household waste sent to reuse, recycling and composting than national average.
 - A large number of incidences of untidy land occur in the Borough. This can lead to environmental health problems and poor image.
 - There is a deficit in the provision of some types of open space across the Borough, and a surplus in others.
- 4.14 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the environment in the Plan area, if the new Local Plan were not to be implemented. This analysis is presented in **Table 4.1** below.

Table 4.1: Likely evolution of key sustainability issues in Burnley without implementation of the Local Plan

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan
Social Issues	
<p>Relatively high percentage of people travelling to work by public transport, bicycle or on foot (although relative to the proportion of residents that work within 5 km of their workplace, Burnley’s performance is worse than elsewhere).</p>	<p>High level of self-containment of the working population is likely to continue; however, policies TM5 (Footpaths within the Urban Boundary), TM7 (Cycling Network), TM8 (Quality Bus Routes) and TM9 (Rail and Railway Stations) in the adopted 2006 Local Plan would still apply and may have an ongoing effect in relation to increasing the levels of people travelling to work by public transport, bicycle or on foot. Promoting sustainable transport is an important priority within national policy which would also apply – the NPPF requires development to be designed to give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities.</p>
<p>Lower than average life expectancy, for both sexes, which has declined in recent years contrary to the regional trend.</p>	<p>Policy CF16 of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, protects the provision of community health facilities; however it is likely that the life expectancy trend will continue in relation to regional and national averages.</p>
<p>Significant public health problems relating to teenage conception, smoking, alcohol and obesity.</p>	<p>Policy CF16 of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, protects the provision of community health facilities; however it is likely that health trends will continue in relation to regional and national averages.</p>
<p>Higher than average number of vacant and unfit properties and a poor housing mix.</p>	<p>Despite levels of vacant properties reducing slightly in recent years, the higher than average percentage is likely to remain in relation to regional and national averages. The trend in number of unfit properties is also likely to continue in relation to regional and national averages. Policy H9 (Regenerating Urban Areas and Neighbourhoods) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, may have some ongoing positive effects in relation to improving property conditions in the Borough.</p>
<p>Low average house prices.</p>	<p>The house price trend is likely to continue in relation to regional and national averages with or without implementation of the Local Plan.</p>

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan
<p>Targets for the building of new affordable housing are not being met. This could result in low income families moving into low quality or unfit housing.</p>	<p>Policy H5 (local housing needs) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, requires a 10% affordable housing provision if the proposed development is for 25 dwellings or more, or of 1 hectare or more in site area. The NPPF also requires local authorities to meet the need for affordable housing on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. However, it is recognised that the reasons for failing to meet current targets are more circumstantial and are not due to a lack of appropriate policy. The likelihood of affordable housing targets continuing to be missed will depend on a range of outside factors, particularly wider economic circumstances.</p>
<p>Higher levels of crime, particularly in relation to theft and criminal damage, than the regional and county averages.</p>	<p>Policy GP9 of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, requires all new development to contribute to improved security and crime prevention; however it is likely that crime trends will continue in relation to regional and national averages.</p>
<p>Higher levels of fuel poverty than the national average.</p>	<p>There are no policies within the National Planning Policy Framework, or the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, that would specifically contribute to lowering levels of fuel poverty in the Borough. However, the NPPF and policy GP8 of the 2006 Local Plan, both support greater energy efficiency, which is likely to have a positive effect on energy use and associated costs. The trend is likely to continue in relation to the national average.</p>
<p>The number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents is not falling, including pedestrians and cyclists. This may act as a deterrent to using more sustainable modes.</p>	<p>Transport policies within the adopted 2006 Burnley Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, and policy BTC8 (movement in Burnley town centre) may help increase road safety in the Borough and encourage more sustainable modes of transport. The NPPF encourages the use of sustainable modes of transport; however there is no consideration of how road safety could influence transport mode choice. The existing planning policy is unlikely to significantly lower the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.</p>
<p>Economic Issues</p>	

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan
<p>Lower rates of economically active people than the regional average.</p>	<p>Economic activity trends are likely to continue. The adopted 2006 Local Plan allocates land for businesses, retail, and leisure (policies EW1 -EW3) and proposes expansions to existing employment sites. As the adopted Local Plan would remain valid in the absence of a new Local Plan, there may be an on-going impact on levels of economic activity. The NPPF places a strong emphasis on sustainable economic growth, stating up front that the Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. It also states that in drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth. Therefore, economic activity trends may be worse without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan, which is required to proactively meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century.</p>
<p>Low 'Gross Value Added' by the manufacturing sector.</p>	<p>The lower than average gross value added by the manufacturing sector is likely to continue in relation to regional and national averages, although as there is currently less reliance on the manufacturing sector than in previous years, this issue may cease to be a key sustainability issue for Burnley in the future.</p>
<p>High levels of deprivation in comparison to other districts.</p>	<p>Deprivation trends are likely to continue in relation to regional and national averages, although policies in the adopted 2006 Local Plan (e.g. policies EW1 -EW3) may have an ongoing positive effect on improving economic deprivation as a result of the provision of new employment land as these policies would still be valid in the absence of a new Local Plan. As above, due to the strong emphasis in the NPPF for the role local plans should play in supporting sustainable economic growth, the trend in high levels of deprivation may actually be worse without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan.</p>
<p>High rates of unemployment compared to the regional average.</p>	<p>Employment trends are likely to continue. The adopted 2006 Local Plan allocates land for businesses, retail, and leisure (policies EW1 -EW3) and proposes expansions to existing employment sites. As the adopted Local Plan would remain valid in the absence of a new Local Plan, there may be an on-going impact on the issue of unemployment. As above, due to the strong emphasis in the NPPF for the role local plans should play in supporting sustainable economic growth, rates of unemployment may be worse without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan.</p>

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan
<p>Low earnings compared to the rest of the region and the country as a whole.</p>	<p>Trends in income levels are likely to continue in relation to regional and national averages, although the slightly declining reliance on the manufacturing sector that is already being seen may contribute to increasing average earnings.</p>
<p>Lower educational attainment and numbers of people enrolling in further education than the national average.</p>	<p>Trends in educational attainment and enrolment in higher education are likely to continue in relation to regional and national averages.</p>
<p>High reliance on employment in the manufacturing sector, a large proportion of which is low value added.</p>	<p>This trend may not continue as local trends already suggest a slight decline in the reliance on manufacturing sector, with the main sources of employment being within the public administration, education and health sectors (28.3%), and the distribution, hotels and restaurants sectors (25.3%). In addition, modernising and diversifying the local economy is one of the objectives of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still be valid in the absence of a new Local Plan.</p>
<p>Environmental Issues</p>	
<p>A relatively high proportion of high Grade Statutory Listed Buildings are on the Buildings at Risk Register, and a number of historic textile mills within the Borough are also considered to be at risk.</p>	<p>Policies E10 (Development affecting Listed Buildings) and E11 (Demolition of Listed Buildings) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, may have a positive effect on lowering this trend (i.e. the proportion of listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register). The NPPF states that great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets when considering the impact of a proposed development, and local planning authorities should require any potential applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. This national policy would continue to apply in the absence of a new Local Plan.</p>

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan
<p>Designated habitats of national and international importance are in unfavourable condition.</p>	<p>Policy E1 (Nature Conservation – Internationally and Nationally Important Sites) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, restricts development that would have an adverse effect on the South Pennine Moors, which may help to improve this trend. In addition, the NPPF states that when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by following a number of principles including that proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. The NPPF also states that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined. This national policy protection of national and internationally important nature conservation sites would continue to apply in the absence of a new Local Plan.</p>
<p>The number of properties at risk from flooding is increasing because of climate change and historic development on floodplains as well as the legacy of culverted watercourses.</p>	<p>Policy E8 (Development and Flood Risk) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, restricts development that would increase the risk of flooding or would be at risk of flooding itself. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to ensure that 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. The Sequential Test should be applied in order to steer development away from areas at higher risk of flooding. This national policy would continue to apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, therefore the trend may not continue.</p>
<p>Lower levels of household waste sent to reuse, recycling and composting than national average.</p>	<p>There are no policies within the National Planning Policy Framework, or the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, that specifically support the recycling of household waste. The NPPF however, does support Green Belt provision that would encourage the use of brownfield land and the recycling of derelict and other land for development. Policies GP8 (energy conservation and efficiency), H15 (conversion and re-use for flats and bedsits) and E26 (green belt) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan also encourage recycling materials, buildings and brownfield land for development. The trend for household waste is likely to continue.</p>

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the new Burnley Local Plan
<p>A large number of incidences of untidy land occur in the Borough. This can lead to environmental health problems and poor image.</p>	<p>Policies H8 (environmental improvements in existing residential areas), H9 (regenerating urban areas and neighbourhoods) and E33 (vacant and untidy land) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, support the treatment of untidy land and the identification of suitable after-use when demolition or clearance is permitted. However, the trend would be likely to continue in relation to the national average.</p>
<p>There is a deficit in the provision of some types of open space across the Borough, and a surplus in others.</p>	<p>Policies CF3 (Protection of Open Space) and CF7 (Outdoor Recreation) of the adopted 2006 Local Plan, which would still apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, may help provide a more varied and balanced provision of open space across the Borough. The NPPF also sees accessibility to open space as an important contribution to health and well-being, and advises local planning authorities that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless it can be clearly shown that the open space is surplus to requirements. This national policy would continue to apply in the absence of a new Local Plan, therefore the deficit may be improved.</p>

- 4.15 The information in **Table 4.1** above shows that, in general, the current trends in relation to the various social, economic and environmental issues affecting Burnley would be likely to continue without the implementation of the new Local Plan. However, relevant policies in the existing Local Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework would continue to apply which may help to address some of the issues identified.

5 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 5.1 Development of SA objectives is a recognised way in which environmental and sustainability effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared. Proposed SA objectives, as presented in the 2006 SA Scoping Report for the LDF, were originally adapted from those developed for the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) by Entec UK Limited, on behalf of the North West Regional Assembly. The use of the RSS Objectives as a basis was intended to ensure that there was some degree of consistency in plan development and appraisal work across the region.
- 5.2 When the 2006 Scoping Report was produced, modifications were made to the original objectives to make them relevant to local circumstances and to reduce the number of objectives where appropriate. In light of the updated baseline information and key sustainability issues identified (as presented in **Chapters 3 and 4**), the SA framework for Burnley's new Local Plan has again been revised and has undergone a number of amendments in order to streamline the objectives and avoid duplication.
- 5.3 The full suite of SA objectives and sub-objectives is presented in **Figure 5.1** below.

Figure 5.1: SA Framework for Burnley's Local Plan

SA Objective	
1.	To exploit the growth potential of business sectors and reduce disparities between local and sub-regional economic performance
1a.	Will it help to diversify the borough's economy?
1b.	Will it promote growth in key sectors of the local economy?
1c.	Will it attract new business development to the borough?
1d.	Will it increase, and improve the quality of, employment opportunities in the areas of most need?
1e.	Will it contribute to low carbon economy?
2.	To develop and market the borough's image
2a.	Will it support the conservation and/or enhancement of high quality built, natural and historic environments within the borough?
2b.	Will it promote the area as a destination for short and long term visitors, for residents and investors?
2c.	Will it increase the economic benefit derived from the borough's natural environment?
2d.	Will it promote the use of locally produced goods and materials?
3.	To reduce deprivation in urban and rural areas
3a.	Will it improve economic, social and environmental conditions in the most deprived areas and for the most deprived groups?
3b.	Will it enhance the viability and vitality of the town centres?
3c.	Will it support and encourage the growth of rural businesses and rural diversification?

<p>4. To secure economic inclusion</p> <p>4a. Will it encourage business start-up, especially in underrepresented groups?</p> <p>4b. Will it improve physical accessibility to jobs with the location of sites and/or public transport links being close to areas of high unemployment?</p> <p>4c. Will it reduce poverty in those areas most affected?</p>
<p>5. To develop and maintain a healthy labour market</p> <p>5a. Will it address the skills gap and enable skills progression?</p> <p>5b. Will it increase levels of participation and attainment in education?</p> <p>5c. Will it provide a broad range of jobs and employment opportunities?</p>
<p>6. To reduce the need to travel and increase the use of sustainable transport modes</p> <p>6a. Will it reduce car and lorry traffic?</p> <p>6b. Will it increase access to opportunities for safe walking and cycling and using of public transport?</p> <p>6c. Will it improve access to and encourage the use of ICT?</p>
<p>7. To improve physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities</p> <p>7a. Will it reduce premature deaths in key vulnerable groups?</p> <p>7b. Will it promote healthier lifestyles?</p> <p>7c. Will it reduce health inequalities among different groups in the community?</p> <p>7d. Will it reduce isolation for vulnerable people?</p>
<p>8. To improve access to a range of good quality, resource efficient and affordable housing</p> <p>8a. Will it provide for an appropriate mix of housing to meet all needs, including affordable?</p> <p>8b. Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?</p> <p>8c. Will it support the development of resource efficient housing?</p>
<p>9. To reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime</p> <p>9a. Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</p> <p>9b. Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p>9c. Will it encourage crime reduction through design?</p>
<p>10. To increase social inclusion</p> <p>10a. Will it enable groups and communities to contribute to decision making and be involved in implementation?</p> <p>10b. Will it identify and engage with hard to reach stakeholders?</p> <p>10c. Will it create a sense of belonging and wellbeing for all members of the community?</p> <p>10d. Will it support community development?</p> <p>10e. Will it improve relations between all members of the community?</p> <p>10f. Will it reduce social exclusion?</p> <p>10g. Will it reduce prejudice?</p>

10h.	Will it promote mixed communities?
11.	To improve access to services, amenities and jobs for all groups
11a.	Will it improve the range of quality of, and access to, cultural, sporting and leisure facilities including natural green spaces?
11b.	Will it improve access to essential services and facilities?
11c.	Will it improve physical access to employment opportunities?
12.	To protect and enhance the built environment and cultural heritage, including archaeological assets
12a.	Will it protect and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, townscape, landscape, parks and gardens and their settings?
12b.	Will it improve access to buildings of historic/cultural value?
12c.	Will it protect and enhance the local distinctiveness of the built environment?
13.	To protect and enhance the Borough's biodiversity and geodiversity
13a.	Will it protect and enhance existing designated wildlife and geological sites and species populations?
13b.	Will it protect and enhance habitats and species, provide opportunities for new habitat creation and reverse the fragmentation of wildlife corridors?
14.	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and local character
14a.	Will it protect and enhance the character and appearance of the borough's landscape and countryside, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place?
14b.	Will it protect and enhance the accessibility of the landscape across the borough?
14c.	Will it encourage the development of brownfield land in preference to greenfield?
15.	To protect and improve environmental quality and amenity
15a.	Will it maintain and improve local air quality?
15b.	Will it reduce noise pollution?
15c.	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, contaminated, degraded, unstable and vacant/underused land?
15d.	Will it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?
15e.	Will it maintain and enhance ground and surface water quality?
16.	To mitigate and adapt to climate change
16a.	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?
16b.	Will it contribute to the borough's ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including the ability of other species to adapt?
16c.	Will it maximise the production and/or use of decentralised and renewable energy?
16d.	Will it reduce or manage flood risk?
17.	To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of waste
17a	Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?

- 17b. Will it reduce the amount of minerals extracted and imported?
- 17c. Will it minimise the production of waste?
- 17d. Will it maximise waste recycling and reuse, reducing the amount of waste going to landfill?
- 17e. Will it encourage water efficiency and reduce demand?

18. To increase energy efficiency

- 18a. Will it minimise the need for energy consumption?
- 18b. Will it increase energy efficiency (e.g. in buildings, transport modes, etc.)?
- 18c. Will it minimise the use of fossil fuels?

Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

- 5.4 **Figure 5.2** overleaf illustrates the compatibility of the SA objectives with one another. As the objectives cover the themes of environment, society and economy it is to be expected that not all the objectives will necessarily be compatible, or even relate to one another directly.

Figure 5.2: Testing the compatibility of SA objectives

1																		
2	✓																	
3	✓	✓																
4	✓	✓	✓															
5	✓	✓	✓	✓														
6	?	?	?	?	✓													
7	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓												
8	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓											
9	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0										
10	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
11	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓								
12	?	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0						
13	?	✓	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0					
14	?	✓	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	✓	✓				
15	?	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	?	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓			
16	?	0	0	0	?	✓	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	✓	?	✓		
17	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	?	0	0	0	?	✓	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
SA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

- 5.5 The analysis shows that no objectives are incompatible with one another, although about 14% have the potential to be incompatible, dependent on mitigation proposals or implementation methods. For example, potential incompatibility between SA objectives 14 and 16 has been identified because the development of renewable energy infrastructure in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change may be incompatible with the protection and enhancement of the landscape, but this will depend on implementation, i.e. the extent, type and location of any renewable energy developments that contribute to the achievement of SA objective 16. Where there are such potential incompatibilities, particular attention will have to be paid to these objectives during the appraisal process to ensure that the objectives of the new Local Plan are adequately assessed and any mitigation measures and likely significant effects identified.
- 5.6 However, around 41% of the objectives are compatible with one another. Of the remaining 45% it is considered that there are no direct links between them.

Appraisal Matrix

- 5.7 The matrix that will be used for the appraisal is shown in **Figure 5.3** below. It has been adapted from the one produced by Entec Ltd for the Regional Spatial Strategy Sustainability Appraisal and has been changed to reflect the Borough level scale and timescales of the Local Plan. The matrix will be used to appraise the sustainability of each Local Plan policy by assessing its impact against each SA objective in terms of geographical scale, timescale and cumulative impacts. This will enable those options / policies that are likely to have significant environmental impact to be identified and mitigation suggested.

Figure 5.3: Appraisal Matrix

Local Plan Policy (<i>number and name</i>)		
SA Objective	Potential effect (positive or negative, minor, significant etc.)	Justification
1: To exploit the growth potential of business sectors and reduce disparities between local and sub-regional economic performance	(using symbols in key below)	<i>To include a commentary justifying the SA effect and considering the likely geographical scale and timescale of the effect as well as any potential for cumulative or synergistic effects and potential mitigation.</i>
2: To develop and market the borough's image		
3: To reduce deprivation in urban and rural areas		
<i>Etc.</i>		

Key

Symbol	Likely Effect	Symbol	Likely Effect
++	Strongly positive effect	--	Strongly negative effect
+	Positive effect	-	Negative effect
0	No effect or relationship	?	Uncertain – effect unknown
+/-	Mixed effects		

6 Proposed Structure of the SA Report

- 6.1 A Sustainability Appraisal Report for each consultation stage of the Burnley Local Plan will be produced as a key output of the appraisal process. The SA Report will contain information on the effects of the proposed plan options or policies (depending on the stage) and will be used in formal public consultation. It will include the updated table 'signposting' where each of the requirements of the SEA Directive has been met (as shown in Table 1.1 of this Scoping Report).
- 6.2 The SA report will be written in a user-friendly way in order to ensure that it will be understood by as wide an audience as possible. It will include a non-technical summary and be structured as set out below:

Summary and Outcomes

- Non-technical summary.
- A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan.
- Statement on the difference the process has made.
- How to comment on the SA Report.

Background

- Purpose of the SA and the SA Report.
- Local Plan objectives and an outline of its contents.
- Compliance with the SEA Directive.

Appraisal Methodology

- Approach to the SA.
- When the SA was carried out.
- Who carried out the SA.
- Who was consulted, when and how.
- Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.

Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

- Links to other strategies, plans and policies and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account.
- Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline.
- Difficulties in data collection and its limitations.
- The SA Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators.
- Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified and the likely evolution of those issues without implementation of the new Local Plan.

Local Plan Issues and Options

- Main options considered and how they were identified.
- Comparison of their social, environmental and economic effects.
- How social, environmental and economic were considered in choosing the preferred option.

- Other options considered and why these were rejected.
- Any proposed mitigation measures.

Local Plan Policies

- Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the policies.
- How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals.
- Proposed mitigation measures.
- Uncertainties and risks.

Implementation

- Links to other tiers of plans and guidance and the project level (e.g. design guidance).
- Proposals for monitoring.

6.3 Appraisal matrices presenting the detailed assessment of each policy/proposal against the SA objectives will be presented as appendices to the main report, along with how any consultation responses received on earlier stages of the SA have been addressed.

7 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 7.1 In order to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive, this SA Scoping Report has been subject to a five week consultation with the three statutory consultees (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency). Comments received during the consultation have been addressed within the Scoping Report as appropriate, as described in **Appendix 2**.
- 7.2 Once options for the Local Plan have been drafted, they will be subject to the later stages of the SA, using the SA framework set out in **Chapter 5**. A full SA report (incorporating the later stages of the SA process) will then be produced and made available to other stakeholders and the general public for wider consultation alongside the emerging Local Plan.

LUC
July 2012

Appendix 1

Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
INTERNATIONAL				
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all. Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production.	Greater resource efficiency. New technology for renewable energy. Increase energy efficiency.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to enhance the natural environment and promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.
European Spatial Development Perspective	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to conserve natural resources and cultural heritage.
Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.	The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level.	Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.
Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed	Include sustainability objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
and flora	regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.		policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	features.
Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds	Conservation of the species of wild birds naturally occurring in the Member States to attain the Community's objectives regarding the improvement of living conditions, harmonious development of economic activities and a continuous and balanced expansion.	Create protected areas.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance habitats and protect species.
Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy	Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwaters.	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.
Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance water quality.
Directive 91/156/EEC on	Prevention or reduction of	Development of clean	Develop policies that take	Include sustainability objectives that

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
waste	waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.	technology to process waste and promote recycling.	account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.
Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.
Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.	By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.
Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution.	Identification of vulnerable areas.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
			NPPF.	
Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management	Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.
The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	<p>The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures:</p> <p>Creation of protected areas.</p> <p>Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones.</p> <p>Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</p> <p>Creation of biotopes.</p>	No targets or indicators.	<p>Policies should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development.</p> <p>Avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances effecting birds.</p>	Include sustainability objectives for the protection of birds.
Aarhus Convention	<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <p>The right of everyone to receive environmental</p>	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>information</p> <p>The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making</p> <p>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.</p>			
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan	<p>Prevent climate change.</p> <p>Protect nature and biodiversity. Protect the most vulnerable groups in society in terms of health and the environment. Ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and management of waste.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment and promote energy efficiency.
UNESCO's 'World Heritage Convention'	<p>Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community. Integrate its protection into comprehensive planning programmes and set up appropriate services for the protection, conservation and presentation of that heritage.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives that protect the cultural and natural heritage.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
The Council of Europe's 'Valletta Convention'	<p>Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.</p> <p>Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.</p>	No indicators or targets.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
The Council of Europe's 'Granada Convention'	<p>Protection of architectural heritage including places of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest.</p> <p>Provisions to prevent removal or part removal of buildings except under special controls for their relocation.</p> <p>Enhancement of the environment surrounding protected monuments.</p>	No indicators or targets.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect the architectural heritage.
NATIONAL				
Housing Act 2004	<p>Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market.</p> <p>Strengthen the Government's</p>	No indicators or targets.	Develop policies that help to create a fairer and better housing market.	Include sustainability objectives to improve access to good quality and affordable housing.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.			
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (2004)	<p>There is an emphasis on the south of England and on the housing market renewal pathfinder areas throughout the document, but the following broad aims are identified:</p> <p>Homes where they are needed most.</p> <p>Sustainable home ownership.</p> <p>Quality and choice for those who rent Reviving communities and housing markets.</p> <p>Support for those who need it e.g. for the homeless.</p> <p>Enhancing the environment.</p>	<p>Broad national targets are set relating to the delivery and improvement of housing. The target that 60% of all new</p> <p>Housing development should be on brownfield land is maintained.</p>	Develop policies that help to provide decent homes of all types and tenures throughout the Borough, catering for a variety of housing needs.	Include sustainability objectives relating to the aims in 'Homes for All' where they are relevant.
Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. There are 4 shared priorities: sustainable consumption and production;	Sets out indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK. They include 20 of the UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.	Develop policies that meet the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy.	Include sustainability objectives to cover the shared priorities.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities.</p>			
<p>Urban White Paper 2000, Our Towns and Cities: The Future – delivering an urban renaissance</p>	<p>New Sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical. Retaining people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live. Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions in towns and cities.</p>	<p>3.8 million more homes needed by 2021. Local strategies needed to meet the needs of local people developed through partnerships. 60% of new homes on brownfield sites or through conversions of existing buildings.</p>	<p>Develop policies that will effectively deliver better towns and cities taking into account the key aims of the White Paper.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to ensure that the majority of new development will be built on brownfield sites and aim to improve the quality of life of residents.</p>
<p>Rural White Paper 2000, Our Countryside: The Future – a fair deal for rural England</p>	<p>Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside.</p> <p>Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services for those who live and work in the countryside.</p> <p>Conserve and enhance rural landscapes.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Develop policies that will increase employment and services in the rural parts of the Borough whilst conserving the landscape.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to improve the economies of rural areas with minimal impact to the environment.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Future of Transport White Paper 2004: A network for 2030</p>	<p>Ensure we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future.</p> <p>Get the best out of our transport system without damaging our overall quality of life.</p> <p>Develop strategies that recognise that demand for travel will increase in the future.</p> <p>Work towards a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel but can also achieve the government's environmental objectives.</p>	<p>20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010 and 60% reduction by 2050. Transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total emissions.</p>	<p>Develop policies that provide for an increase in demand for travel whilst minimizing impact on the environment. Policies also needed to promote public transport use rather than increasing reliance on the car.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to reduce the need to travel and improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy 2000</p>	<p>Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</p> <p>Render polluting emissions harmless.</p>	<p>Sets air quality standards for 8 air pollutants.</p>	<p>Develop policies that aim to meet the standards.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and improve air quality.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Natural Environment White Paper, 2011 The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature	Protecting and improving our natural environment; Growing a green economy; and Reconnecting people and nature.	No targets or indicators.	Protect the intrinsic value of nature and recognise the multiple benefits it could have for communities.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the enhancement of the natural environment.
National Planning Policy Framework	Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development by:	No targets or indicators.	Development plan has a statutory status as the starting point for decision making.	Sustainability appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.
	Building a strong, competitive economy.	No targets or indicators.	Set out clear economic visions for that particular area.	Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.
	Ensuring vitality of town centres.	No targets or indicators.	Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the vitality of town centres.
	Promoting sustainable transport	No targets or indicators.	To implement sustainable transport modes depending on nature/location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.
	Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.	No targets or indicators.	Enhance the provision of local community facilities and services by supporting the expansion of electronic	Include a sustainability objective relating to improving communication.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
			communications networks.	
	Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.	No targets or indicators.	Identify size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations.	Include a sustainability objective relating to housing availability and quality.
	Requiring good design.	No targets or indicators.	Establish a strong sense of place to live, work and visit.	Include a sustainability objective relating to good design.
	Promoting healthy communities.	No targets or indicators.	Promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life and community cohesion.	Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.
	Protecting Green Belt Land.	No targets or indicators.	To prevent the coalescence of neighbouring towns.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the coalescence of towns.
	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.	No targets or indicators.	Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce causes/impacts of flooding.	Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaption.
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	No targets or indicators.	Recognise the wider benefits of biodiversity.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.
	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	No targets or indicators.	Sustain and enhance heritage assets and put them to viable uses consistent with their	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation of historic features.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.	No targets or indicators.	conservation. Encourage prior extraction of minerals where practicable and environmentally feasible.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable mineral extraction.
Communities and Local Government (2012) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	<p>Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning. • 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 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that relevant considerations are taken into account when producing Local Plan.	Include relevant sustainability objectives relating to social inclusion and environmental protection.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Department of Health (2010) <i>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England</i>	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No targets or indicators.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.	Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, 2009	Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change. Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote energy security and take action against climate change.	15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020. Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.	Encourage developments that would support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.	Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from renewable sources.
REGIONAL				
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West <i>(The regional tier of planning has been removed through the Localism Act 2011. The process of revoking the Regional Spatial Strategy has begun, although the RSS is still considered as a material consideration when making planning)</i>	To achieve greater economic competitiveness and growth, with associated social progress To secure an urban renaissance To sustain and revive rural communities and the rural economy To ensure active management of	A new draft RSS has been published for consultation which will contain updated targets and indicators when finalized.	Policies within the Local Plan should consider objectives and policies in RSS.	Include sustainability objectives that take account of RSS objectives applied to the local level.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
<i>decisions.)</i>	<p>environmental and cultural assets</p> <p>To secure a better image and high environmental and design quality</p> <p>To create an accessible region, with an efficient and fully integrated transport system</p>			
<p>North West Regional Housing Strategy 2005</p> <p><i>(The regional tier of planning has been removed through the Localism Act 2011. The process of revoking the Regional Housing Strategy has begun, although the RHS is still considered as a material consideration when making planning decisions.)</i></p>	<p>Four priority areas:</p> <p>Delivering urban renaissance.</p> <p>Providing affordable homes to maintain balanced communities.</p> <p>Delivering decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Meeting the needs of communities and providing support for those who need it.</p>	<p>A series of outcomes are identified for each priority area.</p>	<p>Housing policies in the Local Plan should help to stabilize the housing market and increase quality of housing.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to providing a range of affordable homes and the reduction in unfit homes.</p>
<p>Moving Forward: The Northern Way – First Growth Strategy Report</p>	<p>Vision: to establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life.</p>	<p>To achieve national average GVA per head within the next 25 years.</p>	<p>Burnley lies within the Central Lancashire City Region and borders the Manchester City Region. Policies in the Local Plan will need to take account of proposals that arise as a</p>	<p>Include sustainability objective relating to improving economic performance in the Borough.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
			result of the Northern Way that might impact upon the Borough.	
<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p><i>(The regional tier of planning has been removed through the Localism Act 2011. The process of revoking the Regional Economic Strategy has begun, although the RES is still considered as a material consideration when making planning decisions.)</i></p>	<p>Improve the formation, survival and growth rates of enterprises.</p> <p>Develop sectors with large and widespread employment.</p> <p>Develop higher added value activity through innovation.</p> <p>Develop resource efficiency, sustainable procurement and corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>Tackle lack of basic skills/qualifications.</p> <p>Meet skills needs of sectors and growth opportunities.</p> <p>Deliver high quality employment sites and premises.</p> <p>Secure new uses for brownfield land.</p> <p>Create a high quality and diverse housing stock.</p> <p>Reduce areas of housing market failure.</p> <p>Ensure planning supports</p>	<p>Achieve GVA growth above the England average.</p> <p>Reduce the number of working age people with no qualifications by 80,000 and ensure no district has more than 29% with no qualifications.</p> <p>Reduce the number of areas in the worst 5% deprived, nationally.</p> <p>Reduce CO2 emissions per unit (£) of GVA.</p>	<p>The objectives relate to a wide range of policies that should be included in the Local Plan relating to employment, housing and transport.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to business development, regeneration, skills and employment, infrastructure, heritage, environment and image.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>sustainable growth.</p> <p>Develop appropriate energy policies and supplies.</p> <p>Promote the image of the region</p> <p>Support cleaner, safer, greener Communities.</p> <p>Develop community cohesion.</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities and social exclusion.</p> <p>Realise and nurture the natural and built heritage assets.</p> <p>Improve the physical environment.</p>			
SUB-REGIONAL				
<p>Ambition Lancashire: 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire 2008 Update</p>	<p>Overall Vision:</p> <p>To position Lancashire by 2025 as an area of outstanding opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a breathtaking environment and exceptional communities.</p> <p>Lancashire’s towns, cities and</p>	<p>A wide range of county-wide targets are listed relating to the achievement of the vision.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies should take account of the Lancashire vision and their implementation should help to achieve it.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that take account of the Lancashire vision.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	rural areas maintain their separate identities, but inter-dependence is strengthened through strong economic, social and environmental connections.			
Lancashire County Council Local Transport Plan 2011	<p>Seven priorities have been identified within the Local Transport Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access into areas of economic growth and regeneration; Providing better access to education and employment; Improving people's quality of life and well-being; Improving safety of our streets for our most vulnerable residents; Reducing Carbon emissions and its effects; Maintaining our assets; Providing safe, reliable, convenient and affordable transport alternatives to the car. 	The Plan includes a wide range of indicators and targets relating to each of the seven priorities.	Develop policies relating to improving accessibility to services, encouraging sustainable transport choices, and addressing demand management.	Include sustainability objectives relating to reducing the need to travel, encouraging sustainable modes of transport, maintaining and improving air quality, and improving accessibility to services and facilities.
Joint Lancashire Structure Plan Accessibility Technical	Improve access to basic services.	Identifies information on access to basic services.	Develop policies that encourage developments in close proximity to basic	Include sustainability objectives that aim to improve access to basic services

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Report 2005	<p>Reduce social exclusion.</p> <p>Support economic regeneration.</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Improve participation and attendance in education.</p>		services.	and reduce social exclusion.
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD 2009	<p>Safeguard Lancashire's mineral resources;</p> <p>Minimise the need for mineral extraction;</p> <p>Meet the demand for new minerals;</p> <p>Identify sites and areas for mineral extraction;</p> <p>Achieve sustainable minerals production;</p> <p>Encourage community involvement and partnership working;</p> <p>Promote waste minimisation and awareness;</p> <p>Manage waste as a resource;</p> <p>Identify capacity for managing waste; and</p> <p>Achieve sustainable waste management.</p>	A variety of targets and indicators are referred to relating to minerals production, waste minimisation and recycling rates.	Policies in the Local Plan should take account the key objectives of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy where relevant.	Include sustainability objectives relating to mineral extraction, and the minimisation, disposal and reuse of waste.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2001 – 2020 – A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future	<p>To promote and enable waste reduction and re-use.</p> <p>To maximise recycling and composting.</p> <p>To minimise landfill disposal as far as practicable.</p> <p>To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible.</p>	<p>To reduce waste growth and stabilise it at 1% per annum by 2005.</p> <p>To recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015.</p> <p>To recycle and compost 58% of waste collected from households by 2015.</p> <p>Reduce the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 20% by 2010.</p>	The Strategy could lead to applications for new waste treatment and disposal facilities in the Borough, including waste transfer stations, material reclamation facilities and centralised composting facilities.	Include sustainability objectives relating to waste minimisation and increasing waste recycling and re-use.
Lancashire's Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Prevent loss of biodiversity rich arable land through inappropriate development.</p> <p>Prevent loss of any further ancient semi-natural woodland.</p> <p>Maintain the current extent and distribution of blanket bog and heathland by ensuring protection through planning and legislative mechanisms.</p> <p>Improve bankside habitat along streams and rivers and prevent loss of habitat through inappropriate</p>	<p>Halt and seek to reverse by 2010 declines in farmland birds, brown hare and other species.</p> <p>Create 30 ha of new reedbeds in the county by 2010 through the promotion of small scale reedbed creation.</p> <p>Achieve favourable conservation status on all existing reedbeds by 2015.</p>	Incorporate a policy or policies in the Local Plan relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and valuable habitats. Consider the use of S106 agreements to ensure the appropriate management of sites associated with development proposals.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and valuable habitats.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>development.</p> <p>Halt the loss of existing species-rich neutral grassland through inappropriate development.</p>			
A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire	To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other relevant bodies.	Get geoconservation policies written into all Local Plans.	Incorporate a policy or policies relating to geoconservation in the Local Plan.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the protection and enhancement of sites of geological importance.
Joint Lancashire Structure Plan SPG 'Landscape and Heritage'	Conserve or enhance Lancashire's landscape and its natural and man-made resources.	<p>The following landscape types can be found in the Borough:</p> <p>Industrial foothills and valleys;</p> <p>Moorland fringe;</p> <p>Moorland plateaux;</p> <p>Enclosed uplands; and</p> <p>Settled valleys.</p> <p>The SPG identifies a range of targets in relation to the above.</p>	Policies within the Local Plan should take account of guidance and targets relating to the landscape types that can be found in the Borough.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation or enhancement of the landscape and its natural and man-made resources.
Joint Lancashire Structure Plan SPG: 'Access and Parking' and Technical Appendix: 'Parking Standards'	To maximise efficient use of land by encouraging high levels of utilisation of car parking.	Parking standards relating to new development are included.	The SPG should inform policies in the Local Plan relating to access and parking.	Include a sustainability objective relating to accessibility and the efficient use of land.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Pennine Lancashire Housing Strategy 2009 - 2029	<p>To ensure a sufficient quantity, high quality, and appropriate type of housing supply to meet the economic aspirations and social needs of Pennine Lancashire;</p> <p>To develop sustainable neighbourhoods that can retain successful households and offer opportunities to inward movers and investors, reducing the disparities between neighbourhoods within Pennine Lancashire, providing linkages to economic growth and employment opportunities and improving overall economic performance in relation to the region;</p> <p>To meet the housing, health and support needs of our residents and vulnerable people, promoting better services, more choice, accessible and integrated fully into local communities;</p>	No targets or indicators.	Incorporate policies in the Local Plan that aim for higher quantity and higher quality of housing.	Include a sustainability objective relating to availability of quality housing.
The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020	Vision for a low carbon and well adapted Lancashire by 2020.	A 30% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions on 1990 levels by 2020.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Strategy by aiming to reduce carbon	Include sustainability objectives relating to mitigation of climate change.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
			emissions.	
A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire	<p>The strategy report has three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality; for each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide landscape change in a positive way; and to produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets for change. 	The suggested targets for landscape change are contained in a separate supplementary report.	Policies within the Local Plan should encourage the protection and enhancement of landscape features.	Include sustainability objectives relating to landscape change.
Elwood: a strategy for woodland in East	Development of a strategic woodland framework that	A series of actions have been identified under each	The Plan should include policies that take into	Include sustainability objectives relating to improving image, biodiversity,

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Lancashire, 2001	<p>contributes to the economic regeneration of East Lancashire by improving its image and perception.</p> <p>Maximising the employment potential of woodland development and management.</p> <p>Supporting local communities to develop tree and woodland initiatives.</p> <p>Developing and managing woodlands to improve the landscape and wildlife potential of East Lancashire.</p> <p>Using the woodlands of East Lancashire to provide opportunities for learning.</p> <p>Creating opportunities within woodlands for leisure / recreation / tourism uses and to encourage healthier lifestyles within our communities.</p>	<p>objective, with the following given as priorities:</p> <p>Developing structural woodlands.</p> <p>Creating major entrance points.</p> <p>Landscaping key routeways.</p> <p>Establishing the network of greenlinks.</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing existing landscape features.</p> <p>Maximising business and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Developing community based projects.</p>	account opportunities for creating new woodland and associated opportunities.	community involvement, education, health leisure, recreation and tourism.
Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009 (Environment Agency)	Reduce flood risk within the Ribble catchment, including Calder urban areas such as Burnley.	No targets or indicators.	Council will need to apply appropriate planning control for developments within flood risk areas and promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) within	Include sustainability objectives relating to flood risk.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
			current and future developments.	
Burnley Nelson and Colne Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2010 (Environment Agency)	Aims to reduce flood risk through maintaining and improving flood defences, enhancing flood warning and forecasting ability, influencing development planning and promoting flood proofing measures in homes.	No targets or indicators.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.	Include sustainability objectives relating to flood risk.
Lancashire County Council (2008) <i>Strategy for health and well being</i>	Key priorities have been identified in relation to health: Alcohol misuse; Mental health and emotional wellbeing; Worklessness, poverty and debt; and Workplace health.	No targets or indicators.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.	Include sustainability objectives relating to health and well-being.
LOCAL				
Local Plan Second Review (April 2006)	6 key aims: To secure urban and rural regeneration by promoting quality sustainable form of development. To promote growth and diversification in the local	Each aim has several objectives and sets of targets that are relevant.	Targets from the existing Local Plan will be carried over into the emerging Local Plan where appropriate.	

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>economy.</p> <p>Better quality housing and spaces.</p> <p>To protect and enhance the Borough's key environmental assets.</p> <p>To help promote community cohesion.</p> <p>To improve the roles and functions of Burnley and Padiham town centres, locally and regionally.</p>			
<p>Burnley's Future 2010-2017: The sustainable community strategy for Burnley</p>	<p>The community strategy has three strategic priorities:</p> <p>Prosperity – securing the Borough's economic future;</p> <p>Places – making the Borough clean, green and safe; and</p> <p>People – creating opportunities and sustaining ambition.</p>	<p>There are 34 indicators, under the following themes:</p> <p>A united people;</p> <p>A place to live;</p> <p>A place to work;</p> <p>A place that is well connected;</p> <p>A place to learn;</p> <p>A place to be healthy;</p> <p>A place to relax;</p> <p>A place that is cared for; and</p> <p>Somewhere to be proud of</p>	<p>Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Strategy where relevant.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to community relations; education; employment; environmental quality; housing quality; crime; health; services; and transport.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Burnley's Future 2007-2017: Burnley's Economic Strategy	<p>There are 5 strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing an Entrepreneurial Culture Supporting and promoting the advanced manufacturing cluster Creating a modern image and a first class business environment Securing a highly skilled workforce to underpin the knowledge economy Improving connectivity to key growth centres 	A range of measures, including levels of employment, qualification and visitor spending.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Strategy where relevant.	Include sustainability objectives relating to employment, qualifications and economic performance.
Burnley Visitor Economic Strategy 2006-2016	<p>There are 5 key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a strong brand image; Destination management – improving quality; Developing partnerships; Developing target markets; and Information, communication and technology. 	Key performance indicators relate to visitor numbers and expenditure, and employment in tourism sector.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Strategy where relevant.	Include sustainability objectives relating to strengthening economy through tourism.
Burnley's Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2010-	There are relevant visions for each of the three strategic	No targets or indicators.	Policies within the Local Plan should support health	Include sustainability objectives relating

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
2015	<p>priorities under the community strategy:</p> <p>Prosperity – The borough will be known for its outstanding sport & leisure education programmes and employment opportunities, underpinned by high profile community and voluntary sectors. Increased youth engagement will utilise local resources and contribute to a reduction in antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Places – A range of high standard indoor and outdoor facilities will be available across the borough, offering affordable access to different sports, health and exercise to all levels of ability.</p> <p>People – By 2015 Burnley will have a well sign-posted sporting offer. A co-ordinated approach to new school sports facilities will benefit our clubs, and combined with an exciting events programme we will see more people of all ages taking part more often.</p>		and well-being by encouraging active lifestyles.	to health and well-being.
Cultural Strategy 'Our	Developing and promoting	A number of target dates	The Local Plan should	Include sustainability objectives relating

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
Cultures, Our Communities...’ 2003-2008	<p>the profile of the borough in positive ways.</p> <p>Boosting the wider economy.</p> <p>Achieving community cohesion.</p> <p>Wider access to cultural activity and opportunities.</p> <p>Work to ensure that the quality of services is continuously developed and improved.</p> <p>The needs, ambitions and potential of young people should be central to all developments and changes in the cultural sector.</p>	<p>have been set relating to specific actions under each objective. There are no overall targets for the strategy.</p>	<p>include policies relating to improving the economy, community cohesion; access; improving services and education.</p>	<p>to improving the image of the Borough, economic performance, community cohesion, cultural activity and access; service provision and the educational development of young people</p>
Forest of Burnley	<p>With residual and continuing funding from the Millennium and Forestry Commissions and ELWOOD the project continues to:</p> <p>Protect, enhance and maintain the 100 new and maturing woodland sites with particular emphasis upon maintaining and improving public access.</p> <p>Create new woodlands to bring Burnley closer to the England average of 8%</p>	<p>See objectives.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that encourage tree planting and protect woodland areas.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to enhancement and protection of the natural environment.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>cover, with the associated benefits of landscape, wildlife, shelter.</p> <p>Encourage greater access to woodlands for healthy exercise, education and recreation for a wide section of the population.</p> <p>Promote woodland planting as a means of helping to offset CO2 emissions and help tackle global warming.</p> <p>Promote the use of local timber and wood and bio-energy products in conjunction with the Lancashire Woodland Project and Offshoots.</p> <p>Continue to develop arts and education initiatives via the Land / Panopticans projects with college and school involvement where appropriate.</p>			
Padiham Market Town Action Plan	To develop and strengthen Padiham's economic base by supporting existing economic sectors in the town and the surrounding areas whilst encouraging new businesses to locate in the town.	Key indicators are: jobs created/safeguarded; learning opportunities supported; new businesses created; brownfield land remediated; businesses supported on skills needed;	The Local Plan should include policies that support the regeneration of Padiham and the surrounding area by improving access, reusing buildings and land, and	Include sustainability objectives relating to the conservation of buildings, improving environmental quality, business sector growth, and improving the image of the borough.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>To create a friendly, attractive environment throughout the town by building on the character and charm of the town.</p> <p>To improve the quality of life for residents by increasing their capacity to engage in the regeneration of Padiham.</p> <p>To encourage development of a range of quality facilities, attractions and events, building on existing local assets.</p> <p>To increase awareness both at home and further afield of the benefit of living, working and operating a business in Padiham, helping to establish the town as a centre for tourism excellence and create niche markets.</p>	<p>and buildings brought back into use.</p>	<p>conservation.</p>	
<p>Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Burnley, 2003</p>	<p>Increased community involvement and cohesion.</p> <p>Improved area co-ordination and management.</p> <p>Developing children and young people.</p> <p>Improving educational attainment and lifelong</p>	<p>There are a large number of targets including:</p> <p>Crime reduction; involving young people in regeneration; Increasing the number of people with access to higher education; Increasing educational attainment; delivering</p>	<p>The Local Plan should contain policies relating to the objectives of the Strategy. In particular these would be relevant to the areas identified as Community Regeneration Areas, which correspond with the Area Action Plan</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to community cohesion, young people, education, living environment, health and employment.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>learning.</p> <p>Developing high quality living environments.</p> <p>Improved health and social well-being.</p> <p>Better employment and increased enterprise.</p>	<p>housing market renewal; delivering sustainable high quality neighbourhoods; providing sustainable transport options; Reducing the environmental impacts of business; and providing sustainable business sites.</p>	<p>areas.</p>	
<p>Burnley Empty Homes Strategy 2008-2011</p>	<p>Four priorities:</p> <p>Improve the recording and identification of empty homes and action to deal with them;</p> <p>Work with owners to bring empty homes back into use;</p> <p>Work with partners to reduce the number of empty homes in the borough; and</p> <p>Develop and implement policy tools to improve action on empty homes.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Strategy where relevant.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to housing availability and community support.</p>
<p>A Home Energy Strategy for Burnley, -2008-2011</p>	<p>Objectives are identified under three key themes:</p> <p>Increasing energy efficiency;</p> <p>Reducing fuel poverty; and</p> <p>Tackling climate change.</p>	<p>Annual percentage improvement in home energy efficiency.</p> <p>Minimum Energy Ratings (SAP).</p> <p>Number of excess winter deaths (per thousand population).</p>	<p>Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Strategy by supporting energy efficiency measures for developments, encouraging the use of renewable energy technologies and diversifying the job</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to energy efficiency in homes, renewable energy production and salary levels.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
		Number of new residential development schemes of 10 units or above which incorporate renewable energy technologies.	market.	
Burnley Arts & Cultural Action Plan 2009–2012	<p>Communication - clear and regular information dissemination for the art and cultural sector, the community and the region</p> <p>Grass Roots Clusters - empowering local residents, especially young people, to work collectively to have an input in their community's development</p> <p>Arts & Heritage - highlighting and enhancing Burnley's natural, historical and cultural assets</p> <p>Health & Well Being - increasing participation in arts and culture to support residents' health and quality of life</p> <p>Regeneration - innovative, creative and inclusive regeneration that represents Burnley's significant past and future ambition</p> <p>Cultural Industries - provide</p>	There are a variety of outcomes identified for actions to be implemented under the objectives. These include: diversifying audiences; promoting facilities; improving image; training and education.	Policies in the Local Plan should promote the arts as a regeneration tool and support the development of arts and cultural facilities.	Include sustainability objectives relating to access to facilities and services; image and educational attainment.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	opportunities for the creative sector to grow and develop, embedding a creative, inspirational and entrepreneurial culture of working			
<p>Burnley Borough Council Cycling Strategy 2003-2007 <i>(Currently under revision)</i></p>	<p>To increase the level of cycling in the Borough thus facilitating a modal shift away from car travel.</p> <p>To work with LCC to increase the number highway cycle routes and road cycle lanes in the Borough.</p> <p>To link Burnley to the Sustrans National Cycle Network via on and/or off road routes.</p> <p>To link Burnley to the Pennine bridleway and 'Mary Towneley Loop' via on and/or off road routes.</p> <p>To increase cycle parking facilities in the Borough.</p> <p>To encourage Council employees to cycle to and from their workplace.</p> <p>To encourage major employers in the Borough to provide secure cycle parking</p>	<p>Increase percentage trips by bicycle from 1.0% in 1991 to 2.0% by 2006 and to 5.0% in 2016. (the Burnley local plan gives an increase to 2% by 2011)</p> <p>The Local Plan target is to construct an additional 20km of on / off road cycle routes by 2006.</p> <p>Pennine Cycleway 2003</p> <p>Pennine Cycleway 2003</p> <p>Provide new cycle parking facilities at 20 locations by 2006.</p> <p>Provide secure cycle parking and shower room facilities at each of its main offices by 2006.</p> <p>Sign up 10 local companies to make a commitment to the cycling strategy and its objectives by 2006.</p> <p>Liaison with, and assistance</p>	<p>The Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Cycling Strategy by including policies encouraging the development and use, through the creation of associated facilities, of cycleways. It could be possible to adopt a revised version of the Strategy as a Supplementary Planning Document.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to increasing opportunities for cycling and increasing safety for cyclists.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>facilities, and to encourage their employees to cycle to work.</p> <p>Encouragement of local schools and colleges to promote cycling and safe routes to school.</p> <p>Reduction of road traffic accident figures</p> <p>Making the boroughs roads safer for cyclists</p> <p>Making Burnley town centre roads safer for cyclists</p>	<p>of LCC regarding preparation of School Travel Plans for schools/colleges</p> <p>Liaison with, and assistance of LCC to achieve aims and objectives of its ongoing Local Travel Plan.</p> <p>Carry out review of all main roads identified on the strategy network plan and in the Boroughs Local Plan by 2004/5</p> <p>Carry out review of the central core area increasing pedestrianised zones by 2004/5.</p>		
<p>Burnley Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002 - 2005</p>	<p>To reduce crime by 20% with emphasis on crimes of concern to local communities in line with British Crime survey comparator figures.</p> <p>To improve the quality of life for local communities by tackling anti-social behaviour and improving the local environment.</p> <p>To reduce the harm caused to communities by drug and alcohol misuse.</p>	<p>The types of crime included in this category are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent crime including domestic violence and hate crime • Criminal damage • Domestic Burglary • Robbery • Theft • Vehicle Crime 	<p>Policies in the Local Plan need to ensure that design to reduce crime and disorder is taken into account for all developments where appropriate.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to crime and disorder and road safety.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>To make the roads in our communities safer with an emphasis on reducing child casualties.</p>	<p>To reduce perceived levels of anti-social behaviour in neighbourhoods by 15%.</p> <p>To reduce the number of violent crimes in the Burnley Borough area, with particular emphasis on the town centre, by 5%.</p> <p>Reduce the numbers of people killed or seriously injured on the Borough's roads by 5%.</p> <p>To reduce the numbers of collisions involving people killed or seriously injured on the Borough's roads by 5%.</p> <p>Reduce the numbers of children killed or seriously injured on the Borough's roads by 5%.</p>		
<p>Burnley Car Parking Strategy 2010</p>	<p>Assess future demand for parking;</p> <p>Proactive approach to the provision of additional parking;</p> <p>Encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport; and</p> <p>Deliver cost effective parking</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives of the Strategy where relevant.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to parking availability and encouragement of sustainable transport.</p>

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	that ensures available parking for users, and provide further support for the local economy.			
Green Spaces Strategy	<p>The objectives of the Green Spaces Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a comprehensive audit of existing provision of all types of greenspace, sporting and recreational facilities in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility. • provide a strategic focus for the Council enabling the best use of existing and future designated open spaces. • produce a set of quantity, quality and accessibility standards for each type of open space. • using these standards, identify surpluses or deficiencies both now and in the future, with recommendations for resolving any key issues. • provide a basis for improving the quality of planning policies and the decision making in relation 	No targets or indicators.	The Local Plan should aim to improve the quality of, and accessibility to green spaces throughout the Borough. A balanced provision should be achieved by addressing where there are deficits and surpluses of certain types of green spaces.	Include sustainability objectives relating to accessibility to green space.

Strategy / Plan / Programme	Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the new Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>to any development pressures on open space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure any accessible funding is invested in the right places where there is the most need. • enable the Council to conduct Section106 negotiations with developers from a position of knowledge with evidence to support. 			

Appendix 2

Consultation Comments Received in Relation to the Draft Scoping Report

Statutory Consultee	Comment	Response
Environment Agency	As requested we have considered Section 7 of the Scoping Report and Chapter 3 and can confirm that it is robust and comprehensive, and provides a suitable baseline for the Sustainability Appraisal of the emerging Local Plan	Noted, no action required.
Natural England	Paragraph 1.15 refers to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) & Appropriate Assessment. This acknowledges that the Local Plan must be screened in relation to the Habitats Regulations to determine whether an appropriate assessment is required in accordance with Regulation 102 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which we welcome.	Noted, no action required.
Natural England	We are pleased to note that the draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) will be considered as the Plan develops further. The Planning Inspectorate has issued a position statement on how it should be considered - <i>“The draft NPPF is likely to be referred to by the parties in current appeals and development plan casework. Whilst it is a consultation document and, therefore, subject to potential amendment, nevertheless it gives a clear indication of the Government’s ‘direction of travel’ in planning policy. Therefore, the draft National Planning Policy Framework is capable of being a material consideration, although the weight to be given to it will be a matter for the decision maker’s planning judgment in each particular case. The current Planning Policy Statements, Guidance notes and Circulars remain in place until cancelled.”</i>	Noted, no action required.
Natural England	<p>Whether there are any additional plans, policies or programmes that are relevant to the SA and should be included.</p> <p>Natural England welcomes the thorough list of</p>	Noted, no action required at this stage. The review of plans, policies and programmes will be updated as appropriate during later stages of the SA process.

Statutory Consultee	Comment	Response
	international, national and local review of policies, plans and programmes. It appears to cover all relevant documents. It will be crucial to update this list during the next stage of the SA process to ensure emerging policies, plans and programmes are added to the baseline.	
Natural England	<p>Whether the information provided in Chapter 3 is robust and comprehensive, and provides a suitable baseline for the SA of the emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>Overall Natural England is satisfied with the baseline information given, we welcome the inclusion of Biodiversity and Geodiversity, Soils, Landscape and Greenspaces.</p>	Noted, no action required.
Natural England	<p>Whether there are any additional key sustainability issues that should be included.</p> <p>We would wish to see issues concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable transport, including promoting travel by public transport, cycling and walking, amongst other aspects; • conservation and enhancement of the coast and countryside; • enhancement of local landscape (and townscape) character and quality, and local distinctiveness; • conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity; • the necessity to provide, conserve, maintain and enhance green infrastructure for its wide ranging contribution to biodiversity, geodiversity, as a recreation resource for the benefit of the health and well-being of residents, and as a means of mitigation against the effects of climate change; 	Noted. The list of issues provided here appear to be mainly objectives, rather than locally specific key sustainability issues. A number of these issues are already addressed within the key sustainability issues listed in Chapter 4, and others are addressed within the SA framework in Chapter 5.

Statutory Consultee	Comment	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor and development pressure affecting sites of biodiversity value; • the necessity to provide, conserve and maintain access to green and open spaces; and rights of way; and 'the role that access to greenspace and the natural environment can play in combating obesity and poor health'. While all of these issues are environmental, they also (particularly in the case of sustainable transport, green infrastructure and greenspace) contribute towards economic and social objectives. 	
Natural England	<p>Whether the SA framework is appropriate and includes a suitable range of objectives.</p> <p>We would wish to see sustainability objectives covering the following, as relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and enhancing landscape (and townscape) character and quality; and local distinctiveness; including historic landscape. SA objectives 12a and 14. • Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, including both habitats and species, and maintaining and enhancing internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites and priority habitats. SA objective 13. • Conserving and enhancing geodiversity; including conservation of the soil resource. SA objective 13. • Maintaining, creating, restoring and enhancing the quality of and opportunities for public access to good quality rights of way, open space, countryside and coast. SA objective 11a. • Maintaining and where possible improving the quality of air, reducing emissions and limiting air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including 	<p>It is considered that the SA framework addresses all of the issues listed. The relevant SA objectives are noted in red next to each issue in the left hand column.</p>

Statutory Consultee	Comment	Response
	<p>human health. SA objective 15a.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and where possible improving the quality of water, minimising water pollution, ensuring that water is used more efficiently and avoiding, promoting Sustainable Urban Drainage and reducing and managing flood risk. SA objectives 15e and 16d. • Conserving & protecting other natural resources. SA objective 17. • Maintaining and enhancing human health, including enhanced health from access to green spaces and improved equitable access to a healthier, happier and more sustainable lifestyle. SA objective 7. • Minimising the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings. SA objectives 15c and 15d. • Reducing the contribution to climate change and enabling adaptation to climate change which is already locked in. SA objective 16. • Meeting an increased proportion of energy needs from renewable sources. SA objective 16c. • Minimising waste, and promoting the re-use and recovery of waste through increased recycling and/or composting. SA objective 17. • Minimising car use & encouraging more sustainable means of transport including public transport, walking & cycling. SA objective 6. • Incorporating the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new development. SA objectives 2a, 8c, 17e and 18b. 	
Natural England	We would wish to see indicators for meeting the above	Noted. Indicators for the SA objectives will be considered at a later stage of the SA process, in line

Statutory Consultee	Comment	Response
	<p>objectives, and these should include amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of Landscape Character Assessment to provide baseline information, targets and indicators for 'landscape' and 'townscape'; • Biodiversity Action Plan targets; • Habitat and species targets aligned to the work of the North West Biodiversity Forum; • Use of Natural England's 'ANGSt' standards for green space, and, • Quality and length of Public Rights of Way, national standards such as 'Green Flag' for parks and open spaces. 	<p>with the requirement to consider monitoring measures for any significant effects identified. These proposed indicators will be taken into account at that stage.</p>
English Heritage	<p>Paragraph 2.7 – it is important to be mindful of the definition of sustainable development in the NPPF which covers protecting and enhancing the historic environment together with seeking positive improvements in the quality of the historic environment.</p>	<p>Noted. It is not considered necessary to amend this paragraph; however the principles of sustainable development (as defined in the NPPF) are being taken into account throughout the SA.</p>
English Heritage	<p>Up to date information on designated heritage assets can be obtained from the National Heritage List for England (http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/) and the 2012 Heritage at Risk statistics will be available from mid-August. It is important to remember that the Register only covers grade I and II listed buildings so cannot be construed as representing the totality of heritage at risk in Burnley. The 2011 Register included 5 building entries and in addition 4 Conservation Areas at Risk. You state that there is only 1 up to date Conservation Area appraisal but you should also refer to the suite of heritage appraisals undertaken for housing market renewal and the preparation of area action plans. Information is also available from the Lancashire Historic Town Assessments, the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation and the Lancashire Historic</p>	<p>Noted. The information provided in Chapter 3 in relation to the historic environment has been updated and amended where appropriate, taking into account these suggested information sources. Information from the forthcoming 2012 version of the Heritage at Risk Register will be drawn on when the baseline information is updated later in the SA process.</p>

Statutory Consultee	Comment	Response
	Environment Record. You should also include information from the Lancashire Textile Mills Survey which indicates 12 mills at high risk in Burnley.	
English Heritage	Buildings at risk are highlighted as a key environmental sustainability issue, in the light of the above information I suggest that this be both broadened and made more specific to cover all heritage at risk and mills at risk as a key component of local distinctiveness in Burnley. Other issues may arise from reviewing the heritage assessments.	Noted. The key sustainability issue relating to listed buildings at risk has been amended to also refer to textile mills.
English Heritage	Figure 5.1 – The objectives and ‘will it’ questions are supported and I suggest you can cross check these against our guidance which suggest questions.	Noted. The questions in the SA framework have been cross checked with those included in English Heritage’s guidance. It is considered that they are appropriate and no changes have been made.
English Heritage	Figure 5.3 – When understanding impact on the historic environment and the scope for mitigation it is important for the results of the scoring matrix to be accompanied by explanation/commentary. We welcome the inclusion of the justification column and would expect this to set out more detailed information on impacts on heritage assets and their setting and the wider historic environment.	Noted. The justification column will be completed along with the remainder of the appraisal matrices during the later stages of the SA.