

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

2014 – 2017

December 2014

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Localism Act 2011, requires the council to prepare a Local Development Scheme (LDS). This sets out the programme for the production of planning documents that will form Burnley's new Local Plan. The LDS identifies the documents that make up current planning policy, progress on creating new planning policy documents and sets out the programme and resources required to produce new Local Plan in a timely and efficient manner.
- 1.2 This is the eighth revision to the LDS by Burnley Borough Council. The initial scheme, approved in 2005, covered the period 2004–2007. This revision of the LDS supersedes all previous versions. It sets out a work programme for planning policy over the three-year period 2014-2017, and will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that it is up to date. It replaces the LDS adopted in August 2014 updating the timetable therein.

2. Planning Policy Context

- 2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) together with a small number of other documents, including the Planning for Traveller Sites and ministerial statement, sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. Launched on 27th March 2012, it was a key part of the government's reforms which aimed to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. This replaced policy previously contained in planning policy statements (PPS) and planning policy guidance notes (PPG), vastly simplifying the information about planning. Local plans must be consistent with national policy.
- 2.2 On 6 March 2014, the government also launched new online national Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) which replaced most of the remaining technical and practice guidance which underpinned the previous PPGs and PPSs and NPPF, although some still remains e.g. Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments. Although this represents guidance not policy, the government and plan inspectors expect councils to follow such guidance unless they can explain why their particular local circumstances have led them to adopt a different approach.
- 2.3 The 2004 Act required Local Planning Authorities to produce a portfolio of planning documents to deliver their spatial planning strategy. This portfolio includes two types of planning document – Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 2.4 **Development Plan Documents (DPDs)**. These set out policies and proposals and can allocate land. They have statutory development plan status. They are used to determine the acceptability of planning proposals. They must be subject to

community involvement and Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment and are independently examined by a Planning Inspector.

- 2.5 **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).** SPDs do not have statutory development plan status but would be a material consideration in considering relevant planning proposals. They are useful in providing more detailed guidance and support for policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents. They have the advantage of being quicker to prepare as they are not subject to independent examination. They cannot allocate land.
- 2.6 The 2004 Act also requires Local Planning Authorities to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and an annual Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 2.7 The SCI describes how the Council will engage with communities and others in preparing planning documents such as the Local Plan and in dealing with planning applications. Burnley Borough Council's current SCI was adopted in 2007 and guided the production of Area Action Plans. The document needs revising to reflect that reality of the council's current planning staffing and financial resources and changes in legislation, plan-making procedures and community structures.
- 2.8 The SCI is not subject to examination and there is no requirement to consult on its content, however, it is good practice to hold some informal consultation when changes to consultation procedures are proposed. Having recently undertaken Issues and Options consultation on the Local Plan, it is proposed to use the feedback received on the effectiveness of consultation from this to revise the SCI. A revised draft would be considered by the Local Plan Working Group before being presented Executive for formal adoption.

Authority Monitoring Report

- 2.9 The AMR measures plan-making progress against the timetable set out in the LDS and the extent to which planning policies and objectives are being achieved and is published at least annually.
- 2.10 The Localism Act also introduced new rights and powers allowing the community to help shape future development in their area by coming together to prepare Neighbourhood Development Plans.

3. Current Planning Policy

Burnley Development Plan

- 3.1 The Development Plan for Burnley comprises of the following documents:

“Saved” policies in the Burnley Local Plan Second Review 2001–2016, adopted in 2006 Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy (Feb 2009) and Site Allocations and Development Plan Policies (September 2013)

- 3.2 These documents together with the SPD’s listed below provide the basis for decision making on planning applications in the borough.

Burnley Local Plan Second Review 2001-2016

- 3.3 The Burnley Local Plan Second Review, adopted in April 2006 contains borough wide and site specific policies on general development issues, economy, housing and neighbourhoods, the built and natural environment, community facilities, transport, and Burnley and Padiham Town Centres. It also allocates sites for housing and employment development.
- 3.4 Under the provisions of the 2004 Act, the Council requested that the Secretary of State consider making a direction to save all the policies of the local plan beyond the date they were automatically saved i.e. April 2009. The Secretary of State agreed to the Council’s request and the policies have been saved and remain in force, insofar as they are consistent with the NPPF, until they are replaced by policies in the new local plan. A reproduction of the direction and list of the Saved Local Plan Policies can be found in Appendix 1.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 3.5 SPDs do not form part of the Development Plan. However, to the extent that they are consistent with the NPPF, they will remain in force until such time that the policy with which they are associated is replaced or deleted. At that time, any planning guidance to be retained will need to be revised as necessary and consulted upon in accordance with the provisions set out in the Regulations and the Council’s Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Appendix 2 provides details of the SPDs prepared by Burnley Council.

4. Creating a New Local Plan – Process

Background

- 4.1 The first LDS approved by Burnley Council set out a plan to produce a Core Strategy DPD, Development Management Policies DPD and 5 Area Action Plans. The 2004 Act required Local Planning Authorities to prepare a Core Strategy with which other Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents had to be in conformity. This is no longer the case and it is now possible to produce a single planning document incorporating strategic policies along with site allocations and development management policies. The Area Action Plan documents were to have

provided a detailed planning framework for the regeneration of three neighbourhoods in the borough and the Town Centre. The proposed-submission versions of these plans were published for comment in November/December 2010 but work on them ceased before formal submission to the Secretary of State due to significant changes in funding.

- 4.2 The LDS 2012–2015 therefore proposed to move to the production a single development plan document, the [Burnley Local Plan](#). This would not only set out strategic planning policies but would identify site specific allocations and detailed development management policies.
- 4.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Localism Act 2011 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (The Regulations) set out the process for preparing a Local Plan. The NPPF sets out national policy on plan-making (paragraphs 150-185 inclusive) and what plans should contain including, key evidence base requirements, and sets out the tests of soundness. The NPPG contains more detailed guidance on plan and evidence base preparation.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 4.4 The 2004 Act requires Development Plan Documents to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that they reflect principles of sustainable development and comply with both UK and European law. The [Scoping Report](#) for the Appraisals sets out the process by which the policies and proposals in the Local Plan are to be appraised to ensure that they contribute to the aims of achieving sustainable development. Three statutory bodies – Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency (the ‘SEA bodies’) – must be consulted to ensure consensus on the scope of the SEA.

Plan Preparation (Regulation 18)

- 4.5 The local community, public sector partners and private businesses must be engaged in the plan making process to help refine and improve options so that the resulting Development Plan Document (DPDs) represents the most appropriate strategy when considered against all the reasonable alternatives. This process helps to deliver confidence in the chosen strategy.
- 4.6 Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 is entitled ‘Preparation of a local plan’. It establishes the basis for a continuous process of participation over an extended period of time. There is flexibility under Regulation 18 for the local planning authority to develop and evaluate a range of alternative approaches before taking forward what it considers to be the most appropriate strategy to the ‘publication’ stage. This Regulation 18 stage involves

the collection and review of an extensive evidence base that underpin the policies of the Development Plan Document.

- 4.7 Whilst Regulation 18 does not preclude a single stage of consultation, there are three stages of engagement and public consultation typically carried out in under the umbrella of Regulation 18; these are outlined below:
- i. **Informal engagement** – This is the starting point for all local plan documents. It involves a process of ongoing community involvement, whereby interested parties (local people, businesses, community groups, voluntary organisations, statutory bodies etc.) are invited to enter into a continuing dialogue with the local planning authority, allowing them to raise those issues that are important to them and, where possible, put forward solutions which help to address these issues. This enables the Council to evaluate options, before taking forward those that are considered to offer a reasonable solution for further evaluation as part of the plan-making process.
 - ii. **Issues and Options consultation** – It is important that all the reasonable alternatives (options) for addressing a particular issue are fully evaluated before a plan is finally adopted. An Issues and Options stage allows these to be raised and commented on early in the plan-making process. This is not a statutory stage of plan making, but within it a formal six-week public consultation period provides an opportunity for any interested parties to consider and comment upon the key issues that have been highlighted during the early stages of informal engagement, the evidence base documents prepared any options that have been identified to address these issues. It also provides an opportunity to put forward further suggestions which may not have been identified by this stage in the process. At this early stage in the preparation process it is important to fully engage with those bodies prescribed for the purposes of section 33A(1)(c) of the Localism Act 2011 under the Duty to Cooperate, to ensure that they have adequate opportunity to comment on the emerging direction of the local plan.
 - iii. **Preferred Options consultation** – This is again not a statutory stage of plan-making, but is widely used stage following on from consulting on the issues and options and thoroughly considering any comments received. The Council set out what it believes to be the most appropriate strategy often in the form of a draft plan. A sustainability appraisal/strategic environmental assessment of each ‘reasonable alternative’ will be a key element in this stage of the process.

Publication (Regulation 19 & 20)

- 4.8 Following the close of the final public consultation held in accordance with Regulation 18, the Council is likely to require a period of between five and nine months, depending on the level of response and the complexity of the local plan document, to carefully consider the differing views that will have been put forward and evaluate the

available evidence. During this period the Council will prepare what it considers to be the final version of its plan.

- 4.9 This Publication Plan (also known as the ‘Proposed Submission Plan’) sets-out what the Council considers to be the most appropriate strategy for addressing both local needs and the principles of sustainable development outlined in national planning policy.
- 4.10 The Council must allow any interested parties a minimum of six-weeks to submit their comments (‘representations’) on the Publication Plan. This public consultation is no longer seeking suggested amendments to the overall strategy or individual policies, but is concerned with determining whether all legal requirements have been met in the production of the plan and whether it is considered to be ‘sound’; in other words that it is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
- 4.11 Any significant outstanding issues that go to the heart of the soundness of the plan should come to light during this consultation. As the Council considers the Publication Plan to be to be ‘sound’, amendments should be avoided wherever possible, although relatively minor concerns can be addressed through changes to the document prior to submission. Ideally these should be discussed in advance with the Planning Inspectorate, or set-out in a Schedule of Proposed Minor Changes submitted for consideration by the Planning Inspector appointed to carry out the independent examination of the document.
- 4.12 Any significant concerns may require the Council to re-publish and consult once again on a revised version of the document (Regulation 19), or even go-back a stage further if new strategic options need to be considered (i.e. to Regulation 18). Both scenarios will have a consequent knock-on effect on the timetable for examination.
- 4.13 Before the plan can be submitted to the Secretary of State the Council must produce a summary of the main issues raised by the representations it has received in response to the public consultation on the Publication Plan (Regulation 22 (c) (v)) and a summary report of the consultation carried out under Regulation 18 (Regulation 22 (c) (i - iv)). Only those representations submitted in response to consultation on the Publication Plan will be considered by the Planning Inspector, who will use these comments to help formulate a series of questions relating to the overall soundness of the plan.
- 4.14 In effect the Publication stage is not part of the Council's consultation process, but part of the process of testing the soundness of the plan.

Submission (Regulation 22)

- 4.15 As soon as practicable after the close of the public consultation held in accordance with Regulation 19/20, the Council will submit its plan and all supporting documents to the Secretary of State. The examination process starts on the date of submission.

Independent Examination (Regulations 23 and 24)

- 4.16 Where the subject matter addressed by the plan is relatively straightforward the Planning Inspector, appointed to carry out the independent examination of the plan, may choose to deal with the whole examination by written representations (subject to the right to be heard). However, it is more likely that one or more hearing sessions will need to be held.
- 4.17 Following the examination, the Inspector will issue a report on the soundness of the plan. Should the plan be found to be sound, or capable of being so with some modifications, the local planning authority can progress to adoption.
- 4.18 Following most examinations, Inspectors will propose ‘main modifications’ to a plan to ensure soundness (where asked to do so by a Councils to avoid a finding of unsoundness) and these may require further consultation, and if necessary in the judgement of the Inspector, a reopening some of the Hearing Sessions.

Adoption (Regulation 26)

- 4.19 Adoption will require a formal resolution at a meeting of the Full Council.
- 4.20 A timetable for the production of the Local Plan identifying each of the above stages is set out in Appendix 3.

5. New Local Plan - Progress

Background

- 5.1 This section of the report sets out progress to date in the preparation of the new Local Plan. Based on advice from the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Burnley Borough Council had delayed work on preparing a Core Strategy as it had only recently adopted a revised Local Plan in 2006. As work on the Core Strategy was still at a preliminary stage when the NPPF was issued in 2012, it was decided not to produce a suite of Development Plan Documents but to switch to the production a single Local Plan DPD.

Progress

- 5.2 Significant progress has been made in preparing the Local Plan during 2013/14 including the development of the evidence base and the preparation and consultation

on a first ‘Issues and Options’ document from 17 Feb to 31 March 2014 and further ‘Issues and Options Additional Sites Consultation’ from 26 August to 7 October 2014.

Evidence Base

- 5.3 As described in the previous section it is essential that DPD’s are based on a sound evidence base. It will allow the council to produce a plan that addresses difficult issues and is deliverable and will be vital in demonstrating the soundness of the plan at the Independent Examination. The evidence base will also inform the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 5.4 Local planning authorities must also demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts and work together with neighbouring authorities to meet development requirements which cannot wholly be met within their own areas. As such, and to help comply with its requirements under the Duty to Cooperate, wherever possible, Burnley Council has sought to produce a joint evidence base with one or more neighbouring authorities.
- 5.5 Table 1 sets out the key evidence base documents to support the Local Plan, together with an indication of their progress.

Table 1: Existing Evidence Base – Key Documents		
Study/Evidence	Date	Status
Housing Land Monitoring	2005 - 2014	Updated annually by Burnley Council (April – March)
Employment Land Monitoring	2007 - 2014	To be updated annually by Burnley Council (April – March)
Burnley and Pendle Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment	2012	Completed by Salford Housing and Urban Studies Unit in August 2012
Burnley Wildlife and Habitat Survey	2007	Undertaken by Golder Associates
Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy Development in the South Pennines	2010	Undertaken by Julie Martin consultants
Landscape Guidance for Wind Turbines up to 60m high in the South and West Pennines	2013	Undertaken by Julie Martin Associates
South Pennines Wind Energy Landscape Study	2014	Undertaken by Julie Martin consultants and LUC
Lancashire Renewable and Low	2010	Completed by Maslen for

Table 1: Existing Evidence Base – Key Documents		
Study/Evidence	Date	Status
Carbon Energy Study		Lancashire County Council
Flood Risk Areas	2014	Updated regularly by the Environment Agency
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1	2009 <i>Currently being Updated</i>	Produced by Burnley Council in consultation with Environment Agency and Lancashire County Council
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2	2009	SFRA Level 2 assessments for some sites were completed in 2009. To be updated where appropriate
Burnley and Pendle Strategic Housing Market Assessment	2013	Produced by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP)
Retail, Leisure and Office Assessment of Burnley Centres	2013	Produced by (NLP) in February 2013
Annual Monitoring Reports 2005 - 2013	2005 - 2013	Produced annually by Burnley Council
Daneshouse, Duke Bar, Stoneyholme Transport Study	August 2009	Prepared by Gifford consultants
Padiham Transport Study	January 2010	Prepared by JMP Consultants
South West Burnley Transport Study	January 2010	Prepared by JMP Consultants
Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment	Due 2014	To be prepared by the Planning Policy Team in 2014
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	2013	Baseline Report completed by Burnley Council in consultation with key partners
Green Infrastructure Strategy	2013	Completed by TEP consultants
Green Infrastructure Strategy Implementation Plan	<i>Expected early 2015</i>	Burnley Borough Council (2014)
Green Spaces Strategy	<i>Consultation Draft 2014</i>	Being updated by Burnley Borough Council
Pennine Lancashire Playing Pitch Strategy	<i>Expected Spring 2015</i>	To be completed 2015 by consultants for PL authorities
Indoor Sports Facilities Review	<i>Underway</i>	To be completed in house by Burnley Borough Council 2014

Table 1: Existing Evidence Base – Key Documents		
Study/Evidence	Date	Status
Burnley Play Strategy	<i>Expected early 2015</i>	To be completed in house by Burnley Borough Council 2014

Issues and Options

- 5.6 An Issues and Options report was prepared and approved by the Council for consultation in January 2014. Following a 6 week consultation on a first ‘Issues and Options’ document from 17 Feb to 31 March 2014 over 1000 comments from over 160 respondents were received and logged. A further ‘Issues and Options Additional Sites Consultation’ consultation was undertaken from 26 Aug to 7 Oct 2014 and a substantial response was received and is currently being processed and analysed. These comments will influence the preparation of the Preferred Options.
- 5.7 Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating an SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) has been part of the ongoing process of the plan’s development.

6. Local Plan Programme, Resources and Management

Revised Timetable

- 6.1 The previous 2014-2017 edition of the LDS set out a revised timetable and key milestones for the production of the Local Plan. Production has not yet slipped from that timetable but is likely to due in part to the nature and level of responses raised at Issues and Options stage and changes and impending changes to government policy and practice guidance in respect of key plan areas. Assuming resources stay at their current levels, it is likely that there will be a 6 month delay in Adoption. Opportunities will be sought to accelerate the later stages through better use of IT which could bring forward the process by 2 to 3 months. Appendix 3 includes a GANTT Chart and key milestones setting out the timetable for the production of the Local Plan going forward.

Staff Resources

- 6.2 The Planning Policy team consists of c6.5 FTE staff including:

Planning Policy Manager

Principal Planner

Principal Planner – Design and Heritage (post partly vacant)

Senior Planner x 2

GIS Technician

Administrator (0.5 FTE)

- 6.3 As well as the production of the Local Plan officers also provide support to development control with advice and the provision of evidence at appeal. A significant amount of the time of the part time post of Principal Planner – Design and Heritage is committed to development control, enforcement and the implementation of key heritage initiatives. The GIS technician is a shared resource with development control. The team has lost a part time Principle Planner – Environment and work of SA/SEA and HRA has now been outsourced to a consultant.
- 6.4 Burnley Council see the Local Plan as a key corporate document and it has support from staff across other service areas including Green Spaces, Regeneration and Economic Development.

Financial Resources

- 6.5 There is a dedicated budget for the Local Plan to cover the costs of commissioning external work, consultation and publication. This budget is a ring-fenced reserve specifically for this purpose..

Risk Assessment

- 6.6 The planning policy team have project management procedures in place to ensure that the plan is delivered in a timely and efficient manner. This includes maintaining a risk register and taking actions to mitigate risks where we are able to control them. The LDS Risk Plan is set out in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Potential Risks to the Programme		
Risk	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Insufficient budget	High – potential impact on slippage, ability to produce the Local Plan	Local Plan budget is ring fenced for the life of the programme
Programme slippage due to political process	High – potential to delay plans, seek change in direction	Agreement of the Local Development Scheme Involving Members fully in the process
Unforeseen additional work	Medium – staff work diverted to other work streams such as appeals or major regeneration schemes	As part of team work programming, management of other work demands to ensure adherence to the LDS Work on the Local Plan should be given priority over other competing demands Based on pipeline knowledge,

Table 2: Potential Risks to the Programme		
Risk	Impact	Mitigation Measures
		appeals unlikely
Changes to the planning system	Medium – changes could affect timescales or lead to demands outside of council’s control	Changes likely particularly around the general election in May 2015 and difficult to mitigate against. Team is constantly horizon scanning to predict and anticipate new changes
Unfilled vacancies/staff turnover	High risk – potential loss of knowledge and programme slippage	Employ temporary staff/consultants Provide satisfying work, a supportive environment and opportunities for personal development Joint working with other authorities
Volume of representations	Medium - Risk of programme slippage	Early and continuous engagement in the process Review IT and handling protocols
Capacity of other agencies to engage in the process	Medium - Risk of programme slippage or potential failure to comply with Duty to Cooperate	Early consultation with key stakeholders to inform interested parties of the proposed programme and the potential impact on their own strategies and programmes Meet Duty to Cooperate requirements
Delays in examination process/legal challenge	Medium - Lack of an up to date development plan	Ensure Plan is produced in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, legal and procedural requirements and is ‘sound’ Well-documented and robust stakeholder and community engagement and evidence gathering Acting on PINS advice Update SCI
‘Soundness’ of	High	Working closely with the Planning

Table 2: Potential Risks to the Programme		
Risk	Impact	Mitigation Measures
DPDs		<p>Inspectorate and acting on PINS pre-submission advice</p> <p>Use of the PAS Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist</p> <p>Ensure appropriate delegation arrangements during the Examination</p>

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The Local Development Scheme is a public statement that identifies the work to be undertaken in Burnley in order to produce a local plan for the borough. It has been prepared in line with Government Policy.
- 7.2 This scheme outlines details of, and timetable for, the production of the Local Plan. It provides valuable information to the community and other stakeholders about the Local Plan Programme.

Contacts

For further please see the Council's website at:

www.burnley.gov.uk/residents/planning/planning-policies

or contact:

Policy & Environment Team,
 1st Floor, Parker Lane Offices,
 Parker Lane, Burnley,
 BB11 2BY

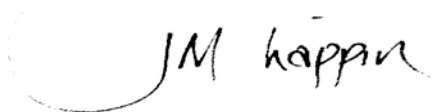
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**DIRECTION UNDER PARAGRAPH 1(3) OF SCHEDULE 8 TO THE PLANNING AND
COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

**POLICIES CONTAINED IN BURNLEY LOCAL PLAN SECOND REVIEW
(ADOPTED APRIL 2006)**

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in exercise of the power conferred by paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 directs that for the purposes of the policies specified in the Schedule to this direction, paragraph 1(2)(a) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 does not apply.

Signed by authority of the
Secretary of State

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JM Lappin', with a large, sweeping flourish on the left side.

Jo Lappin
Deputy Regional Director, Housing, Planning and Transport
Government Office for the North West
1 April 2009

SCHEDULE

POLICIES CONTAINED IN BURNLEY LOCAL PLAN SECOND REVIEW (ADOPTED APRIL 2006)

CHAPTER 4 – GENERAL POLICIES

- GP 1 – Development within the Urban Boundary
- GP 2 – Development in Rural Areas
- GP 3 – Design and Quality
- GP 4 – Mixed Use Development
- GP 5 – Access for All
- GP 6 – Landscaping and Incidental Open Space
- GP 7 – New Development and the Control of Pollution
- GP 8 – Energy Conservation and Efficiency
- GP 9 – Security and Planning Out Crime
- GP 10 – Developer Contributions

CHAPTER 5 – ECONOMY AND WORK

- EW 1 - Land for Business (B1) and General Industrial (B2) and Warehousing (B8) Development
- EW 2 – Major Retail Development outside Burnley and Padiham Town Centres
- EW 3 – New Leisure, Tourist, Arts and Cultural Development outside Town Centres
- EW 4 – Expansion and Improvement of Existing Businesses
- EW 5 – Development and Improvement of Major Industrial Estates
- EW 6 – Economic Improvement Areas
- EW 7 – Redevelopment of Existing Employment Land and Premises for Non-Employment Uses
- EW 8 – Control of Hazardous Substances
- EW 9 – Small Businesses, Working from Home, and Community Enterprises in Residential Areas
- EW 10 – Development and Training Provision
- EW 11 – Rural Diversification and Conversion of Rural Buildings for Employment Uses

CHAPTER 6 – HOUSING AND LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOODS

- H 1 – Land for New Housing Development
- H 2 – The Sequential Release of Further Housing Land for Development
- H 3 – Quality and Design in New Housing Development
- H 4 – Providing a Choice of Housing in New Development
- H 5 – Local Housing Needs
- H 6 – Housing Density
- H 7 – Open Space in New Housing Development
- H 8 – Environmental Improvements in Existing Residential Areas
- H 9 - Regenerating Urban Areas and Neighbourhoods

H 10 – Housing for Large Families

H 11 -Living over Shops and Other Commercial Premises and Housing and Training Projects

H 12 – Non-Residential Uses in Residential Areas

H 13 – Extensions and Conversions of Existing Single Dwellings

H 14 – Gardens and Backland Development

H 15 – Conversion and Re-use for Flats and Bedsits

H 16 – Gypsy and Traveller Sites

CHAPTER 7 – ENVIRONMENT

Natural Environment

E 1 – Nature Conservation - Internationally and Nationally Important Sites

E 2 – Nature Conservation – County Biological and Geological Heritage Sites and Local Nature Reserves

E 3 – Wildlife Links and Corridors

E 4 – Protection of other Features of Ecological Value

E 5 – Species Protection

E 6 - Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands

E 7 – Water Bodies and Water Courses

E 8 – Development and Flood Risk

E 9 – Ground water Resources

Built Environment

E 10 – Alterations, Extensions, Changes of Use and Development Affecting Listed Buildings

E 11 – Demolition of Listed Buildings

E 12 – Development in, or adjacent to, Conservation Areas

E 13 – Demolition in Conservation Areas

E 14 – The Designation and Amendment of Conservation Areas

E 15 – Locally Important Buildings, Features and Artefacts

E 16 – Areas of Traditional Construction

E 17 – Historic Parks and Gardens

E 18 – Scheduled Ancient Monuments

E 19 – Development and Archaeological Remains

E 20 – Views

E 21 – Gateways and Throughroutes

E 22 – Public Art

E 23 – Telecommunications

E 24 – Advertisements

E 25 – Shop Fronts

Open Land

E 26 – Development in the Green Belt

E 27 – Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness in Rural Areas and Green Belt

E 28 – Protecting Agricultural Land and Businesses

- E 29 – New Agricultural Development
- E 30 – Agricultural Worker’s Dwellings
- E 31 – Wind Farms
- E 32 – Development of Other Renewable Energy Facilities in Rural Areas

Environmental Protection

- E 33 - Vacant and Untidy Land
- E 34 – Derelict and Contaminated Land and Derelict Buildings
- E 35 – Sites Generation Landfill Gas

CHAPTER 8 – COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- CF 1 – Protection, Enhancement and Replacement of Playing Pitches
- CF 2 – Intensification of Use of Existing Sports and Recreation Provision
- CF 3 – Protection of Existing Public Parks, Informal Recreation Areas, Major Open Areas, Play Areas and Other Areas of Open Space
- CF 4 – Allotments and Community Gardens
- CF 5 – Major Sports Facilities
- CF 6 – Provision of Small Indoor Sports Facilities
- CF 7 – Outdoor Recreation and Rural Areas
- CF 8 - Equestrian Development
- CF 9 - Golf Related Development
- CF 10 – Specialist Pursuits and Noise Generating Sports
- CF 11 – District and Local Centres
- CF 12 – Local and Village Shops
- CF 13 – Restaurants, Cafes, Public Houses and Hot Food Takeaways
- CF 14 – Provision, Retention and Enhancement of Community Facilities
- CF 15 – Burnley General Hospital
- CF 16 – Loss of Community Health Facilities
- CF 17 – Provision of Educational Facilities
- CF 18 – Youth Shelters
- CF 19 – Graveyards and Burial Places
- CF 20 – Caravans and Camping Sites
- CF 21 – Travelling Show People

CHAPTER 9 – Transport and Movement

- TM 1 – Location of Major Traffic Generating Uses
- TM 2 – Transport Assessments (TAs)
- TM 3 – Travel Plans (TPs)
- TM 4 – Transport Hierarchy within Development Proposals
- TM 5 – Footpaths and Walking within the Urban Boundary
- TM 6 – Walking and Horse Riding in the Countryside
- TM 7 – Cycling Network

- TM 8 – Quality Bus Routes
- TM 9 – Rail and Railway Stations
- TM 10 – East Lancashire Rapid Transit
- TM 11 – Traffic Management in Burnley Town Centre
- TM 12 - Movement of Freight
- TM 13 – Former Padiham Rail Line
- TM 14 – Taxis and Taxi Booking Offices
- TM 15 – Car Parking Standards
- TM 16 – Management of Public and Private On- and Off-Street Car Parking
- TM 17 – Management of Retail and Leisure Car Parking in Town Centres

CHAPTER 10 – BURNLEY TOWN CENTRE

- BTC 1 – Main Shopping Area of Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 2 – Secondary Shopping Areas in Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 3 – Retail Development within Burnley Town Centre outside the Main and Secondary Shopping Areas
- BTC 4 – Office, Business, Civic and Cultural Quarter of Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 5 – Leisure and Tourism Development in Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 6 – The Weavers’ Triangle
- BTC 7 – Kingsway/Bank Parade
- BTC 8 – Movement in Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 9 – Gateways and Throughroutes
- BTC 10 – Upper Floors in Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 11 – Existing Industrial Uses in Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 12 – Canal and Riverside Development in Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 13 - Open Spaces in Burnley Town Centre
- BTC 14 – Provision of Open Spaces in Major Development Proposals

CHAPTER 11 - PADIHAM TOWN CENTRE

- PTC 1 – Central Area of Padiham
- PTC 2 – Burnley Road Area of Padiham Town Centre
- PTC 3 – Church Street/Burnley Road
- PTC 4 – Movement To and Through Padiham Town Centre
- PTC 5 – Padiham Market
- PTC 6 – Gateways and Throughroutes
- PTC 7 – Riverside Development in Padiham Town Centre
- PTC 8 – Open Spaces in Padiham Town Centre

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Several Supplementary Planning Guidance documents were approved before the 2004 Act came into force. These are listed in Table (i) together with the ‘saved’ Local Plan policies to which they relate.

Table (i): Existing Supplementary Planning Guidance	
Document Title	Linked to ‘saved’ Local Plan Policy (ies)
Landscape and Wildlife Strategy	Policies E1, E2, E4, E5 and E27
Wind Turbine Power Generators	Policy E31
Holiday Static and Touring Caravan Sites	Policy CF20
Golf Driving Ranges	Policy CF9
New Build Homes for the Elderly and Nursing Homes	Policies GP1 and CF14
Garden Areas for Homes for the Elderly and Nursing Homes	Policy CF14
Children’s Day Nurseries	Policies GP1 and CF14
Hairdressers in Houses	Policy EW9
Dormer Extensions	Policies GP3, E10 and E16
Aerials on Private Houses	Policies GP3 and H3
Shop Front Security Shutters	Policy E25

Supplementary Planning Documents

Six Supplementary Planning Documents have been approved under the 2004 Act:

Table (ii): Existing Supplementary Planning Documents	
Document Title	Date of Adoption
Design Guidelines for Burnley Wood SPD	July 2006
Design Guidelines for Daneshouse, Stoneyholme, Duke Bar SPD	July 2006
Design Guidelines for South West Burnley SPD	July 2006
South West Burnley Development Brief	January 2010
Public Realm Strategy for Burnley Town Centre	September 2011
Public Realm Strategy for the Weavers’ Triangle SPD	September 2011

See Appendix 2 to Executive Committee Report